30.24 — 18887

A86MUNDATED ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1. WESTERN FRONT: 315 MILES (FROM STOLBERG.)
2. RUSSIAN FRONT: 312 MILES (FROM OUTSIDE PULUTSK).
3. ITALIAN FRONT: 581 MILES (FROM TWO MILES BELOW RIMINI.)
FD1133AEW

SEP 18 1944

529 NYC CUT

NEW YORK, SEPT. 17-(AP)-DR.KUNG HSIANG-HSI, CHINA'S VICE PREMIER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, DECLARED AT A FORDHAM UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION TODAY THAT CHRISTIANITY HAS PLAYED A VITAL ROLE IN THE PRESERVATION OF CHINESE CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION "WHICH HAS BEEN ENDANGERED BY THE UNHOLY CREED AND CRUELTIES OF THE AGGRESSORS."

DR.KUNG, A BROTHER-IN-LAW OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI SHEK, RECEIVED THE HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

BH753PEW

WASHINGTON,SEPT.17-(AP)-AMERICAN FORCES, STEADILY WHITTLING AT JAPANESE SEAPOWER, HAVE SUNK OR DAMAGED 1,789 ENEMY WARSHIPS AND MERCHANT CRAFT SINCE THE WAR STARTED, AN UNOFFICIAL RECAPITULATION SHOWED TONIGHT.

THESE FIGURES DO NOT INCLUDE HUNDREDS OF BARGES, SAMPANS AND SIMILAR SMALL VESSELS HIT BY AMERICAN BOMBING PLANES.

THERE IS NO OFFICIAL COMPILATIONS OF THE OVERALL TOTAL DAMAGE INFLICTED ON THE JAPANESE. HOWEVER, RECORDS BASED UPON ARMY AND NAVY COMMUNIQUES AND INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM BOTH ARMY AND NAVY FIELD HEADQUARTERS SHOW THAT A TOTAL OF 406 COMBATANT SHIPS HAVE BEEN SUNK OR DAMAGED AND THAT 1,383 OF THE ENEMY'S MERCHANT CRAFT HAVE BEEN DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

OF THE TOTAL, 1,134 SHIPS OF ALL TYPES DEFINITELY HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE BOTTOM, 113 PROBABLY SUNK AND 542 DAMAGED.

A BREAKDOWN SHOWS SINKING OF 182 COMBATANT VESSELS, INCLUDING TWO BATTLESHIPS; SEVEN AIRCRAFT CARRIERS; 31 CRUISERS; 81 DESTROYERS, 10 DESTROYER ESCORTS; SIX SUBMARINES; TWO TENDERS AND 43 MISCELLANEOUS FIGHTING SHIPS.

THIRTY SEVEN COMBATANT SHIPS PROBABLY HAVE BEEN SUNK AND 187 DAMAGED.

BLOWS TO THE MERCHANT FLEET--PARTICULARLY HARD HIT BY SUBMARINES--HAVE SENT 952 CRAFT DOWN. IN ADDITION, 76 PROBABLY HAVE BEEN SUNK AND 355 DAMAGED.

EG1109PEW NM

SEP 18 1944

Allied Air, Ground Armies Join in Holland; Marines Win Peleliu Base, Kill 5,495 of Foe; Finnish Peace With Russia Reported Signed

SEP 19 1944

SEP 19 1944

German Attacks Crushed

Crack Troops From Russian Front Are Hurled Into Conflict.

ALLIES REPORTED 20 M OF COLOGNE

Junction With Airborne Troops Made—Eisenhower to Set Up Military Gov't.

By Howard Cowan

LONDON, Sept. 18. (U.P.)—The British Second Army and the Allied Army of the air welded a firm junction some ten miles inside Holland today as the enemy threw crack troops from the Russian front and swarms of planes into the spreading battle for Germany.

Bazooka and bayonet wielding air infantry struck a tre-

SEP 19 1944

AIR INVADERS STILL POUR INTO HOLLAND

LONG

Germans Counter-attacking Fiercely Against Yanks in Siegfried Line—Patton and Patch Both Advancing.

SEP 19 1944

London, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—The Second British Army plunged forward today and joined forces with Lieut.-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's First Allied Airborne Army in Holland, while Adolf Hitler, striving desperately to brace the failing defenses of the Reich, threw reserves from Russia into the battle to mend breaches in the Siegfried Line.

Great fleets of bombers, transports and gliders meanwhile fed a steady stream of reinforcements, supplies and equipment—including field guns—to the air-borne force in Holland as the Germans threw their greatest array of air power and artillery in weeks into the fight.

The bitterest fighting since it landed in France was experienced by the First United States Army in the Siegfried penetrations east of Aachen where the reserves from Russia were used. It was here too that the Germans used their greatest concentration of artillery. But despite the backs-to-the-wall resistance of the enemy, the Americans had made gains, and were reported fighting only about twenty miles from Cologne.

Sucked Into Battle.

DAY

The Third United States Army also had tied the Germans up in a hammer and tong contest below Metz, where the enemy was bitterly engaged in an effort to stop the advance to the Rhine.

While Hitler's strained forces were being sucked into these battles Gen. Eisenhower sprang his bold aerial maneuver, striking toward the weak defenses of north Germany, and the Paris radio tonight said that the air-borne troops of Lieut.-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton had already captured the cities of Tilburg, Eindhoven and Nijmegen in an assault rapidly growing to the proportions of a full-fledged front behind the German lines protecting the vul-

mendous blow for the all-important junction by holding off the desperate Germans trying to destroy the bridges until Second Army tanks could race up over Holland's numerous water courses.

Germans Fight Back

All along the front—in Holland, Belgium, Germany and France—the Germans, aware that here was a supreme bid by seven Allied armies to break into the heart of the Fatherland and force the war to a swift conclusion, fought back with more artillery and mortars than they had used since the Normandy landings.

Troops from Russia

For the first time, front-line troops from Russia were thrown into the bitter battle east of Aachen, and throughout theday the long-dormant German air force wheeled and dived over Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, First Army troops, bombing and strafing in strength and persistence seldom seen since invasion broke.

But despite his exertions, the enemy was giving way slowly and admitted being driven back inside Duren, only 20 miles west of Germany's fourth largest city, Cologne on the Rhine.

The Americans scored small advances east of Stolberg, six miles east of the embattled German frontier fortress of Aachen, smashing back tank-led counterattacks.

Columns Feeling for Weak Spots

Two other columns were feeling for weak spots in the thinner line of Siegfried fortifications stretching north from Aachen. One was two miles from Sittard, 18 miles northwest of Aachen and only a mile from the German frontier.

The other was probing the west-wall's outer fortifications at the Dutch town of Simpelveld, six miles northwest of Aachen and little more than a mile from enemy soil.

Some 40 miles south of Aachen, where two new crossings into Germany were reported officially, enemy counterattacks were beaten off in the Schnee-Eiffel forest, near Prum, a Siegfried line strongpoint.

An increasing number of enemy tanks were appearing south of Aachen, where the First Army is fighting to widen the breach in the west wall, and 31 were employed on one sector.

But the massive blows raining on Germany's vulnerable northern flank—with air troopers according to German reports operating as much as 15 miles northwest of the northern Siegfried terminal city of Kleve—threatened to drive around the line and out on to the north German plain on the high road to Berlin.

Junction Point Not Revealed

Supreme headquarters did not announce where the British Second Army and the Americans, British, Dutch and Poles of the Allied First airborne army met, but it probably was near Eindhoven, important Dutch rail city 10 miles inside Holland.

Lt. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's Second Army, advancing 16 miles in the last two days, was known to have patrols operating both north and west of the city, which still is in German hands. The town of Aalst, three miles south of Eindhoven was captured.

Clearing the way for the arrival of more elements of this army, the British southwest of Eindhoven planted another bridgehead across the Meuse-Escaut canal north of the Belgian town of Lommel.

The handful of American war correspondents who landed with the parachute troops and glider infantry, said the battle for the bridges was bitter, but that American casualties were light.

Bolstered By New Troops

These forces, now welded together across the best lines of German retreat from western Holland, were bolstered throughout the day by strong sky troop forces landed by gliders.

The Paris radio said the airborne Allies had occupied Tilburg, Nijmegen and Eindhoven, but this was not confirmed in other quarters.

Equally important, the giant sky train was unloading field artillery and other heavy equipment, while guardian fighter planes patrolling in great strength knocked down at least 27 of the 200 German planes which tried to derail the aerial express.

Clouds of Bombers Drop Supplies

Clouds of bombers dropped supplies and scourged German reserves attempting to come up to enter the spreading struggle.

These reinforcements were being sealed off from the young, green troops who broke and ran under the shock of Sunday's first landings, leaving their arms in the field and fleeing from at least 13 villages.

The Germans declared the main weight of this unprecedented aerial operation was falling on the Dutch Rhine city of Nijmegen and had spread north across Holland's most formidable water barriers at Arnhem.

Northwest of Siegfried Line

Arnhem is 320 miles west of Berlin, is 15 miles northwest of the reputed Siegfried line terminal of Kleve, and is beyond both the Waal Ryn and the Neder Ryn, main arms of the Rhine and most troublesome of Netherlands' water hazards.

Supreme headquarters, announcing the arrival of fresh units of the First Allied Airborne Army, reported operations were "going well," a good sign since it included the first critical hours after the landings when sky forces are most vulnerable to counterattack.

In the battle for the Siegfried line, Doughboys fought well inside the frontier Fortress city of Aachen after crushing German resistance on the outskirts and 18 miles to the northwest were attacking in great strength near Sittard, a Dutch city a mile from the German frontier.

Relentless Pressure Kept Up

Nearly 40 miles southeast of Aachen other forces drove across into Germany a mile or two from the Luxembourg border, keeping up the relentless pressure along most of the West Wall's length.

The U. S. Third Army, clearing the Germans from their last footholds in France, fought to a point 18 miles east of Nancy and were nearing the peaks of the Vosges mountains, which block the road to the French frontier city of Strasbourg.

Midway between Nancy and Metz, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's troops hurled back waves of counterattacking Germans east of Pont-A-Mousson and worked in behind Metz itself in a move to take that important railway city and clear the way to Germany's Saar basin.

7th Army Enters Belfort

By the account of the Paris radio, the Seventh Army on the extreme south of the front entered Belfort, 30 miles from the Rhine, but official accounts placed them no nearer than Lure, 17 miles west, and near Montbeliard, 10 miles south.

Canadian infantry swept into the French channel port of Boulogne, whose garrison had stood off weeks of heavy assaults, and were cutting enemy forces into isolated pockets in a drive to clear the good harbor for the landing of more Allied forces and supplies. They were taking hundreds of prisoners.

Ten miles north they drove almost to the tip of Cap Grisnez, leaving the Germans in possession only of the lighthouse and one strongpoint.

Military Government to Be Set Up

As German resistance bent under the weight of seven attacking Allied Armies, a spokesman for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told the German people that a military government would be set up inside the Reich to sweep away the last vestiges of Nazism.

The spokesman, in a broadcast beamed to the Reich, said Gen. Eisenhower would wield supreme legislative, judicial and executive authority with the prime objective of destroying the Nazi regime and eliminating from responsible positions everyone loyal to Hitler.

Battle-toughened British and American troops landing in Holland were astride the roads, railways and water courses of retreat for German forces who have been fighting along the Dutch and Belgian coasts.

Landings North of The Hague

The Paris radio said some of the troops came down nine miles north of the Hague, famed as a site of peace discussions and deliberations on rules for the conduct of war. The Hague is 13 miles northwest of the great Dutch city of Rotterdam.

At Nijmegen, the Allies were only three miles west of the German border and were at a point where one of the principal Dutch bridges crosses the Rhine.

Admitting the weight of the assault, the German radio said airborne forces were under counter-attack from all sides, but added that another Allied ground column was moving up to Neerpelt, Belgium, only 13 miles south of Eindhoven.

While the First Army clung to positions 16 miles east of Aachen despite repeated counter-attacks, their comrades on the north were believed almost at the German frontier east of the Dutch city of Maastricht.

Americans Attack in Forest

Another American column was attacking the Siegfried defenses in the fir forests beyond the German village of Rott, eight miles southeast of Aachen.

The new crossings into Germany, according to supreme headquarters account, were made at the German villages of Echternach and Bollendorf, a mile or so inside the Reich 8 to 12 miles northwest of the bigger push into Germany at Trier.

There was no news from the front 35 miles north of Trier, where two other penetrations were made at Prum and Wallendorf.

Fighting on Franco-Italian Border

South of the Swiss frontier, part of the Seventh Army was prowling the Italian frontier. It fought to Lansle-Bourg, less than five miles from the Italian border, against stiff opposition.

East of Grenoble the Americans were operating 11 miles northeast of Modane, at the entrance of the Mount Cenis tunnel to Italy.

The final hour of the German garrison at the Breton port of Brest seemed near at hand. The German communique said the survivors had been pressed into a narrow space and were under heavy attack.

A recapitulation showed that the Allied armies had captured 454,000 prisoners since the original landings in Normandy June 6 and the invasion of southern France Aug. 15. This included 20,000 Germans who surrendered to the Ninth U. S. Army at Beaugency, southwest of Orleans after being hopelessly cut off.

nerable north end of the Siegfried Line.

SEP 19 1944

Fierce Aerial Battles Fought.

The three cities, whose population ranges from 94,000 to 111,000, were spotted along a forty-mile front ten to forty miles ahead of the British ground troops striking toward the north.

Fierce air battles were fought as the Germans recovered from their surprise on the second day of the air-borne attack. Twenty-seven German fighters were shot down when sixty of them attacked the unarmored troop carriers.

SEP 19 1944

The troops engaged in hard fighting after their landings in Holland, but Supreme Headquarters declared that the initial objectives had been attained and at less cost than had been expected. So great was the flow of reinforcements today that two hours were required for the trains of transports and gliders to pass overhead.

Walter Cronkhite, representing the combined American press with American air-borne forces in Holland, said in a delayed dispatch dated yesterday, that the Germans, fleeing from the air-borne invasion had evacuated at least thirteen Dutch hamlets and villages by last night. These places were freed by units on the southern flank, he said. No information was available on how many other villages might have been captured to the north.

Mr. Cronkhite said that the Germans—mostly young, inexperienced, bottom-of-the-barrel troops—fled in disorder when the first parachutes blossomed, and the American casualties in this sector have been light.

The Germans defended one important bridge with a lone 88-mm gun, Mr. Cronkhite reported. They lobbed some mortar shells into the area where men were tumbling out of the carriers. They half heartedly brought machine gun fire to bear on some road crossings. There has been some sniper fire. But for the most part the Germans ran, throwing their equipment away as they fled. The enemy succeeded in blowing some important bridges over this channel-mined country, but at others the American element of surprise was so complete they had no chance to complete their demolitions.

Sergt. William Hauptmann of 442 Wyona street, Brooklyn, radio operator on a C-47 transport, said this of the air-borne operation: "It was the greatest air spectacle I had ever seen, and it topped that of D day. What flag we experienced was quickly taken care of by our fighter bombers."

Spearheads of the American First Army which had pierced the Siegfried Line below encircled Aachen held their positions twenty to twenty-five miles from the Rhine city of Cologne, turning back waves of screaming Germans making shoulder-to-shoulder "psychological" attacks.

Twenty thousand more Germans surrendered en masse in a mid-France pocket below the Loire.

Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army along the Moselle in eastern France advanced eastward into the Vosges from Nancy and northward behind the fortress city of Metz after throwing back repeated German counter-attacks.

The Seventh Army from the Mediterranean threw the Germans out of Lure, seventeen miles due west of Belfort in the gap leading to the upper Rhine frontier of Germany, and were moving north of Pont de Roide toward Montbelard down the last fifteen miles to Belfort from the south. The Paris radio said without confirmation that the Seventh Army had entered Belfort, thirty miles from the Rhine.

Below Switzerland Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army drove northeast eleven miles from captured Modane at the entrance to the Mount Cenis tunnel into Italy, and reached Lansle-Bourg, less than five miles from the Italian border.

Announcing only that the air-borne landings in Holland were "going well," Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower kept a security black-out on this latest blow. But the Germans said unbroken streams of Allied sky trains were carrying reinforcements and supplies into the original landings.

"One of the greatest airborne operations in military history," as it was described by Lieut.-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, was said by the Germans to be centered at Nijmegen, only about three miles from the Dutch-German border and twelve miles northwest of Kleve, where the Siegfried Line is reported to end.

Other landings were reported by the enemy radio at Arnhem, ten miles north of Nijmegen, where a bridgehead would have been established across the famous water barriers of Holland—the Waal River and the Neder Ryn (Rhine).

While these reported landings apparently were designed to secure the crossings of these barriers to open the way to an offensive into northern industrial Germany, the Nazis said other landings were made to the west at Tilburg and Eindhoven. There the airborne army would be only ten to fifteen miles beyond British troops advancing across the Dutch border just south of both towns.

Operation Cuts Off Foe.

These latter aerial bridgeheads were along the main road, railroad and water channels of escape for the Germans who have been fighting hard to the west along the Schelde - Meuse Canal and the Schelde estuary in southern Holland. Air forces there also protected the left flank of the airborne force from counter-attack.

The Paris radio reported other landings nine miles north of The Hague, near the coast.

At Nijmegen the Allied force would have to hold out against German counter-attacks fully forty miles north of the nearest bulge in Allied battlefields, and the Germans tried to convince their home population that the entire airborne force had been surrounded and the units wiped out at seven places.

But Supreme Headquarters said landing places were firmly secured barely 300 miles from Berlin and several Dutch towns were captured in the first few hours of fight. An Allied supporting attack was said by the Germans to have driven up to Neerpelt, thirty miles north of Maastricht and only thirteen miles south of Eindhoven. To the west, the British Second Army was two miles north of the Dutch border in the drive from Gheel toward Tilburg.

Bigger Force Than D Day.

The landing force apparently was greater than the D day air-borne attack, but all that was known of its size was that it had been ferried to the dropping points by 1,000 transports and gliders. It was supported by 3,000 sorties of Allied aircraft which loosed a 4,000-ton bomb shower on German communications, flak positions and airfields just before and after the landings. German air force opposition was smothered.

Gen. Eisenhower's communique announced that pockets of resistance on the outskirts of Aachen had been mopped up and that the fighting had been carried well into the city.

There was no confirmation here of a broadcast by the French national radio that Aachen had been abandoned by the Germans, but Gen. Hodges's tank and infantry teams had advanced twelve to fifteen miles beyond the border city toward the Rhine in their smashes from the southeast.

German counter-attacks had been smashed, and a German broadcast said heavy fighting had developed at Duren, only twenty miles from Cologne, Germany's fourth city.

Ten to fifteen miles north of Aachen, Gen. Hodges's left wing which swept through Maastricht was believed to be almost to the German frontier. Another First Army column drove into the Siegfried defenses in the pillbox-studded fir forests beyond Rott, southeast of Aachen. To the south of Aachen the First Army pushed a half mile or so into Germany at two more places, near the villages of Echternach and Bollendorf, four miles apart and eight to twelve miles southwest of Trier. This broadened the base of the ten-mile deep wedge in Germany in this area.

Brest Reported Fallen.

There was no news of last week's eight-mile penetration into the Reich near Prum to the north, nor the mile-deep drive across the border of Wallendorf, where the American First Army burned the village because of sniper fire.

The Algiers radio gave the report that Brest, French naval base in Brittany, had been captured, but its fall was not confirmed by Allied Headquarters. The German communique indicated the hour was near, however. The Paris radio gave the unikely figure of 16,000 Germans already captured there.

The count of German prisoners on the western front, meanwhile, mounted to at least 434,000. The British-Canadian Twenty-first Army group under Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery up to September 14 had taken 73,000, the American Third Army 86,000 up to September 15, the American First Army 173,000 up to September 16 and the Sixth Army Group, which includes the Seventh Army, had taken 82,000 up to September 16.

In addition the new American Ninth Army boasted a bag of 20,000 just southwest of Orleans, where the Germans gave up after a ruinous attempt to escape from southern France.

Canadian assault infantry broke through the defense perimeter of Boulogne on the English Channel and swept into the town. This port, which would give the Allies yet another entry for supplies into the Continent, apparently was about to fall also. The heavily bombed defense system was being carved up into pockets, and hundreds of prisoners were being taken.

Canadian infantry at Cap Gris Nez had left little to the Germans except positions around its lighthouse and a small peninsula.

PRESIDENT HAILS DUTCH LIBERATION

SEP 19 1944

Washington, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt today hailed the entrance of Allied troops into Holland, saying that country "again stands on the threshold of her ancient liberties."

The text of his statement:

"For four long years the Netherlands has suffered under the heel of German oppression. For four long years its liberties have been crushed, its homes destroyed, its people enslaved. But the spark of freedom could never be extinguished. It has always glowed in the hearts of the Netherlands people. ... emerges as an avenging ...

"The armies of liberation are flowing across the borders of Holland. A gallant queen is returning to her gallant people. The Netherlands again stands on the threshold of her ancient liberties.

"But the fight will not end with the restoration of freedom to Holland. It will not end with the inevitable defeat of Germany. The people of the Netherlands know as the people of the United States know that final victory cannot be achieved until Japan has likewise been vanquished.

"Only then can peace and freedom return to the world."

Secretary of State Hull also saluted Holland, asserting the Netherlands had been "defeated but never vanquished, occupied but never conquered."

"Side by side with their Allies, the Netherlands people at home and abroad have fought in the common cause," he said. "Side by side they will continue to fight until the Netherlands Indies as well as the homeland have been liberated."

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the course of military operations will be to secure the lines of communication of the Allied armies and to suppress any activities in the occupied areas of Germany which would impair the speedy conclusion of the war.

"Begins Immediately"

"(3) Simultaneously Allied military government will begin the task of destroying National Socialism. It will remove from responsible posts all members of the Nazi party and of the SS and others who have played a leading part in the National Socialist regime. This process begins immediately upon the arrival of the Allied armies in each area and the inauguration of Allied military government.

"(4) The civilian population will, as far as possible, continue in the normal occupations. Detailed instructions to them will be issued by Allied military government in each area."

62 NAZIS LEAVE CAPTURED TOWN

SEP 19 1944

Allied Military Rule Arranged For Reich

SEP 19

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 18 (AP)—An Allied military government under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will be established in Germany as the invasion armies move in, a spokesman at supreme headquarters announced today in a broadcast beamed to the Reich.

The speaker said General Eisenhower would exercise supreme legislative, judicial and executive authority through this Allied military government, the prime objectives of which would be to destroy Nazism and remove from responsible positions all members of the Nazi party, SS or other organizations who have been active under Hitler.

Text Of The Broadcast

The text of the broadcast message:

"(1) Allied military government is established in the theater under my command to exercise in occupied German territory the supreme legislative, judicial and executive authority vested in me as supreme commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, and as military governor.

"(2) The immediate task of Allied military government during the course of military operations will be to secure the lines of communication of the Allied armies and to suppress any activities in the occupied areas of Germany which would impair the speedy conclusion of the war.

"Begins Immediately"

"(3) Simultaneously Allied military government will begin the task of destroying National Socialism. It will remove from responsible posts all members of the Nazi party and of the SS and others who have played a leading part in the National Socialist regime. This process begins immediately upon the arrival of the Allied armies in each area and the inauguration of Allied military government.

"(4) The civilian population will, as far as possible, continue in the normal occupations. Detailed instructions to them will be issued by Allied military government in each area."

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

BUSBACH, Germany, Sept. 18—(AP) Sixty-two Nazi party officials—these are distinguished from all the heiling rank and file — lived in this town of 5,000 people, but when the American army came looking for them today not one of them was left. To a man they had gone east—and their families with them.

I came here this afternoon with Capt. Theodore Black, of Hempstead, N. Y., a Princeton graduate, to see the arrest of some of those whom the people of this town call "the brown ones". But the brown ones had gone from here and all they had controlled — the Hitler youth office, police station and Nazi party headquarters — lay in ruin and dirt and under a disorderly layer of Nazi proclamations.

We found exhortations here and there — one from Field Marshal Walther von Model saying German soldiers must buy just a little more time for the Fuehrer — and bales upon bales of Nazi forms and questionnaires and records and charts.

What struck you most about these various headquarters was how much paper there was and

now painstakingly the Nazis had recorded every possible vital statistic in this town—a grim town of decayed stone houses and melancholy cobbled streets where artillery and mortar fire is falling right now and has been falling for three days from German guns against German civilians.

Just up ahead of us Nazi machine-gun fire is raking across the street.

Most of the people of this town normally work in a needle and button factory in nearby Stolberg. They are not working now; hundreds right now are in an old abandoned slate quarry just to the north of us. There are several tunnels in there and in them Busbach citizens are living now from hour to hour in fear of the guns which their sweat and obedience have bought.

Young Officer Credited With Mass Surrender

By Harold V. Boyle

SEP 19 1944

Romorantin, France, Sept. 1[4] (AP—Delayed) — A 24-year-old American "Lawrence of Arabia" has engineered without loss of a single man the surrender of the last 20,000 German troops in southern France.

The Nazi soldiers—many of them barefooted or with feet clad in rags after a long hike from the Spanish border — agreed to lay down their arms before crossing the Loire to enter American army prison camps.

Hopelessly Trapped

The decision to surrender was made by Maj. Gen. Erich Elsner after his motley army of more than 7,000 marines, more than 6,000 of the *Wehrmacht*, and more than 6,000 *Luftwaffe* ground troops was trapped hopelessly by juncture of the American Third and Seventh armies.

The man who convinced him to give up on the American terms of unconditional surrender—the general originally wanted to have a token battle—was young Lieut. Samuel Magill, of Ashtabula, Ohio, who, with a platoon of 18 men, patrolled for two weeks a 1,200-square-mile area below the Loire river.

"Gang Of Sergeant Yorks"

For 48 hours he and his intrepid band of reconnaissance men were the only American soldiers below the Loire river along a 40-mile stretch extending 30 miles into German-held territory.

Other troops called them "that gang of Sergeant Yorks."

Magill is a tall, slim officer with a likable grin. He became the idol of the French populace as well as winning admiration in the United States forces from private to commanding general by the smoothness with which he executed his mission.

Elsner, former field commander at Biarritz, on August 26 was given the job of rounding up all Nazi troops along the Spanish border and the Bay of Biscay and leading them back to safety in the Reich. When he saw his command melting away under fierce air attacks and harassing fire by Maquis he made surrender overtures.

Negotiates Terms

Sitting at a long table in the former German command post in this town, Magill told me how he negotiated terms with the aid of two French intelligence officers and a British major who acted as intermediaries.

Even as he related the story of one of the strangest military surrenders in history, there were fewer than 50 men south of the Loire, and they were comparatively at the mercy of the Germans who quickly would wipe us all out—if they wished to risk certain annihilation by American warplanes and French Maquis.

He had a hard time convincing the Maquis it would be better to accept a bloodless surrender than to take losses among Allied men in wiping out the trapped but heavily armed Germans.

"Collected" Autos

Besides his foot soldiers, General Elsner "collected" some 400 civilian automobiles, 500 trucks and 1,000 horse-drawn vehicles en route. Many of these were destroyed by incessant air attacks.

"Colonel Martell, leader of 3,000 French Maquis who had made a series of attacks on the Germans, kept us informed as to their position," said Magill. "Thus we were able to estimate the probable location of their 30-mile-long column on the next day and call down air support in advance.

"They couldn't take those air attacks long—they were being ripped to pieces. On September 8 Colonel Martell told me he had word that the German general wanted to surrender and I sent for two of his intelligence officers to talk over terms.

Demanded Token Battle

"They returned with the word that the Nazi general was willing to give up but demanded that two battalions of American infantry first attack the head of his column in a token battle so that the honor of his army would be satisfied. But he also insisted that there be no strafing attack by American planes during this token battle.

"I relayed his terms to the commanding general, but had received no reply as the deadline set by Elsner approached at 2 P. M. the following day, September 9."

So Magill, who was majoring in psychology and philosophy at Fenn College, Cleveland, three years ago, decided to try a little military psychology on Elsner.

"I ordered up an air mission just to circulate over the German area at Chateauneuf-sur-Cher as the French intelligence officers went to tell the Nazi general he would have to give up without further battle, or we would turn our air power loose on him again," said Magill.

Planes Withhold Fire

The American planes circling overhead had orders to withhold their fire until the Nazi general made up his mind. After the French intelligence officers returned with assurances he probably would capitulate next day, Magill put out a signal for the planes that they would be needed no longer.

"All the general had to do was to look up and see those planes to decide he didn't want any more of that kind of trouble," said Magill. "Our flyers already had knocked out one of his vehicles every 30 yards near Chateauneuf."

Serve Champagne

The following day Magill; his commanding officer, Maj. Gen. Robert C. Macon, of the 83d Infantry Division of the Ninth Army; Capt. William P. Callahan, Washington, D. C.; the British major and two French colonels met with General Elsner in the prefecture of Chateauneuf and arranged the surrender terms.

"Then they served us champagne," said Magill.

Elsner said he would have some difficulty relaying the surrender terms to all units because they had been chopped up by Maquis. After the agreement finally was reached, he added: "I will be happy when we get to that river."

SKY SOLDIERS TOASTED

Staff Officers Drink Brandy, Sent to Them by Patton

ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, Allied First Airborne Army, Sept. 18 (AP)—Staff officers of troop carrier forces celebrated with German brandy today the successful landing of parachutists and gliders in the Netherland invasion.

Several cases were sent them by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton Jr. in appreciation for their supplying him with supplies necessary for his break-out across the Brest peninsula and then across France. He captured a big stock from the Germans.

COMMANDS AIRBORNE ARMY

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—(AP) Lt. Gen. Frederick A. M. Browning, a British officer, arrived by air in Holland this afternoon to take command of the Allied airborne army, the BBC declared in a broadcast monitored by NBC.

New Jersey Flyer Describes Holland

London, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—"All of Holland looked like a big lake. The Germans must have flooded the whole place," said Lieut. Clarence N. Lamason, 1253 Waverly Place, Elizabeth, N. J., commenting on the bombing operations accompanying the Allied airborne landing in Holland yesterday.

D Day Pillbox a Memorial

PARIS, Sept. 18 (AP).—The first German pillbox captured by American Army engineers in Normandy on D Day will be made into a memorial with a plaque bearing the names of engineers killed in the landing.

Bernard Reported Alive

London, Sept. 18 (AP)—Tristan Bernard, French playwright who a few months ago was reported dead, has been found residing in Paris "in very reduced circumstances," Radio France at Algiers said today.

CONGRESSMEN MIFFED

London, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Eight United States Congressmen who sought approval today from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for a trip to the fighting front in France said that if it is not granted they will ask why American labor leaders were given preference in making a similar tour.

The Congressmen appealed directly to the Allied Supreme Commander after some of them were informed the trip had been called off, at least for the present. It was learned that several expressed resentment that they should be subjected to delays after the group of labor leaders in uniform made the tour under Army auspices.

The Road to Berlin

(By the Associated Press)

1. Western front: 310 miles (from the vicinity of Nijmegen in Holland.)
2. Russian front: 312 miles (from outside Pulutsk.)
3. Italian front: 581 miles (from below Rimini).

NIGHT

SEP 19 1944

THE MILEAGE ON ROAD TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1—Western Front: 315 miles from Stolberg).

2—Russian Front: 312 miles (from outside Pulutsk).

3—Italian Front: 581 miles (from two miles below Rimini).

DAY

Allied Air Forces Drop Food For Poles

Also Join in Second Round Of Invasion of Netherlands.

LONDON, Sept. 18, (AP)—While practically all branches of the Allied air forces based in England joined today in the second round of the aerial invasion of the Netherlands, Allied air operations continued over central Europe and the Balkans.

Supplies Dropped

Bombers of the Eighth Air Force flew from England to Russia and dropped supplies to Polish patriots fighting the Nazis inside Warsaw. Some of their fighter escort continued with them to the Russian bases, while the remainder turned back to England at the Polish border.

Nazis losses from the invasion and cross-continent operations were 25 fighter planes shot down over Holland and seven destroyed by Mustangs on their return from Poland to England. Twenty-four Allied fighter planes were listed as missing in incomplete reports of the day's operations over Holland.

Meanwhile, Mediterranean-based Flying Fortresses and Liberators raided enemy communications in Hungary and Yugoslavia while Thunderbolts pounded the German Gothic line in support of the Eighth Army.

Onslaught Renewed

The onslaught against German targets in the Balkans apparently was renewed tonight as enemy broadcasts from the western borders of the Reich to Budapest warned of approaching Allied formations.

Opposition to the invasion forces in The Netherlands was principally from anti-aircraft emplacements. All airfields from which the Germans might have launched aircraft to intercept the invaders had been bombed heavily. Flak was the bigegst worry of the Allied pilots, but most guns were silenced without difficulty.

However, an air force communique reported that enemy fighter plane opposition was heavier than that encountered in the first landings of the invasion and air battles between the Allied escort and the enemy continued from the coast of Holland to the landing areas.

ALLIED AIR FLEET DROPS SUPPLIES

SEP 19 1944

London, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—A great armada of bombers and transport planes fed supplies today to the Allied airborne army which invaded Holland vertically, and destroyed 27 of 60 German fighters which tried to interfere. Two Mustang fighters were lost as the twenty-seven Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulfs fell to destruction.

About 250 Liberators and hundreds of C-47 transports and gliders participated in re-supplying Lieut.-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's first Allied air-borne army.

The Germans were intercepted in the Naastricht area and engaged in a series of dogfights in which Allied fighters kept the enemy away from unarmored and highly vulnerable cargo planes.

At the same time, other flying Fortresses with escorting Mustangs flew all the way across Germany and dropped needed supplies to patriots fighting in Warsaw. The forts flew on to Russian bases, but the fighters wheeled over Warsaw and flew all the way back to England in one of the longest round-trip fighter flights in the history of aviation. The first reports indicated that not a single Mustang was missing.

MARINES OCCUPY ASIAS, PRINCIPAL TOWN ON PELELIU

SEP 19 1944

5,495 Japs Killed in Fighting Through Sunday, Nimitz Reveals.

ADVANCE ON ANGAUR

HEADQUARTERS

Doughboys Capture Ngarmoked Island, Heavy Fighting Continues.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 18.—(AP) American Marines have occupied Asias, principal town on Peleliu island in the Palau group east of the Philippines, and have captured Ngarmoked island, off the southern tip of Peleliu, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The 81st American Army division, which landed Saturday (U.S. Time) on Angaur island, six miles south of Peleliu, now controls the northern half of the island, Nimitz announced.

NIGHT

Heavy Fighting Continues

Heavy fighting continued on Peleliu, where 5,495 Japanese had been killed through Sunday, at least half of the defending force.

Enemy dead on Angaur, where light resistance had been encountered, totaled 48. Several enemy counterattacks there had been repulsed.

The Marines made northward gains on Peleliu to occupy Asias Sunday after repulsing a counterattack the previous night on their western flank. Mopping up operations were progressing in the southern sector of the island, which is 600 miles east of Davao, principal city of the southern Philippines.

Omaok and Ngarekeukl villages on Peleliu also were captured. Pro-

gress was chiefly along the western side, where the going is steep and difficult.

At one point on Angaur, the Doughboys were within 200 yards of the main village of Saipan and within 400 yards of an unnamed village in the center of the island.

The Americans have thus far captured a wrecked power plant and two radio stations on Peleliu and one radio station on Angaur.

The invasions of these two islands and the landing on Morotai in the Moluccas, 560 miles to the southwest, posed a triple threat to the Philippines.

Doughboys of the 81st Army Division made up the striking force that cracked beach defenses of Angau, six miles south of Peleliu, Sunday, in the third island invasion announced within as many days.

Army Gains Objectives

The 81st, commanded by Maj. Gen. Paul F. Mueller, ran up against "relatively light" opposition, it was officially announced. It gained initial objectives quickly after consolidating and joining two beachheads.

To the north, Leathernecks of the First Marine division on Peleliu had hurled back all Japanese counterattacks and advanced against tough opposition. Fifteen enemy tanks were knocked out at the cost of one American tank in repulsing the enemy effort to throw the Americans back into the sea.

The Peleliu airfield was in American hands after three days of hard fighting. Strategic ridges had been wrested from the Nipponese and the Marines were digging out small groups of defenders in a rugged, punishing country. Mortars, which proved so deadly on Saipan in the Marianas, and artillery were being used by the Japanese to contest every foot of ground.

(William Ewing, a Blue network war correspondent, said in a broadcast today from the scene that Japanese artillery observers had been tied to stakes so they couldn't desert their posts.)

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, reporting Sunday night on action through Saturday, said the Marines had advanced a third of a mile on Peleliu. Of the estimated 8,000 to 10,000 defenders of the island, 1,400 already had been killed.

All objectives had been reached on the perimeter of Morotai island, closest ground approach to the Philippines, by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces. There still was no evidence of Japanese resistance. Airfields on enemy islands in that area were being pounded heavily by Allied bombers to prevent any airborne retaliation.

Engineers on Morotai were well ahead of schedule in their jobs of creating an offensive base out of the Pitoe airfield. The new base is 300 miles south of the Philippines. Tiny observation planes already were using it.

ARMY TROOPS GAIN SWIFTLY IN NEW PALAU INVASION

Marines on Peleliu Smash Forward Against Fierce Enemy Opposition.

Pearl Harbor, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—A swift extension of new Army beachheads on Angaur Island and gains made by the Marines against heavy Japanese opposition on adjacent Peleliu were reported by the Navy as the Americans today pushed their invasion of the strategic south Palau islands.

The Eighty-first (Wildcat) Division held the northeastern third of Angaur a few hours after the infantrymen had stormed ashore yesterday, the communique reported. They landed on the north and northeast sectors of the island and their beachheads were quickly joined against light opposition more than 1,000 yards inland.

The first Marine division advanced about a third of a mile on Saturday on Peleliu, six miles to the northeast, against stubborn Japanese resistance. The enemy used artillery and mortars in considerable numbers against the American positions. The Marines, holding the island's southwestern peninsula, were pushing northward beyond the Peleliu airfield, the capture of which was announced on Friday. Wheeling from the left flank, the advances made in three days' fighting ranged from a comparatively short distance on the left to 3,500 yards on the right.

In the Southwest Pacific, meanwhile, American forces reached all their objectives around the perimeter of Morotai Island, 375 miles south of Davao, against a still negligible Japanese opposition, and Allied aircraft, maintaining unchallenged aerial cover, hammered the enemy airdromes on adjacent Halmahera Island with a record—210 tons of bombs. Other planes sank a 3,000-ton transport in the Dutch Celebes and destroyed two coastal vessels at Ceram.

In an eyewitness account of the fighting on Peleliu, Leif Erickson, an A. P. correspondent, reported the winning of a Marine foothold on sharp-ridged Umorbrogul Mountain, nicknamed Bloody Nose.

In a delayed dispatch from the flagship offshore he said that Col. Lewis B. (Chesty) Puller of Saluda, Va., led the first regiment up the sharp, coral ridges after a first assault had been beaten back by a heavy Japanese fire. Strong enemy positions on this mountain had held up the American advance from the airfield, he declared.

SEP 20 1944

Says Tide Has Turned

William Ewing, a Blue Network war correspondent, said in a flagship broadcast, reported by NBC, that the Marines have captured Peleliu's highest hill, and that consequently the tide has turned definitely in their favor. The Americans, he said, stormed the hill with a ferocious frontal attack after smashing three Japanese counterattacks. He said the Marines named the objective Betty Lou Hill.

Broadcasting for the combined American networks, he also said that the Japanese casualties were extremely heavy and Marine losses relatively light. The Americans, he added, were handicapped by the island's cramped proportions—six miles long, two wide.

Despite the different nicknames, the correspondent may have referred to the same strategic height mentioned by Mr. Erickson.

Japs Reported Tying Own Observers

San Francisco, Sept. 18 (AP)—Japanese artillery observers on Peleliu, in the Palau Islands, have been tied by their arms and legs to stakes so they can't desert their posts. Radio Reporter William Ewing said in a broadcast from the western Pacific today.

Ewing said that no part of the island is yet safe, despite the slow but steady marine gains against heavy mortar and machine-gun fire.

Peleliu airfield, which American engineers are rebuilding, was used by a Yank pilot for the first time when a plane landed—out of gas.

Finland Signs Peace Terms With Russia

Swedish Reports That Finnish Troops Are Marching North Against Germans.

SEP 20 1944

STOCKHOLM, Tuesday, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter said today the peace between Finland and Russia had been signed Monday night in Moscow.

The newspaper added that Finnish troops were marching northward against the Germans, as resentment mounted throughout the country over the Nazi burning of farms and villages.

The Finnish parliament, according to an earlier Helsinki dispatch, had received Russia's armistice terms "as they exist" at an informal session yesterday.

Listened to Terms

After a short routine session, the members of parliament adjourned to a conference room and there in an unofficial meeting listened to a reading of the Russian terms, it was reported.

What action Russia demanded the Finns take against Nazi troops still in the country was not known, but Finnish newspapers already have asserted flatly that Finland is at war with Germany.

German troops were said to be still trying to withdraw from northern Finland, closely pursued by Soviet armies.

Demolitions Admitted

(Official German broadcasts denied wanton burning of Finnish property, but admitted demolitions have been carried out against the advancing Russian formations.

("Wherever Soviet troops are fighting on Finnish soil those installations which can be of the enemy's advantage in his fight against the German Alpine army must be destroyed. If destructions are carried out, they are not directed against the Finnish people, but against the arch enemy of the Finnish people, Bolshevism," said a broadcast statement of the German high command recorded by the Associated Press.)

Stockholm, Sept. 18 (AP)—A formal Finnish declaration of war against Germany appeared imminent today as Finnish fury mounted against German troops who wantonly burned villages and farms as they withdrew from northern Finland.

The Finnish Cabinet met last night in Helsinki, where the press asserted flatly that a state of war already exists with Germany, and there were strong indications that action could be expected momentarily. A declaration of war against Germany is one of the demands Russia is said to have made upon Finland as the price of peace with the Soviet Union.

Battles In North

Two Finnish brigades and Russian troops are fighting the Germans in northern Finland, where the Nazi-set fires blazed, Finnish advices said. Villages and farms were reported left aflame by withdrawing Germans in the Suomisaalmi district and at Kuusamo, south of the Arctic Circle near the Russian frontier.

Newspapers here reported today that several German destroyers and a cruiser had been observed yesterday in the vicinity of the strategic Aland Islands in the sea of Bothnia on the Finnish southwest coast.

Gunfire Heard

At the same time advices from the Swedish coast said gunfire had been heard from the sea, suggesting the possibility that the islands—which the Finns have fortified strongly—might be under attack.

Meanwhile the Russians were said to be demanding the right to occupy the northern half of Finland.

Gunnar Mullern, first Swedish correspondent to return to Stockholm since the Russian terms were carried to Helsinki, said the Russians wanted air bases in northern and central Finland and along the western coast for the duration, and were asking for most of the islands in the Finnish gulf.

German Withdrawal

(The Nazi agency Transocean said German troops had accomplished a withdrawal from Kandalaksha, just east of the pre-war Russian-Finnish boundary, with the movement "very much hindered" by the Russians.)

(A Moscow dispatch said that Premier Hantti Hackzell, chief of the Finnish armistice delegation who was taken seriously ill in the Russian capital, had rallied but that his condition still was grave. Earlier Moscow reported he had developed pneumonia.)

Finn War De laration Due

30-24—18891

Aimed At Enemy In The Baltic

One of Biggest Offensives of War—To Crush Foe in Latvia, Estonia.

ATTACK REACHES INTO FOURTH DAY

Deep Penetrations Toward Tallinn, Capitol of Estonia—500,000 Reds In Drive.

SEP 20 1944

By W. W. Hercher

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 19. (AP)—Three Soviet Armies totalling more than 500,000 men have been hurled against crumbling Nazi lines in Estonia and Latvia in one of the war's biggest offensives aimed at finally crushing two Nazi Baltic Armies, Berlin broadcasts said early today.

One German commentator predicted an imminent onslaught by a fourth Russian Army in the Narva sector of Estonia's northeastern coast as part of the Soviet plan to split up and destroy perhaps 200,000 Germans on the northern flank of a Red Army salient pointed at German East Prussia.

Now Fresh Warsaw Action

Neither Berlin nor Moscow told of any fresh action in the Warsaw area, where patriots are fighting within the city and where American planes yesterday parachuted supplies to the Poles in a shuttle flight to Russia.

Russian troops were fighting near Baldone, only 14 miles southeast of the Latvian capital of Riga on the Baltic Sea, in an effort to reach Riga and seal off the German Baltic forces who have such a tenuous link with other Nazi armies to the west.

Deep Penetrations Toward Tallinn

At the northeastern end of what Berlin says is an expanded 230-mile front other Red army units were said to have effected a "deep penetration" northwest of Tartu in the direction of Tallinn, Estonian capital. Soviet troops last were reported within 93 miles of Tallinn, and 65 miles south of the Baltic Sea at a point in the rear of German forces holding the Narva Gap.

Just north of the Latvian-Estonian border Berlin said the Russians had outflanked Valga, 87 miles northeast of Riga, by crossing the little Embajogi river north of Valga. In this sector by Berlin accounts the Russians were threatening to split the German armies.

"Unprecedented Furiousness"

Lt. Col. Alfred von Olberg, German Transocean agency radio commentator, said that all other fighting on the eastern front paled in comparison to the "unprecedented furiousness" of the Baltic battle. The Russians, he said, have been attacking for four days and steadily throwing in more and more thousands of men strongly supported by tanks and planes.

Moscow's nightly communique did not confirm the German reports, but again mentioned fierce fighting west of Jelgava, 25 miles southwest of Riga. This is the area where the Germans said their troops were trying to turn the flank of the Russian salient imperilling Riga.

A Soviet midnight bulletin said 600 Germans were killed and 54 tanks destroyed west of Jelgava, and that Russian lines had held firm under the Nazi blows.

Red Fleet Attacks Port

Red Banner Baltic fleet bombers also attacked the Latvian port of Liepaja, nearly 100 miles west of Jelgava, on Saturday, the communique said, sinking three German transports totalling 12,000 tons, and three submarines.

Two large transports and a floating dock were declared to have been damaged, and huge fires "broke out in the port which is a major supply base of the Nazi Baltic forces," it added.

A German broadcast said that the Warsaw sector had been quiet for two days except for artillery duels across the quarter-mile Vistula river between Russian-held Praga and the Polish caiptal. Moscow also ignored that sector in issuing one of the shortest communiques since the big summer

campaign began June 23.

Polish Patriots Still Attacking

A communique from the Polish underground leader, General Bor, said Polish patriots still were attacking the Germans inside Warsaw, and also in the Kampinoska forest eight miles to the northwest.

"The enemy is forced to fight on two fronts heer and is suffering heavy losses," said the communique distributed by the Polish Telegraphic Agency. "During the last two days we destroyed 24 tanks and killed more than 100 enemy troops."

Flying Fortresses, in the first such operation of its type from British bases, flew to Warsaw during the day and parachuted tons of supplies to patriots fighting the Nazis within the Polish capital.

The bombers, escorted by 175 Mustangfighters, flew on from Warsaw to Russian bases. Some of the escort planes accompanied them, while others returned to England.

Flak Over Warsaw Heavy

Seven enemy fighters, three on the ground and four in the air, were destroyed by the Allied fighters on their return trip. Pilots said flak was extremely heavy over Warsaw, but no enemy planes challenged them over the city.

In southern Poland the Soviet communique said the Red Army had captured 30 more localities near the Czechoslovak frontier, including Ustrzyki-Dolne, 18 miles southeast of Sanok.

A Czechoslovak press bureau announcement, which several days ago said Red Army patrols already had crossed into Slovakia, declared that all regular Slovak units in the puppet state had been disarmed by the Germans because of doubts of their loyalty.

On Yugoslav Frontier

In the Balkans the German high command communique said the battle now had reached the Bulgarian-Yugoslav frontier, presumably somewher ewest of Russian-occupied Sofia, Bulgar capital. Berlin said that Bulgaria, until recently an Axis ally, had lost 10 tanks to Nazi guns along the frontier.

Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine army units which rolled through Sofia Saturday also apparently were striking for Salonika, Greek Aegean Sea port 140 miles south of the Bulgarian capital. Berlin said several days ago that some forces already had crossed the Greek frontier.

Soviet long range bombers again attacked the rail junctions of Satu-Mare in northwestern Transylvania, and Debrecen, 115 miles east of Budapest in Hungary. Troop trains were hit, ammunition dumps blown up and many fires set at both places, Sunday night, Moscow said.

REDS SMASH NAZI ATTACKS IN RIGA AREA

Build Up Forces All Along Front for New Drive Toward Reich.

MORE GAINS IN TRANSYLVANIA

German Group in Moscow Calls on Nazis to Lay Down Arms on Eastern Front.

SEP 20 1944

Moscow, Sept. 18 (AP).—The mounting Russian offensive in the region of Jelgava, twenty-five miles southwest of the Latvian capital of Riga, has smothered German counter-attacks marked by reckless use of large numbers of Nazi tanks and self-propelled guns, front dispatches said today.

[Berlin broadcasts declared the Russians had advanced to within fourteen miles of Riga in a three-day offensive. The drive was aimed at crushing two German armies in Latvia and Estonia, estimated at 200,000 men.]

Moscow reports said the Red Army was scouting out, consolidating and building up the last phase of preparations for the coming assault on every Nazi-held position on the eastern front.

[The Soviet-sponsored Free Germany Committee, in a broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors, called upon German troops in Estonia and Latvia to lay down their arms or turn them against Nazi SS units who might attempt to force them to continue the battle.]

The Russian war bulletin did not mention the battle for Warsaw, where Polish and Red Army troops were last reported seeking bridgeheads across the Vistula River from the eastern suburb of Praga.

[Gen. Bor's communique said his patriot units in Warsaw had been receiving supplies from Soviet planes since September 13.]

Advance in Transylvania.

Capture of more localities in the drive on Targu-Mures, German-Hungarian stronghold in Transylvania, was disclosed by the Soviet communique. The Gurghui rail station, eighteen miles to the northeast, fell to Red Army units. Another Soviet column was only six miles east of Targu-Mures.

Heavy air attacks on key rail points accompanied the Red Army's many-sided drive on Hungary, with Satu-Mare, eighty miles northwest of Cluj, and Csap, fifty miles northwest of Satu-Mare, the prime objectives.

[A dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Joseph Morton in Bari said German forces fighting their way from Bulgaria across northeastern Yugoslavia in an attempt to flee from Yugoslav partisans had recaptured Negotin, near the Danube, six miles inside Yugoslavia. Radio France at Algiers relayed reports from Istanbul which said the Red Army had crossed the Greek-Bulgarian frontier and was advancing toward Salonika, Greek port on the Ægean sea. The broadcast was reported by the FCC.]

Although Germany's defeat is in sight, millions of Russian youths are well prepared for war, due to the intensification of the universal military training program begun three years ago on order of Marshal Stalin, it was disclosed.

The Communist Party official newspaper, Pravda, declared in an editorial echoed by the entire Soviet press that the Red Army must be reinforced with more and more reserves to win ultimate and complete victory.

Ion Antonescu Handed Over To Russians

Soviets Say He May Be Suitable Candidate For War Guilt Trial.

SEP 20 1944

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Marshal Ion Antonescu, Romanian dictator who was deposed when his country switched to the Allied side last month, has been handed over to the Russian high command, an official Moscow statement said tonight.

The statement, broadcast by the Soviet information bureau, said Antonescu "might prove to be a suitable candidate for inclusion in the list of war criminals."

Four Others

With him into Soviet custody went four other former high officials of the Romanian government and five leading Germans, the statement said.

Others listed by Moscow included Mihail Antonescu, former foreign minister and a relative of the deposed premier; Gen. Constantine Pantazi, former defense minister; Vasiliu, former inspector-general of police; Elefterescu, former prefect of Bucharest police; Dr. Karl Clodius, German economic envoy to Bucharest; Gen. Hansel, chief of the German military mission to Bucharest; Admiral Telefsen, chief of the German naval liaison headquarters in Romania, and Maj. Gen. Stagen, who was with the German command in Warsaw earlier in the year.

Germans Disarm Slovak Military Units

London, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Czechoslovak press bureau reported today that the Germans had disarmed all regular Slovak military units in the puppet state in a desperate attempt to retain their grip. Some were sent to concentration camps near Bratislava; others, to German arsenals.

A communique reported lively fighting in the upper Vah Valley but with no major change in positions. Strong German attacks were declared repulsed in the Nitra Valley.

London, Sept. 18 (AP)—Gertrude Lawrence, the actress, was rescued from a sinking motor raft while crossing the Seine river in France, the Department of National Service Entertainment reported today.

Amphibious trucks escorting Miss Lawrence and her group of entertainers saved all hands.

The raft developed motor trouble as it crossed the Seine and was at the mercy of the currents for two hours before is started to sink.

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Marquess of Hartington, husband of the former Kathleen Kennedy, daughter of former United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, was killed in action in France Sept. 10.

They were married May 6.

The Marquess was heir to the Duchy of Devonshire and a captain of the Coldstream Guards. He was 26 years of age.

The War Office informed the Duke today of his son's death, but no detail was available.

The Marchioness arrived in New York on Aug. 16, two days after Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy had been informed by the Navy Department of the death of their son, Lieut. Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., 27.

He had been listed as missing on Aug. 12 after an explosion during an operational flight in the European theatre.

Lieutenant Kennedy was one of the witnesses at the marriage of his sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have seven other children, including Lieut. John Kennedy, who returned to this country recently after winning decorations as the commander of a PT boat in the Pacific theatre. John was listed as missing for ten days before his parents received word he was alive and well.

G. I.'S INGENUITY SAVES MILLIONS

London, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—A testing machine rigged up in thirty days by Tech. Sergt. James T. Johnson of Weatherford, Tex., has made possible the salvage of 50,000 damaged radio crystals since August 21, restoring communications to thousands of grounded Allied planes, headquarters of the Air Service Command said today.

The success of the 22-year-old Texan of the radio research department saved $1,750,000 worth of radio equipment, and returned to operation fighters and bombers grounded for the lack of communications. The announcement said the R. A. F. had adopted the process, and that Sergt. Johnson's testers also were in use in India.

New British Super Tank Hurls 'Flying Ashcan'

Armored Weapon Spearheaded D-Day Landings

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP).—A new British armored weapon described as a sort of super tank was taken off the secret list today with the disclosure that it spearheaded the initial D Day landing operations.

Since then the vehicle, known as "AVRE"—Armored Vehicle, Royal Engineers—has figured in many British actions.

The new weapon in general is similar to the Churchill tank, but the exterior is distinguished by the short stubby barrel of a special mortar mounted in the turret.

"This weapon has characteristics entirely different from those mounted in other types of tanks," the announcement said. "It is able to hurl a charge containing many times the weight of explosive of any other known projectile of similar dimensions against concrete, steel or masonry obstacles. This bomb has been given the nickname of 'Flying Dustbin' (ashcan).

"The machine also is equipped to carry and place in position carpets of flexible tracks to enable the following vehicles to cross beaches, sand dunes, marshes, ditches and streams."

New Air Transport Wing Is Formed

London, Sept. 18 (AP)—A new Air Transport Wing has been formed under command of Col. Leslie P. Arnold, Englewood, N. J.

Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Knerr, chief of the Air Service Command in Britain, announced today that the wing consolidates the operation of military airlines transporting high priority passengers, mail and cargo throughout the United Kingdom. It also will ferry all combat aircraft.

New Colonial Governors

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The appointments of Sir Henry Menck-Mason Moore as Governor and Commander in Chief in Ceylon and of Sir Philip Euen Mitchell to a similar position in the Kenya Colony were announced tonight by the Colonial Office. Sir Philip was transferred from Fiji, where he will be succeeded by Alexander W. G. H. Grantham, the announcement said.

Swedish Communists Gain

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 18 (AP).—The dominant Social Democratic party lost nineteen seats in Sweden's lower house in yesterday's elections. The Communist party gained twelve seats, giving it a total of fifteen, the largest representation it has ever had. The election did not affect the coalition government headed by Social Democrat Premier Per Alban Hansson.

SEP 20 1944

Nazi Fanatics Slow Assault On Gothic Line

Some of Worst Fighting Of Italian Campaign Dealt Allies.

ROME, Sept. 18. (AP)Fanatical German resistance slowed the Allied assault on Gothic line fortifications today and gave Allied forces some of the worst fighting of the Italian campaign.

The Allied command said Nazi paratroopers weer fighting "with complete contempt for death" as the enemy apparently staked his last resources of men and materials to prevent dogged doughboys, Tommies, Canadians and Brazilian troops from bursting into the great Po valley.

Slight Gains Made

Only slight gains were made by the Fifth and Eighth Armies, South of Rimini, Adriatic doorway to the Po Valley, Canadians and Greeks waged a bloody battle for the village of Monte San L'Abate and edged on a few hundred yards to reach the northwestern corner of Rimini airfield, about two miles from the city itself.

The exact progress of the Fifth Army under Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark was not disclosed. Troops 30 miles south of Bologna, hammering at the heart of the Gothic line systematically, reduced concrete fortifications around which were thick minefields and deep wire entanglements.

To Hold at All Costs

"The Germans expect to hold the Gothic line at all costs," an Allied officer said, quoting reports from enemy prisoners. "There is no indication along the Fifth Army front that the enemy intends to withdraw or surrender."

British troops took the village of Cerasolo, 4 1-2 miles southwest of Rimini and near the border of the tiny principality of San Marino, whose neutrality the Allies have accused the Nazis of violating. The Tommies gained high ground dominating the Ausa valley northeast of the village, and battled heavily for nearby Mount Clivo.

Headquarters praised the Brazilian expeditionary force now fighting in the central sector, and disclosed that the South American troops had advanced a mile, capturing an undesignated town.

8th Army Expands Marano Bridgehead

Rome, Sept. 18 (AP)—Powerful assaults by both the Fifth and Eighth Armies against heavily fortified German lines in northern Italy made scant progress yesterday and fierce fighting continues to rage along a broad front, Allied headquarters announced today.

On the Adriatic coast Canadian and Greek troops fought their way forward a few hundred yards to reach the northwestern corner of Rimini airfield, scarcely more than two miles from the southern limits of Rimini itself.

'Chutists In Battle

On their left a bloody battle was being waged for the village of San Martino on Monte l'Abate and surrounding high ground dominating the airfield from the west. German parachutists, strongly suported by big Tiger tanks, fiercely contested every British attempt to gain ground.

The Eighth Army bridgehead over the Marano river, headquarters said, has been widened from six and a half to eight miles.

An official report, meanwhile, gave warm praise to the Brazilian expeditionary force which, it was revealed yesterday, has now gone into action with the Fifth Army.

Brazilians Gain Mile

"During their first day of battle the Brazilian expeditionary force, although it has not yet met the caliber of resistance encountered along the eastern and central Fifth Army front, already has demonstrated considerable aggressive ability and has advanced more than a mile to take a town," the report said.

American and British units of the Fifth doggedly hammering into the heart of the Gothic Line repulsed a number of strong German counterattacks in the course of yesetrday's fighting and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

Thick Minefields

In addition to massive concrete fortifications in this area the Allies are encountering thick minefields and deep wire entanglements.

"There is no indication along the Fifth Army front that the enemy intends to withdraw or surrender," an Allied spokesman said. "Reports received from enemy prisoners lead to the concluison that the Germans expect to hold the Goth Line at all costs. Paratroopers who oppose us in one sector are fighting fanatically with complete contempt for death."

At San Marino Border

On the inland flank of the Eighth Army front fighting surged up to the borders of the little principality of San Marino, within which enemy gun emplacements previously had been attacked by Allied aircraft and artillery.

British troops knocked the enemy out of the little village of Cerasolo, four and a half miles south and a little west of Romini and gained high ground dominating the Ausa Valley northeast of the village. Heavy fighting was reported on the Monte Olivo at the southwest end of Cerasolo ridge adjacent to San Marino's frontier, with enemy casualties mounting and many prisoners taken.

Nazis Appear Ready To Give Up Crete

ROME, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Germans appeared today to be about ready to give up Crete, the Aegean Sea island which they took so sensationally in an air-borne invasion early in the war.

Nazi forces were reported concentrating on the western tip of the island near the city of Khania (Canea), seemingly in preparation for evacuation.

But the Allies appeared determined to make any evacuation as difficult and costly as possible. Aircraft from a carrier force commanded by British Rear Admiral Thomas Troubridge made sweeping low-level attacks on enemy motor transports, destroying 23 and damaging others.

Eighty miles north of Crete, off the island of Melos, eight enemy vessels were reported sunk, one damaged and three others beached

Eight Ships Sunk In Aegean Sea

Rome, Sept. 18 (AP)—An Allied naval task force, including aircraft carriers, has sunk eight enemy ships in the Aegean Sea off Greece, it was announced today.

Three other enemy vessels were beached after being attacked and another was damaged.

At the same time naval aircraft accompanying an escort carrier force under command of British Rear Admiral Thomas Troublidge made low-flying attacks on enemy motor transport on the island of Crete, destroying 23 vehicles and damaging others.

Flight Held Likely

The Germans earlier were reported concentrating the Crete garrison in the vicinity of the city Khania (Canea) preparatory to evacuation to the mainland.

Five of the vessels sunk were sailing craft encountered by naval flyers off the island of Melos, 30 miles north of Crete. The flyers also damaged a merchant ship there.

Cargo Ship Hit

On the same day the British cruiser Aurora bombarded Melos and scored three hits on a merchant ship, which subsequently was beach. It also sank three other small ships and caused two others to be beached.

All the Allied planes returned from the Melos and Crete attacks.

Rome Mob Lynches Director of Jails

SEP 19 1944

Prosecution Witness in Trial Against Caruso Dragged From Courtroom in Palace of Justice, Kicked and Clubbed Into Unconsciousness, Thrown Into Water And Beaten to Death With Oars, Clubs.

By George Bria

ROME, Sept. 18. (AP)—An infuriated mob of Romans dragged Dr. Donato Carretta, former director of the city's jails, from a courtroom in the great Palace of Justice today, clubbed him to death in the waters of the Tiber, and then left his body hanging feet-first from a window of the Regina Coeli jail.

Prosecution Witness

Carretta was a prosecution witness in the trial of Pietro Caruso, former chief of police in Rome. Caruso is accused of ordering 50 hostages to be turned over by the jailer to be executed at Ardeatine Caves, as part of 320 Italians killed in reprisal for the bombing of a German SS (Elite Guard) detachment in Rome last March.

Caruso's trial was to have started today, but fear of violence led Allied military government officers to order it postponed.

When the decision was announced, a seething mob jammed into the courtroom. Carretta, who had never been under arrest, was singled out at the front of the room by two black-robed women, who screamed to Carabinieri to arrest him.

Rushed From Courtroom

The policemen made no move to seize him and the crowd, which up to that time had made no demonstration against him, rushed Carretta from the courtroom.

In the square outside, the former jail director was kicked and clubbed into unconsciousness. His body was hurled into the Tiber. When he revived and started to swim, men in rowboats clubbed him to death with oars.

The body then was pulled out of the water, carried to the jail, and hung from bars of a window for more than a half hour until the Allies rushed up military police to disperse the mob and remove the body.

Allies Intervene

Caruso's trial—the first case of an Italian collaborationist to come before the high court for punishment for Fascist crimes—was under Italian jurisdiction, but the AMG intervened today when the [illegible] were unable to handle the [illegible]

Charles Poletti, commissioner of the Rome district of the AMG, said he would confer with Italian Premier Ivanoe Bonomi on measures to insure an orderly trial for Caruso.

The former police chief's trial will get under way Wednesday in another Rome courthouse with a limited public and stronger police guard.

Count Carlo Sforza, minister without portfolio, said after a conference with Bonomi and Col. Polotti that several heads of the Italian police and minor officials had been arrested for failure to maintain order but that none of the mob had been arrested yet.

Sforza Discloses Threat

At the same time Sforza disclosed that Fascists in Northern Italy had threatened to execute 40 members of Italian families as hostages if Caruso were convicted, and said he had turned down a proposal that the Italian government in retaliation execute 80 Fascist prisoners.

The cabinet minister disclosed that Ettore Casati, president of the high court had resigned. Sforza attributed the disorganization to Casati because he issued too many invitations to the trial.

Sforza said Carretta was hated as one of the most violent of Rome's jailers and that he had behaved "pompously," pushing through the crowd and infuriating the people.

The assassination was condemned by the Vatican City paper Osservatore Romano, which asserted that if acts of this kind were not curbed they would lead to more tragic events. It urged punishment for those guilty of present and past acts of violence.

[illegible]ed over by the jailers to be executed by the Germans in the Ardeatina caves, as part of 320 Italians killed in reprisal for the bombing of the German SS (Elite Guard) detachment in Rome last March.

A huge crowd, brushing aside the feeble perfunctory resistance of the Italian police, jammed the Great Hall of the Palace of Justice before the trial was expected to begin. Their demonstration caused Col. J. R. Pollock, head of the A. M. G. police in Rome, to announce that the trial could not proceed today.

Two women spotted Carretta and demanded that the police arrest him. When they made no move to comply, the crowd dragged him into the square in front of the palace.

The police were able to wrest him from his captors and place him in a taxi. But the crowd dragged him out again, beat him until he was unconscious, then threw him into the river.

Carretta regained consciousness and tried to swim away, whereupon the men leaped into two rowboats, hit him with their oars until he was dead, then pulled his body from the stream and left it on the river bank.

Caruso in Dungeon.

The mob picked up the body, carried it to the Regina Coeli Prison and hung it by its feet from the bars of a window near the entrance of the famous Roman Prison.

Few Police In Courtroom

The Italian police virtually at no time were in the courtroom but they attempted to calm the crowd outside. They appeared more interested in the body than in the mob milling around.

Allied police were summoned and restored some order.

Lieut. John Atkinson, of Arlington, Va., and formerly of Los Angeles, stood on a courtroom table and told the mob in Italian that the trial could not be held.

Promised Justice

"The Allies sympathize with your feelings against Caruso and will see that justice is done," he said, "but justice cannot be had with mobs.

"Go tranquilly to your homes and an announcement will be made in the newspapers later as to when the trial is to be held."

While Carretta was being lynched, AMG officers were still attempting to clear the courtroom. The crowd there included many black-dressed widows and mothers of the Ardeatina victims. Some of them expressed fears that Caruso would not be tried.

Throughout the demonstration Caruso was held in the dungeon of the Palace of Justice building.

Ex-Jail Head Lynched in Rome

SEP 19 1944

Mob Invades Court Room and Seizes Man Who Surrendered Hostages to Nazis.

Rome, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—An angered Italian mob today dragged the former Roman jail director, Dr. Donato Carretta, from a court room and beat him to death in the waters of the Tiber. The mobsters strung his body feet-first from a window in the prison from which, the prosecution declared, he had turned fifty hostages over to the Germans.

Carretta was to have testified for the State at the trial of Pietro Caruso, former Police Chief of Rome. The growing mob prompted Allied Military Government officers to postpone Caruso's trial. The lynching followed.

The victim was seized when the decision to delay proceedings was announced. He was mauled and beaten, and finally was killed by men who pursued him in a rowboat and beat him with the oars.

Caruso was police chief during the final four months of the German occupation of Rome. On trial for his life, he is the first of the Italian collaborationists to come before the tribunal for punishment of Fascist crimes.

Huge Mob Jams Hall.

Carretta had been scheduled to testify for the Government that Caruso had ordered fifty persons

SEP 19 1944

Flyers Say Bulgars Tortured Them

Wounded Airmen Neglected—All Beaten—Civilians Spat on Them—Many Fired On.

Bari, Italy, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—American airmen in a Bulgarian prisoner of war camp were beaten and threatened with the firing squad in an effort to make them disclose vital information, a major in command of the group declared upon arrival here.

The major said Bulgarian soldiers and a few civilians committed most of the atrocities against the airmen, who suffered from lack of food and medical treatment, but conditions improved as the Russians neared the Bulgarian border. The Americans were released when Bulgaria withdrew from the war.

There were 350 flyers in the group, including 259 Americans. They were shot down in air raids over the Balkans.

The major asserted that three flyers who bailed out and landed in Bulgaria were shot after reaching the ground. One died and the other two received bad injuries.

"Surly and mean prison guards hit our flyers in the face with rifle butts," the major said. "Some were beaten badly with sticks and in at least one case a rubber hose was used. The boys were beaten about the head and shoulders with pistols and rifle butts. There were many slaps and kicks and generally rough treatment."

Sergeant Ignores Threat.

He told of one South Carolina staff sergeant who was led out to a wall where the firing squad was waiting. They bandaged his eyes, then asked him if he had anything to say. He still refused to talk so they let him sweat it out a few minutes and finally brought him back to camp.

The major said that during Allied air raids they were refused permission to enter shelters, but were confined to their quarters.

One Sergeant who was led through the streets of Sofia despite a leg wound said:

"It seems that all Bulgarians think all Americans are either millionaires, movie actors or gangsters. They call all flyers 'gangsters.'"

More Stories Related.

Rome, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Shocking reports of cruelty at the hands of Bulgarian soldiers were being pieced together today as nearly 350 American airmen took turns relating their brutal experiences after being shot down in bombing raids on the Balkans. The flyers have been returned here after their release by Bulgaria.

An American lieutenant, whose plane was shot down June 24, told the following story:

"When I came down I hit a ring of Bulgarian soldiers shooting at our parachutes. I broke one of my legs in landing. The soldiers rushed at me, and one guy grabbed me by the hair and hit me. They socked me four times. Then they stripped me clean and took me to a camp and threw me over a barbed wire fence. It was eight days before they put a cast on my leg. We had no food for three days.

"My co-pilot was captured at another place and marched through the streets of Sofia between two guards. A German civilian fired a pistol at him. One of the Bulgarian guards shoved the co-pilot to the ground and shot and killed the German."

Used Club As Anesthetic.

A sergeant from Brooklyn told how he and two lieutenants of the same crew bailed out over Macedonia. All three were shot by Bulgars after they hit the ground. One of the lieutenants was killed, and the other two men wounded.

"I was twenty-eight hours without care," the sergeant added. "The people came and stripped the dead lieutenant of his clothes and belongings, and he was buried right there, naked."

Another sergeant said it had been necessary to amputate his heel because of infection and that the surgery was performed without anesthetic.

"I screamed with pain," he said, "and a guard rushed over and clubbed me with a pistol until I was unconscious."

Civilians Spit at Flyers.

All the American injured and wounded had the same story of being left without medical care from a day to a week. One sergeant with a bullet through his knee was left unattended for twenty-six hours.

A bomber turret gunner told how he and others were spit at and struck by civilians on their way to a prison camp in northeastern Bulgaria.

"But that was not all," he said. "When we arrived at the camp the Bulgarian commandant warned us we were going to be shot by a firing squad unless we answered his questions. We told him we were not talking, and I asked to have my body sent home. He then yelled that he would break the spirit of every prisoner in camp in return for the bombing of Sofia.

SEP 19 1944

FIGHTING RAGES IN BURMA HILLS

GRUNICH

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 18—(AP) Troops of the Fifth Indian division developed their crossings of the Manipur river in the Burma border area today while mountain fighting raged in the coastal province of Arakan.

The southeast Asia communique said 14th army troops occupied another strategic hill in the Mayu range in Arakan.

Stormy weather limited air operations in north Burma, where a short time ago a strong Sino-American reconnaissance patrol, pushing east from Myitkyina, made a junction with a westward probing patrol from Tengchung. This contact in the mountains of the China-Burma border was the first land contact in 30 months with isolated China. The meeting was announced Sept. 15 in Chungking.

The east bound patrol was led by Maj. Ben Thrailkill, a native of the rocky mountain area whose early training in the hazards of mountain climbing prepared him for the steep mountain trails that had to be covered.

The meeting in a high mountain pass, was the first fulfillment of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's promise to return, made when he was forced to retreat through Burma.

JAPANESE DRIVE TOWARD KWEILIN, KEY BOMBER BASE

MOOSA

CHUNGKING, Sept. 18—(AP) Japanese forces were advancing tonight toward Kweilin, key city of Kwangsi province, in a campaign that threatens to split China in two and wreck the entire American military setup in the country.

As a result of the current Japanese East China drive, the U. S. 14th Air force already has destroyed and virtually abandoned its strategic fighter and bomber base at Kweilin. Hundreds of Japanese saboteurs were said to have infiltrated already into the city. They were reported being rounded up and shot.

The Japanese columns advancing toward Kweilin are swinging into position to secure a line running from Manchuria to the China sea. Only a 10-mile gap, between Yungming, 70 miles east of Kweilin, and Waitsap, 85 miles north of Canton, remains to be closed.

Japanese moving toward Kweilin have captured Yungming and were reported within 50 miles of the Kwangsi city. Another force moving northwest from Canton toward Kweilin seized Waitsap. Still another enemy column northwest of Lingling, where a U. S. Air base was located, was moving in a southwesterly direction toward Kwangsi province.

In another push, Japanese regulars moving westward from Hengyang also once the site of an American air base, were reported less than four miles from their immediate goal of Poaching.

A junction of the Japanese forces between Waitsap and Yungming would form a line of defense against Chinese strikes eastward to support any American landing on the China coast.

Chinese forces were attacking Japanese flanks northwest of Kweilin and in the Lingling area in an effort to check the enemy drive on Kweilin, the High command said.

Other Chinese troops reoccupied the important Burma road base of Lungling, it added.

Reinforced Japanese troops thrusting north from Limkong on the Luichow peninsula were reported by the High command to have been engaged by Chinese troops southeast of Lushan and south of Peh.

SEP 19 1944

Jap Columns In China Only 110 Miles Apart

MOOSA

Chungking, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Japanese today have only a 110-mile gap to close to achieve their objective of splitting China in half.

The gap lies between Yungming, 70 miles east of Kweilin, where the Americans have destroyed their tortuously built air bases, and Waitsap, 85 miles northwest of Canton.

(Kunming reports said that hundreds of Japanese saboteurs have filtered into Kweilin. They were being rounded up and summarily shot.)

Balancing this news was the high command announcement that the Chinese have recaptured the important Burma road base of Lungling. The Japanese were withdrawing to near Mangshih, 13 miles southwest.

Waitsap Captured

But in the other, more critical sector, a column from the left wing of the Japanese forces advancing toward Kweilin took Yungming, while other invaders knifing across the Kwantung-Kwangsi border from Canton seized Waitsap.

The latest credible information placed Japanese regulars about 50 miles east and northeast of Kweilin.

To reach that point, the Japanese regulars advanced 30 miles from Taohsien. The enemy is making three main drives on Kweilin along and on both sides of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway.

Drive Along Railway

On the railway itself, the Japanese still were about 65 miles from Kweilin. Northwest of Lingling, where another American air base was located, the enemy was reported occuppying towns in the Sinning area and moving in a southwesterly direction.

Another Japanese force, thrusting westward from Hengyang, once the site of still another United States air base, was reported less than four miles from its immediate goal of Paoching.

Whole Effort Periled

Ninth Chinese war zone troops were reported striking the Japanese eastern flank in both the Lingling area and around Taohsein. These, however, were the only Chinese offensive actions on the whole eastern front. Other Chinese troops were seeking defensive positions.

The Japanese drive into Kwangsi province is threatening the whole structure of the American military effort in China.

(Berlin broadcast a Tokyo dispatch saying Japanese planes attacked an American base at Lichow yesterday. The Japanese said also that 90 planes struck Wotje the day before, causing considerable damage.)

Chinese Retake Lishui

The Chinese high command announced that Chinese troops, on September 16, had recaptured Lishui in Chekiang province, once the site of the world's largest airfield, and had broken into the China Sea port town of Wenchow, 225 miles south of Shanghai.

The Chinese said they were fighting in the streets of Wenchow, and that they had frustrated—temporarily at least—an attempt of the Japanese to gain control of the Wu River.

On the railway itself, the Japanese were still about sixty-five miles from Kweilin. Northwest of Lingling, where another American air base was located, the enemy was reported occupying towns in the Sinning area and moving in a southwesterly direction. Another Japanese force thrusting westward from Hengyang, once the site of still another American base, was reported less than four miles from its immediate goal of Paoching.

Troops of the Ninth Chinese war zone were reported striking the Japanese eastern flank both in the Lingling area and around Taohsien. These, however, were the only Chinese offensive actions on the whole Eastern front. Other Chinese troops were seeking defensive positions.

The Japanese drive into Kwangsi province is threatening the whole structure of the American military effort in China.

Chinese reverses in the Hunan-Kwangsi area, generally attributed to ineptness and confusion of command, lack of integrated communications and many other deficiencies, have resulted, meanwhile, in a critical re-evaluation of the Chinese war potential among some observers here.

Valor of Troops Unquestioned.

The valor of the Chinese soldier has never been questioned, but his handling against the present

Japs Filter Into Vital Kweilin

SEP 19 1944

FARNSWORTH

Hundreds of Saboteurs in Plain Clothes Reported 50 Miles Ahead of Troops.

Kumming, China, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Hundreds of Japanese plain clothes men, saboteurs, were today reliably reported to have filtered into the key city of Kweilin, where they were being rounded up and summarily shot.

The latest credible information from the eastern China front placed the Japanese regulars about fifty miles east and northeast of Kweilin, where the Fourteenth United States Air Force has destroyed and virtually abandoned its strategically important bomber and fighter bases. To reach that point, the Japanese had advanced thirty miles from Taohsien. The enemy is making three main drives on Kweilin along and on both sides of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway.

On the railway itself, the Jap drive has resulted in collapse of plans for defense of Kweilin on its distant approaches.

Chungking has issued orders which have indicated a disregard or lack of knowledge of field situations. An example was the decimation of one army which evidently for reasons of "face" was ordered to drive back into the Hunan railway city of Hengyang when it might have been digging in for the defense of Kweilin. The Army disintegrated when it was threatened with envelopment. Its survivors took to the hills and fought on as guerrillas.

At times Chinese infantry has been thrown into an attack simply

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...r the sake of attacking, with no specific mission. On at least one such occasion they were chopped to pieces by Jap machine gunners.

Chinese Press Freed On Open Discussions

Chungking, Sept. 18 (AP)—Free speech—long denied the Chinese—on subjects such as the Communist problem featured closing sessions of a turbulent 14-day meeting of the People's Political Council today.

Newspapers, for a change, were permitted to publish reports of all open discussions. Delegates severely criticized many of the Government's actions and policies; called for an early introduction of constitutional government, and pleaded for national military and political unity.

Some high officials were arrested after delegates had accused them of corruption. A resolution called for the training of special troops for the recovery of Manchuria, whose conquest was started by the Japanese 13 years ago today.

Carrier Planes Smash Airfields On Halmahera

SPENCER

150 Sorties Are Made Against Big Jap Airbase.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Tuesday, Sept. 19 (AP)—Carrier-based American planes smashed at Japan's Halmahera airdromes in 150 sorties Friday, headquarters announced today, as the Japanese struck back feebly with two light air raids against the Allies cleaning up newly-invaded Morotai island.

On Morotai, Moluccas Island which was invaded four days ago against light resistance, Allied troops pushed their perimeter lines outward as strong patrols sought Japanese defenders who fled to hill hideouts.

Under Command of Persons

For the first time it was disclosed that the Morotai invasion troops were under the command of Maj. Gen. John C. Persons, former Birmingham, Ala., banker and one of the Army's two generals drawn from civilian life.

From Morotai, Associated Press war correspondent Asahel Bush described how two Japanese bombers made a pass at a destroyer whose anti-aircraft fire knocked down one of the planes quickly. The second fled. Spencer Davis, an A. P. correspondent on Morotai, reported a single enemy plane dropped a bomb harmlessly into the dense jungle back from the beach. Two Navy Hellcat fighter planes sent the bomber flaming into the sea.

Kendari Hit

In neutralization raids against Dutch Celebes, to the southwest, Allied planes threw heavy blows Saturday at Kendari, a Japanese airplane supply and repair base on the southeast coast. That same night a Navy Catalina plane sank an 8,000-ton freighter-transport off Kendari. Kendari is about 600 miles southwest of Morotai.

Japs Raid Morotai

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS New Guinea, Tuesday, Sept. 19 (AP)—Japanese planes have twice raided newly-occupied Morotai island since the occupation by Allied troops, headquarters announced today, but American carrier planes have struck back with punishing raids against Halmahera.

Bold PTs, Planes Save Flyer From Capture By Japs

BUCH

General Headquarters, New Guinea, Sept. 16 (AP—Delayed)—The United States Navy risked scores of costly airplanes, two PT boats and expended thousands of pounds of bombs and hundreds of thousands of rounds of ammunition in a nine-hour battle today to save one American pilot.

In one of the most heroic rescues of this war, two patrol torpedo boats snaked through Halmahera Island's heavily mined Wasile Bay and, while covering airplanes held back the Japanese, saved Ensign Harold Allen Thompson, of Chicago, Ill., from almost certain capture.

From A Carrier

The amazing story started when Pilot Thompson took off from an aircraft carrier for a sweep over heavily defended Halmahera, just south of Morotai, where Americans landed yesterday.

Thompson's plane caught a burst of ack-ack at 6.55 A. M. The flyer bailed out. His parachute dropped him into the dead center of almost landlocked Wasile Bay.

Another Hellcat dropped him a rubber raft and Thompson climbed on. He was in the Japanese front yard.

Drift Toward Japs

Circling navy planes watched the tiny yellow raft drift slowly toward shore—and the Japanese.

When word came to his flagship, Rear Admiral Daniel E. Barbey asked a PT commander to help. Lieut. Arthur Preston, former Washington (D. C.) attorney, took tactical command of two boats and headed for the bay.

Planes dropped smoke bombs to hide him. Hellcats circled in relays, although Japanese anti-aircraft batteries were blazing away. About 1 P. M. a Hellcat piloted by Ensign Paul Woodrow Lindskog, of Minneapolis, was shot down, but Lindskog landed a mile from shore. An army-Catalina picked him up.

Jap Barge Sunk

The Japanese sent a barge out to get Thompson but Hellcats sank it. The Japanese tried another and the planes set it afire.

At 3.30 P. M. the PT's reached the narrow bottleneck entrance to the bay, escorted by destroyers, who signaled "Good luck" and turned back. The patrol boats circled briefly, then, gaining full speed, made a headlong dash through the strait.

"We didn't have time to worry about mines, although we knew this water was heavily mined," Preston said. "The Nips were dropping the five-inchers all around us."

The PTs were under constant fire until 6 P. M. Avengers laid a smoke screen for them while Hellcats dived on the Japanese guns.

Two Overboard

One patrol boat swerved suddenly, pulled to a stop and Lieut. Donald Seaman, Reno, Nev., and Motor Machinists Mate Charles Day, of Kennebunk, Maine, dived overboard. Both were rescued.

Frantic messages were going to the patrol boats ordering them to pull back because the covering planes would be unable to reach their carriers before dark unless they withdrew immediately.

From the PTs came the jubilant reply:

"We have him! His name's Thompson and he is in good shape."

And under cover of near darkness they sped back through the narrow passage to safety.

EYEWITNESS TELLS OF LUZON ATTACK

HAVELAND

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 18 — (AP) Southern Luzon was bombed during the Sept. 8-13 U. S. carrier task force strike at the Philippines, and warships roamed for three days in constant sight of the islands without interference, Artemus Gates, assistant secretary of the navy for air, said at a press conference today.

Gates was aboard a carrier during the strike. His was the first announcement that the attack spread to Luzon, main and northern most island in the Archipelago. The island was last bombed by Allied planes April 15, 1942, during a brief raid northward of Manila.

The official noted a "total lack of aggression in the air" by the Japanese which he said supported the conclusion that "these people are definitely on the run."

A total of 501 Japanese planes were destroyed in the air and on the ground, and 173 surface craft were destroyed or damaged. Installations were battered on Panay, Cebu, Negros and Leyte islands.

In giving a vivid description of the raid, Gates said the current Palau operations were a pattern for the prospective campaign against the Philippines.

For 15 days during the Philippine strike, Gates said, "the only land we saw was the Philippines. The last three days of the strike we sailed off the central Philippines within sight of land.

"Surprising to me was the total lack of aggression in the air on the part of the Japs.

"The strike bears out the conclusion that these people definitely are on the run. We must be as aggressive as we can to prevent their putting up resistance."

Nimitz Names New Marine Air Arm Chief

HAVELAND

Succeeds Major General Rowell Who sI Assigned to Peruvian Post.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 18 (AP)—Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today the appointment of Maj. Gen. Francis P. Mulcahy, former commander of Marine Flee Air Arm on the west coast, as commanding general of Marine aircraft of the fleet.

S..cceeds Rowell

Maj. Gen. Mulcahy succeeds Maj. Gen. Ross E. Rowell, Boise, Idaho. Major Gen. Rowell, who has been a ranking Marine aviator for the past 14 years, is taking a new assignment as chief of the United States air mission to Peru.

Admiral Nimitz also announced a change in the designation for Marine aviation in the Pacific from Marine Aircraft Wings, to Aircraft Fleet Marine Force.

The admiral presented the Legion of Merit to Maj. Gen. Rowell for outstanding service in directing Marine aircraft in the Central Pacific offensives.

In an interview with Captain John H. Breil of New York City, Marine public relations officer, Major Gen. Rowell said "Marine aviation is anticipating further integration with assault forces as our forces move toward the beaches of Japan."

1,550 Japs Shot Down

The general estimated that since the war began, the Marines have shot down over 1,500 enemy planes, 200 probables and damages another 125. In addition to aerial destruction he credited the leathernecks with 200 warships and freighters sent to the bottom.

He said the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor knocked out almost half of the Marine planes then in commission.

"Some of the younger pilots have said the First Marine Squadrons in the Pacific did their job too well," the retiring commander commented. "I would say they just did their job, and if there are enough enemy planes to go around where we are going, the newer pilots will do theirs too.

"Marine aviation now is an organization which far exceeds the size of the entire Marine Corps at the outset of the war," he concluded.

Settle Boundary Dispute

Panama - Costa Rica Ceremony Honors Chile as Arbiter

PANAMA, Sept. 18 (AP).—Panama and Costa Rica settled today a boundary dispute dating from 1825.

A frontier meeting between the Presidents was held on the Chilean Independence Day as a tribute to Chile, which acted as arbiter in the final settlement.

President Camilo de la Guardia of Panama and President Teodoro Picado of Costa Rica met on the boundary line and watched as Foreign Ministers of the two countries exchanged formal notes.

UNRRA AID TO ITALY SOUGHT AT PARLEY

SEP 19 1944

MONTREAL, Sept. 18—(AP) The 44 nations represented here at the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation conference are preparing to recognize a difference in status between Germany and Italy insofar as relief supplies are concerned.

It is understood the step will be taken at the request of the delegation from the United States, headed by Dean Acheson, assistant secretary of state, and that the British delegation will back up the Americans.

Both countries have larger numbers of troops now in Italy, part of which are burdened with the problem of distributing relief and reestablishing peace-time production.

The first step toward opening the UNRRA purse on behalf of Italy was made by the council today with a vote to place consideration of Italy on the official agenda of the conference. There were no dissenting votes, although, off the record, most of the European delegates state they are still opposed to expending any UNRRA money in territory formerly the enemy's.

The Europeans state they particularly want the gate closed to any assistance to Germany and fear that assistance to Italy might mean eventful aid to Germany.

In a second item on the adopted agenda, however, is a provision which may mean UNRRA relief to Germany itself. The proposal asks approval for UNRRA operations in enemy territory where it becomes necessary to control epidemics. Medical expoerts admit this might mean medicines and doctors for Germans in the event of an epidemic.

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LEHMAN LISTS RELIEF NEEDS

First UNRRA Report Asks All Possible Help.

Montreal, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—The United Nations are scraping the bottom of the barrel for several of the basic supplies needed for relief of the war-wrecked countries, the director-general, Herbert Lehman, told the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Conference today. His summary of the needs was the first such report made public since the UNRRA was organized last November.

Clothing for the people of Europe and China, Mr. Lehman said, will be so short that the UNRRA is planning "to collect used clothing in the United States on the maximum possible scale." He also said: "Army salvage appears to be the most important presently available source of woolen clothing for men and boys. The administration is conducting negotiations with the Canadian authorities for the procurement of from 300,000 to 500,000 army salvage garments, including trousers, battledress jackets and overcoats."

What Europe Needs.

Here are the European needs for the first six months after the fall of Germany and the supplies presently available:

Woolen textiles: 182,000,000 yards were requested for the end of this year. Only Canada nas allocated any yardage; 2,500,000 yards. The UNRRA fears it can deliver no woolen garments to Europe until the winter of 1945-1946.

Cotton textiles: To meet needs for 560,000,000 yards there is only a tentative allocation from Brazil of 90,000,000 yards, waiting an agreement over prices. The UNRRA is planning to ask the United States for 300,000,000 yards and to set up a fund to buy "distress" cotton stocks which may appear on the American market.

Knit goods and knitting yarn: The outlook is so bad that no country has said it can turn any over to the UNRRA.

Footwear, leather and hides: The UNRRA needs 78,500,000 pairs of shoes, and material to repair 48,000,000 pairs. All that has been found so far are 12,000,000 pairs being turned out now in the United States and Canada. Supplies are so short that the UNRRA is preparing to buy up low-priced shoes in the United States.

Mr. Lehman said there was

similar worry over getting food to Europe. He gave this picture.

Grain: Supplies of wheat and rye are ample. For the first six months 3,178,000 tons will be needed.

Animal proteins: Europe will need 864,000 tons of meat, fish, cheese and eggs the first six months, and supplies are extremely short. So far the UNRRA has only been able to negotiate in the United States for 136,000 tons of canned pork, and in Canada for 7,700 tons of canned fish. Another 20,900-ton order for fish will be placed in the United States.

Soap: The UNRRA wants 200,000 tons of fats and oils for soaps. The United States will stock-pile 50,000 tons of laundry soap, and Canada says it can deliver 17,500 tons in the next twelve months.

Beans, Peas—Requirements are 182,000 tons for six months and the United States is setting aside 159,000 tons of peas and 23,000 tons of beans for the UNRRA. Mexico will provide a small amount of beans.

Milk—This supply is so short that no nation has made an allocation for Europe yet.

Sugar—The 1945 supply is expected to be about 1,000,000 tons short of demand, exclusive of UNRRA needs.

Mr. Lehman advised the people of the United Nations not to be deceived by reports from presently liberated areas indicating suffering has not been so great as had been thought. "These reports are far outweighed by others that the enemy has been more ruthless than had been known or anticipated," he declared.

cleanup sector for vanquishing Japan.

Complete unanimity was stressed at the press conference by both Roosevelt and Churchill. The latter asserted that "the fact we have got to know each other so well and understand each other so well" makes for speed and full understanding in international deliberations.

American correspondents speculated that Churchill's remark might provoke comment in the Presidential campaign being waged by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican nominee.

The Pacific theater of war dominated remarks by Churchill and Roosevelt at the press conference, at which questions were not permitted.

Eden Back in London

London, Sept. 18 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden returned today from the Quebec conference. He went immediately to the Foreign Office.

Canadian Casualties Rise

OTTAWA, Sept. 18 (AP)—Casualties in Canada's three armed services on July 31 totaled 51,038, an increase of 4,644 over the total on June 30, for all theatres, including the Normandy invasion, the Wartime Information Board reported tonight.

758,399 in Odd Fellows

TORONTO, Sept. 18 (AP).—Membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows now totals 758,399 throughout the world, a report today to the Sovereign Grand Lodge meeting here said. Membership of the Association of Rebekah Assemblies totals 646,231, the report added.

Churchill Quits Quebec; His Destination Kept Secret

Quebec, Sept. 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill left here by train for an undisclosed destination yesterday while the world waited for Pacific war bulletins to unfold the full story of the military decisions reached at his second conference with President Roosevelt in Quebec.

President Roosevelt said at a press conference ending the talks that communiques of mutiplying future victories would come from Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten in Southeast Asia and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the greatest fleet in history and holder of the

Bronx Woman's Nephew Killed

OTTAWA, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Canadian Army today listed as killed in action Corp. James Ripley, whose aunt, Mrs. Eugene Elkan, lives at 3017 Riverdale Avenue, the Bronx. Corporal Ripley was a member of the Royal Canadian Engineers.

Canada Ends Tea-Coffee Curb

OTTAWA, Sept. 18 (AP).—Rationing of tea and coffee in Canada will end at midnight tonight, and regulations limiting hotels, restaurants and other quota users to one cup of coffee or one pot of tea per sitting will be canceled, the Price Board announced. Tea and coffee rationing was begun in Canada on an "honor" basis May 26, 1942, and was placed on a coupon basis Aug. 3, 1942, a coupon permitting an ounce of tea and four ounces of coffee per person weekly. Succeeding orders raised those quotas.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

September 18, 1940—German planes continue night attacks on London, causing extensive damage in Mayfair and Soho areas; British planes raid French, Belgian and Netherlands coastal points.

FOR NEW STUDY OF JAP ATTACK

SEP 19 1944

Harness Resolution Asks Congress Inquiry.

Washington, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—An independent investigation by Congress of the Pearl Harbor disaster was demanded in the House today by Representative Harness (R.-Ind.), a member of the Military Committee.

Offering a resolution calling for a special five-man committee to conduct the inquiry, the Indiana member told the House that the public was demanding, and should be told before the November election, all the facts connected with the Japanese attack on the Pacific base.

Under his resolution the investigating committee would have authority to subpoena all records of the White House, the State Department and the Army and Navy as well as Army and Navy personnel. It would be required to report its findings within thirty days.

Wants Blame Fixed.

"If the President of the United States is not responsible for this disaster, he should be cleared promptly of such grave and serious charges," Mr. Harness asserted in a prepared address. "On the other hand, if, as commander-in-chief of the armed forces, he has been culpable in directing our military activities in Hawaii, the American people should have the true facts before they are called upon to pass judgment on his fitness for re-election to a fourth term as President."

"The war with Japan has been unduly prolonged," he added, "and it is impossible to estimate the loss of lives and material yet to be suffered in the Pacific, partly, if not altogether, due to the stupid and criminal negligence of some one in high office."

Acting under congressional mandate both the Army and Navy have set up special investigating boards which now are holding closed hearings into the circumstances surrounding the sneak attack.

Parcel Post for China

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP).—Limited parcel post service to nine provinces of unoccupied China will be resumed tomorrow. The Post Office Department said parcels must weigh no more than four pounds and must be sent at the risk of the mailer. No insurance or registration service is available. The provinces are Kansu, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Ningsia, Shensi, Sikang, Sinkiang, Szechuan and Tsinghai. Service had been discontinued on Feb. 27, 1942.

HULL SAYS HITLER IS ON TRIAL LIST

SEP 19 1944

Washington, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today that Hitler and his arch-criminal associates already are on the Allied list of Axis war criminals who will be tried after victory. They are the last persons who would be overlooked, he told a news conference in reply to a question about published reports that the Nazi leaders have been left off the war criminals list because they are governmental officials.

Asserting that it was unfortunate that such reports were put out, Secretary Hull said the Allied War Criminals Commission in London has been working steadily on its lists and has made fair progress.

Secretary Hull said also today that an exchange had been going on for some time with Sweden on her position with regard to Germany and that the United States was giving close attention to the matter. His assertion was in response to a question about published reports that this Government, Britain and Russia had sent notes to Sweden asking that that neutral review relations with Germany.

Virgin Islands Registration

WASHINGTON, Septt. 18 (AP).—President Roosevelt today ordered the registration of all male aliens and non-citizens of the United States now residing in the Virgin Islands, under terms of a recent amendment to the selective service act. Non-citizens of other United states territories already have registered.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 1,646 casualties in the European area. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin.

SENATE ACTION ON NEWS FREEDOM HAS BEEN DELAYED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 — (AP) The Senate Foreign Relations committee delayed action today on a resolution calling upon the United States to take the lead in urging untrammelled international exchange of independent news as a means of promoting world peace.

Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) appointed a sub-committee headed by Senate Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.) to go over the language of two pending proposals with a view of shaping up a resolution for passage on the floor this week.

"I told the sub-committee that as soon as they agreed upon a resolution, I'd seek action in the Senate before Congress recesses," Connally told reporters.

Barkley said he would try to get early action by the sub-committee which includes Senators Gillette (D.-Iowa), Thomas (D.-Utah), Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) and White (R.-Me.).

"The resolutins will have to undergo redrafting," White said. He said he was drafting a suggested revision of his own for consideration.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said Sunday he would back any practical measure to give international recognition to the principle of news freedom.

Sponsored by Connally and Senator Taft (R.-Ohio), two pending Senate resolutions would affirm Congressional belief in the right of the responsible press to write, send and publish news at uniform communication rates without interference, governmental or private.

The principle would be incorporated into the peace treaty or in international agreements.

Meanwhile, Chairman Wheeler (D.-Mont.) of the Senate Interstate Commerce committee expressed hope that the Foreign Relations committee would get a resolution to the Senate floor "without delay."

"I am 100 per cent in favor of such a declaration," Wheeler told a reporter. "The right of the responsible press and radio to have access to the news at the source at uniform communication rates and without interference by government or private monopolies is vital in any program for peace."

Wheeler said adoption of a news freedom resolution would not interfere with subsequent hearings by his committee into international communications setups.

power to modernize and streamline the Chinese forces.

Fresh Allied defeats in China, the loss of strategic forward American air bases and the unmuzzling of political criticism in Chungking itself have brought the situation into the open. It is considered critical not only because of the immediate military dangers but because of the political implications.

Speculation on Russia

There has been much speculation that the Russians, who refused to meet with the Chinese in the post-war security talks here, may enter the war against the Japanese after victory in Europe. In that event, Russian forces would link up at some points with Chinese armies and close liaison would be required—certainly closer than present political relationships between the two governments would encourage.

Secretary Hull was asked about the general state of Chinese affairs at his press conference today, but referred questions to military officials.

Working on Problem

However, it can be reported that diplomatic and military authorities are working together on the problem and that it was a principal concern of Vice President Wallace on his trip to China, of Donald M. Nelson, U. S. production chief, on his current secret mission, and of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Quebec.

In recent weeks, there has been some belief that Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek eventually may have to step aside in favor of a coalition government including representatives of the powerful Communist groups in North China.

Chiang Must Do Job

SEP 19 1944

U.S. Seeks China War Reorganization

Chinese Forces Fighting at Cross Purposes With Little If Any Cooperation—New Jap Drive Threatening to Wreck American Military Setup.

By John M. Hightower

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18. (AP)—The United States is seeking a wholesale reorganization of China's war effort, it was learned today, to prevent the Allied flank in Asia from falling apart just as campaigns to wreck Japan are developing in the Pacific and Burma.

Some leaders hope that General Joseph W. Stilwell, ranking American officer in the Asiatic area who already holds a Chinese Army assignment as well, will be given a supreme Allied Command with

At the moment, competent authorities feel that the reorganization can and will have to be brought about by Chiang himself to avoid political disintegration of the country. That he may now be using his leadership to that end is

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suggested in connection with reports of wide latitude given critics of the government at a Chungking meeting this month of the Peoples Political Council and Advisory Assembly.

The point of this criticism, as reported to American officials, is that China's present regime has grown so conservative that for several years its chief concern has been to preserve itself. In the process of eliminating opposition, it is alleged the regime has lost contact with the people's own leaders.

Divisions on Paper

Also, it is reported in informed quarters here that the Chinese army, organized along war lord lines, contains many divisions which are either largely filled with ineffectiveness or which exist mostly on paper. Pay and allowances are portioned to the generals on the basis of the number of individuals in their commands. Some have kept their commands trimly organized and some have not.

Furthermore it is generally accepted as a fact in Washington officialdom that Chiang's government has spent a part of its manpower and its slender supplies to maintain an inactive front against the Communist regions in North China. It is felt here that these troops and the Communist forces themselves, totaling perhaps 600,000 men, should all be turned into the fight on Japan.

Would Link Up With Communists

If Russia entered the war against Japan, the Red Army's southern flank would link up with the Chinese Communist forces. The Chinese government would be extremely embarrassed if it were not on speaking terms with those forces. Russia's present "standoffish" attitude toward China may be partly motivated by this situation.

On the Pacific and Burma fronts, prospects for getting quantity supplies into China at an early date are brighter than they have been since the complete loss of the Burma Road. Forces from China and those from India are already in contact in Burma so that China's isolation, except by the India air routes, is coming to an end. It will be completely broken when American forces in the Central Pacific have driven to the China coast, unless the Japanese have succeeded, meantime, in dividing free China into two parts so that Chungking would be still cut off from land routes to the ports.

This is the objective of Japanese strategy at present, along with the aims of opening a land route from Manchuria to South China in order to ease the strain on shipping.

Lightship Missing And Presumed Lost

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The lightship Vineyard Sound, which has been missing from her position off the tip of Cuttyhunk Island in Vineyard Sound, Mass., since last week's hurricane, is now "presumed to have been lost with eleven officers and men," the Navy reported tonight.

Bodies of 2 crewmen have been washed ashore.

The loss of the Coast Guard lightship is the fourth Navy or Coast Guard vessel reported to have been the victim of the Atlantic storm. The Navy reported yesterday that the destroyer Warrington was sunk with a probable heavy loss of life and that 2 small Coast Guard vessels, the Jackson and the Bedloe, also had gone down.

The bodies of the two crew members of the lightship were identified as those of Richard Talbot of 33 Home St., South Hamilton, Mass., and Jack M. Hammett, whose next of kin is given as Bernice H. Hammett, 404 1-2 West Walnut St., Springfield, Mo.

The skipper of the lightship was Boatswain Edgar Sevigny, 203 Sceader St., New Bedford, Mass.

SENATE GROUP APPROVES HOUSE INSURANCE BILL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—(AP) The House-approved bill to exempt the insurance business from anti-trust laws won the approval of the Senate Judiciary committee today. Its backers said they would not try to get it passed by the Senate until after Congress' election recess.

Committee approval of the bill, by an 11 to 6 vote, came after Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), who has led Senate opposition to the measure, failed in a move to postpone action until after a meeting of the National Association of Insurance commissioners, an organization of state regulatory officials, at Chicago, Sept. 29 and 30.

In that meeting the association is scheduled, he said, to act on a proposed substitute bill that would allow insurance companies to engage in "reasonable" cooperative action in rate-making, but not remove them entirely from the scope of the anti-trust laws.

Six Republican and five Democratic senators voted for a motion by Senator Danaher (R-Conn.) to report the bill out.

Chairman McCarran (D-Nev.) said the bill was designed to reaffirm the principle of state control in insurance regulation. He took issue with O'Mahoney's assertion that Congress couldn't enact such an exemption constitutionally, in view of the Supreme court's decision in July that the insurance business is interstate commerce.

"This bill is the first attempt on the part of Congress to recoup, or at least sustain, some of the rights that are being taken away from the states by the Federal government," McCarran said.

"When the Sherman and Clayton Anti-trust laws were passed no one ever dreamed that they would apply to the insurance business, and the Supreme court held for a hundred years that they did not, until this latest decision which was by a 4 to 3 vote that didn't even represent a majority of the court.

"In passing this bill, Congress would merely be reaffirming what was the intention of Congress in the beginning."

But O'Mahoney said that "the Supreme court has said that insurance is interstate commerce, and Congress can't change that by passing a statute."

21 Air Lines Set To Testify on Routes Abroad

SEP 19 1944

Miami Urges C. A. B. to Tie Outgoing Traffic to U. S. Coasts, Aid Home Trade

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP).—The Greater Miami Port Authority urged today that all international air traffic leaving the United States be routed from three sections of the coastline corresponding to the outside geographical areas they serve.

The proposal was laid before the Civil Aeronautics Board by D. C. Allen, director of the authority, at the largest hearing in board history, with twenty-one air line and steamship companies prepared to testify on their applications for air service to Latin America.

Mr. Allen said all Caribbean, Central and South American air traffic should go through or start from the southern continental coast between Mexico and Charleston, S. C.; to the Pacific, from the west coast, and to the Atlantic from the east coast.

Mr. Allen proposed that all Latin American traffic be by way of Miami. He said one air line which he did not name, operated from the Caribbean to New York, touching Nassau when the service could be through Miami.

"This is taking away business from the United States and giving it to a foreign country," Mr. Allen declared.

Questioned by New York Port Authority representatives, Mr. Allen said he favored directing all traffic from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Miami.

James C. Buckley, principal economist of the Port of New York Authority, recommended that the board certify the following:

Two or three applications for service between the New York district and Bermuda, an addition to that of Pan American, which now holds a permanent certificate. Applicants were American Export Airlines, Colonial Airlines, International Airways, Inc., and Moore-McCormack Lines.

Application of Pan American between New York and San Juan, Puerto Rico, and of Moore-McCormack between New York and the east coast of South America via San Juan and Port of Spain, Trinidad. Also, Mr. Buckley said, one or two additional carriers should be certified for the New York-San Juan segment of this route.

The application of American Export or International Airways, or both, which propose direct service between New York and San Juan.

Application of Pan American between San Juan and the east coast of South America via the Caracas gateway to Manos, Brazil and Asuncion, Paraguay, and amending of an application by Eastern Airlines to establish additional service to Caracas and the east coast of South America, via Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, with the northern terminus at New York instead of Washington.

Application of the Grace Line for a route between New York and Barranquilla via Nassau, B. W. I., and Kingston, Jamaica.

Noting that no applicant had proposed direct service between the New York district and the west coast of South America, Mr. Buckley said the New York Authority recommended that the board consider favorably an application to establish such service.

As a step it recommended approval of application of the Grace Line for service between New York and Balboa, Canal Zone, via Nassau and Jamaica; either National Airlines for service between Miami and Balboa or Eastern, if non-stop service is offered between Miami and Balboa, or both.

Travel Money, Jobless Pay Proposals Killed by House

Surplus Property Measure Establishing Three-Man Board Is Approved.

SEP 19 1944

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—(AP) Proposals to pay travel costs back home for migratory war workers and provide unemployment compensation for 3,100,000 Federal workers were virtually killed by the House today, but it approved a compromise surplus property bill in a drive to clear the way for a Congressional race until after the election.

The surplus property measure, establishing a three-man board to direct disposal of an estimated $100,000,000,000 in surplus war materials, was approved 174 to 91 after a move to send it back to a joint conference committee was defeated 169 to 150. It now goes to the Senate for an anticipated okay which will send it to the White House.

Approved by Senate

The travel pay and Federal worker jobless compensation were approved by the Senate in another measure to establish demobilization and reconversion machinery. The House refused to accept them and reiterated its opposition in fresh votes today.

Travel pay was voted down 239 to 90, and Federal Worker Jobless compensation, 174 to 154, after Ways and Means Chairman Doughton (D-N.C.) admonished against legislating post-war programs, "until we know the cost."

Party lines were broken in the voting.

Action came on motions by Doughton that House conferees, seeking with Senate representatives to compose differences on post-war legislation, he instructed to remain steadfast against the Senate position on the two issues.

When the votes were taken, Rep. Disney (D-Okla.), member of the House-Senate conference committee, said.

Senate Must Back Down

"This kills travel pay and jobless compensation for Federal workers. The Senate will now back down, or there will be no demobilization and reconversion bill."

However, Doughton told the House he would call on the Ways and Means group, as soon as practicable, for a complete study of proposals for separate legislation for expansion of unemployment compensation and broader coverage of workers under the general social security program.

"We then can act with some knowledge of the merit and the cost of such legislation," he said.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 — (AP) Representatives Clare Boothe Luce of Greenwich and William J. Miller of Wethersfield, two of Connecticut's six Republicans in the House of Representatives on roll call today voted against a motion refusing to accept a Senate provision for travel pay of jobless in the Unemployment Compensation bill.

On the roll call the state's four other representatives, Ranulf Compton of Madison, Joseph E. Talbot of Naugatuck, John D. McWilliams of Norwich and B. J. Monkiewicz of New Britain, voted for the motion which prevailed 239 to 90, with 329 members of the House voting out of a total membership of 435.

Tabulation showed: Democrats for the motion, 95; Republicans for, 144; minor party for, 0. Democrats against 69, Republicans against 19, minor party against, 2.

Need For Big Post-War Army, Navy Predicted

New York, Sept. 18 (AP)—Senator Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.) predicted today that the United States would need three or four million men in the armed services immediately after the war ends and he said he saw no hope of a force of less than 2,000,000 "for five, eight or ten years."

Senator Thomas, member of the Senate army and navy subcommittees on appropriations, gave his views at a press conference in headquarters of the Democratic National Committee. He predicted that Oklahoma would go for President Roosevelt and the entire Democratic ticket in November.

Breakdown Of Estimate

Thomas broke down his 2,000,000 estimate this way: Navy, 750,000; Air Corps, 750,000; ground forces, 500,000.

"We have a vast number of men who want to stay in the army, navy and Air Corps," he said. "There will be more than we can possibly accommodate. We will have to make a selection and keep those best qualified."

Refers To Dewey Charge

Senator Thomas opened his discussion of the armed forces by referring to the charge of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential nominee, that the Roosevelt Administration lacked foresight in preparing for the war. The Senator said the nation's armed services were "at the lowest ebb in 1932 when Hoover went out."

"The moment the Democrats came into power, we began to build up," he said. "President Roosevelt took some moneys appropriated for the WPA to build ur our military establishments—a slow process. The army, navy and Air Corps were gradually built up.

"Since Pearl Harbor there has been no trouble to get money to build up the military establishments, but it took Pearl Harbor to do it."

SEP 19 1944

Coast Guard Cutter Men Tell of Fight With Storm

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 18. (AP)—The story of a 58-hour battle against exhaustion and exposure while adrift in rough seas off the Virginia coast was told today by survivors of two Coast Guard cutters sunk during the hurricane last Thursday.

31 Survivors

Nineteen of the crew of the Cutter Jackson and 12 from the Cutter Bedloe were rescued by Coast Guard air and sea units, while a search was being continued for 49 officers and men missing from the two vessels.

Meanwhile, an undisclosed number of officers and men who survived the sinking of the U. S. Destroyer Warrington in the Atlantic hurricane have been landed at Norfolk, Fifth Naval District Headquarters said tonight. A naval spokesman said no details could be released at this time.

Each group of survivors of the Coast Guard cutters laid its hope for rescue on the other cutter, not knowing the hurricane had claimed both.

Tryed To Avoid Swell

Lt. (j.g.) August Hess, of Lohrville, Wis., skipper of the Bedloe, who was among those rescued, said that he was "trying to work our way out to sea a bit to avoid the heavy swell hitting shore and I figured the Jackson was doing likewise and would be somewhere in the vicinity."

The survivors, recuperating in a hospital, said huge waves battered and overturned their ships. Surviving members of the Jackson crew said 37 officers and men clung to three rafts at first, but that 17 died during the second night from exposure and exhaustion, while still another died aboard a rescue ship.

Plane Rescue

Three coast guard planes from the Elizabeth City, N. C., air station stopped the Jackson survivors Saturday morning and after radioing for help, landed in heavy swells. The men, badly battered, were lifted to the wings of the planes. A rescue launch took the men aboard and transferred them to a navy ship.

All crewmen of the Bedloe abandoned ship safely and at least 30 caught hold of rafts. Later the strain of hanging on proved too much for some, and only 12 were able to keep their holds until help arrived. One man slid under the water onl ya few minutes before the first rescue craft reached the scene.

In Water 24 Hours

Percy P. Poole, chief radioman, Lakewood, N. J., was one of the last to leave the Bedloe. He said he was in the water for 24 hours wthout a life jacket, but finally took one from a man who died.

The Bedloe survivors were found by a patrol plane.

Among the missing is Lt. (j.g.) Norman D. Call, Lakewood, Ohio, formerly a football player at the University of Michigan.

Stanley M. Lencewicz, ship's cook first class, South Boston, Mass.; and Joseph Brouillard, seaman first class, Williamsett, Mass.; started swimming toward shore on Friday. They thought the coast was only about 10 miles away. After swimming for about three horus they turned back to the rafts.

LEWIS RULES OUT OPPONENT FOR UMW PRESIDENCY

SEP 19 1944

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18—(AP) John L. Lewis tightened his hold on the leadership of the United Mine Workers today when he ruled his only opponent for the presidency was ineligible and the convention approved an extension of the new terms of office from two to four years.

Another proposed amendment backed by the Lewis forces would provide for constitutional conventions every four years instead of at two-year intervals. The same number of conventions would be held but the UMW's basic law could not be changed at the interim meetings.

Removal from the ballot as a candidate for the UMW presidency was the second strike on Ray Edmundson of Ilinois. The third strike would put him out of the union. A committee is investigating whether the autonomy campaign he led was a dual movement. The penalty for conviction is expulsion.

The first strike on Edmundson in the UMW convention was the denial of a delegate seat on grounds he was not in good standings and was not employed in or around the mines as required by the constitution.

Lewis ruled at the opening of the convention today that the same conditions which he said made Edmundson ineligible as a delegate made him ineligible as a candidate. He asked whether anyone wished to appeal the ruling. No one arose, and a motion to sustain his ruling was carried. Some observers saw one delegate cast a dissenting vote.

The miners will choose their officers for the four-year terms at a referendum in December.

3 LEADERS GIVE SUMMARY OF WAR

Nimitz, Marshall and Arnold Speak at Annual Legion Convention.

SEP 19 1944

CHICAGO, Sept. 18—(AP) Three of the nation's top commanders gave the American Legion a stirring summary today of American military might and success in World War II, with overtones of warning against undue optimism.

Speaking by radio, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, made the first official announcement that the retaking of the Philippines would be the job of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific command, with Navy support and protection.

No Room for Over-Optimism

The Admiral said seizure of Palau, now in progress, would isolate the Japanese in the Carolines, make their Truk base "next to useless" and sweep away a formidable obstacle to eventual return to the Philippines. But, he said, Americans have no "room for overoptimism" because "we have not yet come to grips with the main bodies of the well-trained Japanese army" and the Jap navy "is still a threat."

Gen. George C. Marshall, the Army chief of staff, told an afternoon session of the Legion's 26th annual convention that 60 American divisions have now reached the world's fighting fronts, with eight more sailing this month, plus more than 2,000,000 combat troops and service forces. But he said the war had reached a "crucial stage" and that there must not be a moment's letup on the home front until the enemy is smashed completely.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding the army air forces, after receiving the Legion's Distinguished Service Medal, said American flyers in the next few days would show their appreciation for home front support by dropping their one millionth ton of bombs on the Germans and Japanese.

Arnold Addresses Legion

Tonight, addressing the Legion's distinguished guests banquet, Gen. Arnold said air power is the key to America's future safety and universal military training is the key to post-war military preparedness. He called for post-war control of air bases around the world—"there must be no strings tied to them"—and for a progressive aviation industry capable of great expansion.

Gen. Marshall asserted, however, that "we have reached a crucial stage of the war" and that "the size and fury of the attacks must constantly increase; the pressure on the enemy must not be eased for a single moment until his last squad is battered into a state of helplessness."

He said the ability to replace battle casualties and material within 24 hours had been a "conspicuous factor" in recent successes and added that at home "we must let nothing divert our efforts." He paid tribute to success of the British-American unity of command and coordination with Russian and Chinese forces and said:

"Let's finish this terrible business as a great team, the greatest the world has ever known and then resolve the conflicting peacetime interests of our countries with something of the orderly procedure which has enabled us to compose our military differences in the much more difficult business of conducting a global war."

Heard Truman, Bricker

The Legionnaires in their three-day streamlined convention previously had heard the rival vice presidential candidates, Democratic Sen. Harry S. Truman of Missouri and Republican Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio discuss their views on assisting returning veterans of World War 2.

President Roosevelt, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz sent greetings to the convention.

National Commander Warren H. Atherton of California, demanding "annihilation" of the Japanese, said the Legion would insist on peak production of war material "until the last Hun and the last stupid Jap with guns in their hands have been shot."

Gen. Marshall Says Army Committed 60 Divisions to Combat

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 (AP)—General George C. Marshall said today the Army now has committed more than 60 divisions to combat, with eight more sailing this month.

The total strength of the army and air forces deployed in battle is more than 4,000,000, the chief of staff disclosed in an address prepared for the American Legion convention, and is growing constantly to multiply the size and fury of the final campaigns against the enemy.

Asserting that victory will come only when the last enemy squad is battered into helplessness, he added that until that happens, the home front must not relax its efforts.

Any failure, Marshall said, to deliver enough supplies on time will be resented bitterly by the individual soldier who "will place just as much importance on his life in the final week of the victorious advance as he does today."

Saying that "bickering over post-war rights should not be permitted to delay the armistice or sully the victory," the general continued:

"Let's finish this terrible business as a great team, the greatest the world has ever known, and then resolve the conflicting peacetime influence of our countries with something of the orderly procedure which has enabled us to compose our military differences in the much more difficult business of conducting a global war."

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 (AP)—Following is the text of Gen. George C. Marshall's address to the American Legion:

Last September in my talk to representatives of the American Legion I explained that we finally had reached the point where we could shift our principal efforts from the organization of air and ground armies to the problem of deploying these vast forces overseas and launching a series of great offensive operations. Since then you have followed the prolonged air assault on Europe, the campaign north through Italy, the landings in France and the forward surge of the Allied armies to the German frontier, coordinated with the massive attacks of the Soviet forces, followed by the collapse of Finland, Rumania and Bulgaria.

You must also have followed our increasingly rapid advances through the Japanese fortified bases in the central and south and southwest Pacific areas, until today the enemy admits to his people the precarious nature of the situation. In the Far East we have only had a small but an extremely potent force of United States ground troops.

However, our campaign in the air in that area has been on a constantly increasing scale, especially notable for the tremendous logistical task involved in the movement of supplies over the Himalayas into China. General Stilwell's development and leadership of a highly effective Chinese striking force were most important factors in the north Burma campaign of the past spring and summer.

Superiority Over Nazis Proved

During recent months our great advantage over the Germans lay in the quality and training of our men, the abundance and excellence of their equipment and the skill displayed by higher commanders and staffs in the handling of divisions, corps and armies. The fact that the now historic breakthrough to the south and east and finally to the northeast of Patton's Third Army was carried out by three army corps which had never before been engaged in battle is evidence of the quality of our leaders and the soundness of the training given the troops.

The large-scale maneuvers in Louisiana and in the desert region of southeastern California, as well as in other parts of the country, declared an amazing dividend in the dramatic liberation of France.

Few people, I am sure, comprehend what is involved in the deployment of our 8-million-man Army. The missions of the Air Forces called for approximately 1,000,000 men and 1,000 squadrons overseas. The deployment of this vast force was completed in May. In addition there are newly formed squadrons for the operation of the already famous B-29 bombers which are carrying the war to the Japanese homeland.

Of the ground Army more than sixty divisions have reached the front, thoroughly trained, equipped, and most of them already battle-tested. But an even greater strength in corps and Army combat troops as well as service units totaling more than 2,155,000 officers and men, accompanied these divisions abroad. The movement of additional troops overseas goes forward in a constantly increased flood of both men and material. Eight divisions sail this month.

This deployment of our air and ground forces literally around the globe involves a monumental undertaking in transportation and supply. The Air Transport Command alone has more than 110,000 men engaged in the operation of 135,000 miles of air supply systems. The Army Transportation Corps employs 1,600 ships in moving men and supplies overseas. Then there is a continuing and constantly increasing burden for the maintenance of food, clothing and medical services and for the replacement of battle casualties and the huge material wastage inevitable in campaign.

It is no simple matter to supply millions of American soldiers on the fighting fronts and keep them fully equipped and provided with every necessity; nevertheless, we are endeavoring to expedite the movement overseas of the remaining combat troops in continental United States.

Vast Campaign Plans Outlined

In planning campaigns we must provide for a myriad of requirements of almost every conceivable description. These greatly influence the timing, the extent, and the character and direction of operations. In a global war of the present stupendous proportions the logistical requirements have ramifications so diverse and so numerous that one has the feeling of picking his way through a veritable maze of obstacles and uncertainties. So far we have been reasonably successful and I believe that we have imposed far greater difficulties upon our enemies. Witness approximately 150,000 Japanese troops cut off from their supplies and withering on the vine, with the same fate now in store for even larger garrisons.

It is very important to keep in mind that we have reached a crucial stage of the war. The size and fury of the attacks must constantly increase. The pressure on the enemy must not be eased for a single moment until his last squad is battered into a state of helplessness.

Today and every day thousands of airplanes flash on missions in advance of our armies. Before dawn tomorrow and every morning until the victory has been won, hundreds of thousands of American soldiers will move forward from comfortless foxholes and bivouacs, sweating in the tropics, chilled or freezing in the damp European fall, to press an unrelenting assault against the enemy. They will go about this duty with a courageous determination to get on with the job, without hesitation over the question of personal safety. It is our duty to make sure that the flow of reinforcements and of munitions keeps pace with their advances.

A conspicuous factor in the sustained successes of the past six weeks has been the steady flow of well-trained men to replace combat losses. Our divisions are kept at full strength from day to day. The losses suffered by battle cas-

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ualties are usually made good within twenty-four hours, and the missing matériel in trucks, tanks and guns is being replaced at the same rate.

German Losses Are Cited

On the German side of the line, divisions dwindling in strength and gradually losing the bulk of their heavy equipment always find themselves beset by full American teams whose strength never seems to vary and whose numbers are constantly increasing. These German deficiencies will bring about their downfall if we on this side of the Atlantic see to it that our forces are maintained day in and day out at full strength and supplied with every possible need.

We have a stern duty here at home if our attacks are to surge forward in constantly increasing strength and power during what we all hope are the last hours of this great European conflict. We must let nothing divert our efforts from the great purpose of all these sacrifices of life and expenditures of money. We must remember that the individual soldier will place just as much importance on his life in the final week of the victorious advance as he does today. If the protective covering fire of bombs and artillery is curtailed in any degree because of shortages in supply, there will be a bitter resentment.

Recently we were forced to inform the commanders in the field that we could not give them the quantities of bombs and shells they demanded, but I am now able to report that production rates have finally risen somewhat, and we hope that the rationing of such necessities will soon be unnecessary.

Recently it has appeared that as our forces have gained positions from which to strike at the heart of Germany and just as they are breaking into the last Japanese outposts, the feeling that an early victory is assured causes certain of our people to relax in the war effort and turn to other considerations. I have complete confidence in the success of our military efforts provided we can have steady backing on this side of the oceans until the cessation of hostilities is actually announced.

Veteran Aid Is Praised

I am talking very frankly to you veterans of the Legion because your understanding influence has been of great assistance to me in the past and the War Department is depending on your help to weather the gales of the final fighting in Germany and the rapid transfer of our military power to the Pacific.

There is also a very special reason why the young armies of this war have a right to your strong support in what is yet to come. They have just delivered from the enemy the cemeteries of your heroic brothers in arms who fell in your war; they have given you back your great war memorials and they have redeemed your battlefields—all of them from Belgium and Le Cateau, through Cantigny, Chateau-Thierry, Soissons and the Marne salient, across the plains north of Reims to the awful fields of the Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel. And mark this, they did it for you in the best American manner, at top speed and within a few days' time.

Not satisfied with that, they are about to introduce the American art of war into Germany so that any doubts the enemy may have had regarding our military competence or willingness to fight will be dispelled in an unmistakable and final manner.

War is the most terrible tragedy of the human race and it should not be prolonged an hour longer than is absolutely necessary. Yet it may have been a good thing for the future that our military forces found the opportunity to develop and display their power on the battlefield, so that the would-be tyrants of the future may realize the power of our great democracy and the willingness of its people to defend the great principles of freedom against wanton destruction at the hands of European dictators or treacherous barbarians of the Pacific.

Finally, I would ask that you keep carefully in mind that I have told you several times in the past and now repeat again, that our power to defeat the enemy with certainty and without the bitter cost of long delays has been largely due to the carefully organized cooperation of the British-American forces under unity of command. This has made possible our great successes, the coordinating of our efforts with the vast campaigns of the Russian Armies and the Chinese forces, and has permitted the effective employment of the other Allied forces who bear their portion of the heat of the battle.

For the past year the sole hope of our enemies has been to create dissension in the Allied ranks; and they are still hard at it. Bickering over post-war rights should not be permitted to delay the armistice or sully the victory.

Let's finish this terrible business as a great team, the greatest the world has ever known, and then resolve the conflicting peacetime interests of our countries with something of the orderly procedure which has enabled us to compose our military differences in the much more difficult business of conducting a global war.

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NEW STAGHOUND TANK A SUCCESS

Detroit, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Production of a new weapon, a high-speed armored car called the Staghound, was disclosed with Army approval here today by General Motors Corporation.

Because of its speed and fire power, the vehicle combines the features of a tank and a reconnaissance car, according to M. E. Coyle, vice-president of General Motors and general manager of the Chevrolet Division, said to be the sole producer in this country.

Mr. Coyle said the armored car already has been proved in combat in Italy and France, where it has been particularly successful as a menace to enemy supply lines and in eliminating machine gun nests and light weapon emplacements.

Weighing fourteen tons, the cars are about seventeen and one-half feet long and carries a crew of five. Armored on all four sides, it mounts a cannon and machine gun in the turret, another machine gun in the bow and includes hand grenades and smoke mortars in its equipment. It is reported to have a top speed comparable to that of a passenger car and a cruising range of several hundred miles.

Mr. Coyle said the contract for Chevrolet's production of the vehicle, sponsored primarily by the British Government, was signed in November, 1941, and has remained a closely guarded military secret since then. Volume output got under way in midsummer, 1942.

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Bricker And Truman Agree On G.I. Rights

Agree Veterans of World War II Must Get Better Treatment.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 (AP) — The Republican and Democratic candidates for vice president agreed on two points today before the American Legion national convention.

That America did not do well by the veterans of World War I when they returned home, and that it must give much better treatment to those fighting in World War II.

Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, the Republican nominee, said that reabsorption of the soudiers of 1917-18 into the nation's economic life "was a difficult job and poorly done."

Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, the Democratic nominee, said that the World War I veterans suffered "under tragic mistakes."

Prevent Repetition of Mistakes

He added that the G. I. Bill of Rights would prevent a repetition of those mistakes and "guarantee just treatment to our veterans." Bricker remarked that the bill was a good beginning but was not a solution.

Bricker, a first lieutenant chaplain in the last war, and Truman, who served as a field artillery officer, did not meet at the convention. Their speeches were two hours apart.

Bricker declared the government would help the soldiers in the present conflict but that they could not rely upon "government roles and public works."

A job in peace time is the chief concern of every fighting man, he said, and asserted jobs for all could be provided only "by freeing business and industry from their shackles and releasing the productive forces of this country."

Asks Opportunity Created

H reiterated his suggestion that a "climate of opportunity" be created for industry by taking government "out of competition with private industry," terminating rationing and price-fixing as quickly as possible, avoiding detailed regulation of citizens, encouraging small business ,reducing taxes and practicing economy in the federal government.

Truman told the convention that the administration was bending every effort to prevent the errors of 1919. Calling upo nthe delegates for their help, he continued:

"What I want to bring home to this great organization is our responsibility to help see that these discharged soldiers who have done our fighting for us are properly placed in industry, in farming, in small business. I particularly want to emphasize the small business angle. Small business is the bulwark of free enterprise."

The Democratic candidate devoted much of his speech to an analysis of the G. I. Bill of Rights and such provisions as education, training and loans for war veterans.

WARTIME STRIKES BLAMED BY DEWEY ON THE NEW DEAL

Labor Policy 'Political Football' Under FDR, G.O.P. Nominee Says.

HE FAVORS NLRB

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Promises 'Active and Able' Head of Labor Dept. to Replace Miss Perkins.

SEATTLE, Sept. 18—(AP) Holding President Roosevelt directly responsible for "most of the serious wartime strikes," Thomas E. Dewey tonight assailed the New Deal labor policy as a political football and declared his first act as President would be to appoint an "active, able" Secretary of Labor.

"The New Deal is exclusively responsible for most of the serious wartime strikes," he said in a campaign address. "The chief blame goes directly into the White House, and to its agency created at the top of all this chaos of agencies—the War Labor Board."

In what was regarded by many listeners as a thinly-veiled allusion to current demands for an increase in the "Little Steel" wage formula, Dewey declared that the New Deal has "set the stage for a great gesture—a big favor to labor before election day."

This gesture, he said, has been "carefully designed to make labor believe that something it is justly entitled to is a special gift from on high from the New Deal."

The Republican nominee, opening an intensive four-speech campaign on the Pacific Coast renewed his criticism of Labor Secretary Frances Perkins with these words:

Assails "Bungling"

"For 12 straight years of New Deal bungling, the Department of Labor has been left in the hands of an estimable lady who has been Secretary of Labor in name only. For all practical purposes, we have neither a Secretary of Labor nor a Department of Labor today.

"We need a Secretary of Labor. We need a Department of Labor. Twelve years is too long to go without them. Sixteen years would be intolerable."

Dewey coupled Miss Perkins with Interior Secretary Ickes yesterday as the first two cabinet members he would replace if elected this November.

In his third and perhaps his most confidently phrased speech of the campaign, Dewey outlined his labor program after assailing present administration policy as one of "delay, bungling and incompetence" which he said was subject to the "caprice of one man."

He would:

1. Appoint an able Secretary of Labor "from the ranks of labor."

2. Restore the funetion of the Labor department and make it unnecessary for the "working men and women of America to knock on door after door to find out what their rights are."

3. "Abolish many of the wasteful competing bureaus filled with men quarreling for jurisdiction while American citizens stand and wait."

4. "Abolish privilege for one group over any other group."

After releasing advance copies of his speech to newspapermen, Dewey inserted a passage declaring he would establish the Fair Employment Practices committee, now operating under executive order, as "a permanent function authorized by law."

Favors NLRB

The nominee, who addressed a cheering crowd at the Civic Auditorium, called for retention of the National Labor Relations act, collective bargaining and the right to strike, but denounced the Smith-Connally no-strike act as having failed to solve the problem of wartime shutdowns.

"In the 12 months prior to the passage of the Smith-Connally act there were 3,359 strikes," he said. "In the 12 months following the passage of that act there were 4,448 strikes."

The Smith-Connally act, which forbids strikes in government seized war plants under pain of fine or imprisonment, will expire with the end of the war "as it should," Dewey said, adding:

"The provisions of this law and the other New Deal interference with free collective bargaining should never be renewed."

"The right of workers to leave their jobs individually or together—the right to strike—is one of the fundamental rights of free men," he declared. "It has sometimes been abused. But what has caused that abuse?"

Then he blamed the President's Var Labor Board and declared:

"Whether by design or sheer incompetence, its practice has been to stall—weeks, months, sometimes years—before issuing decisions. For that reason, too, the working man and working woman and their famiiles have had to suffer."

Hits at "Confusion"

Asserting the war effort has been "constantly hampered" by "this planned confusion," the New York Governor said:

"This policy of delay, and more delay serves only the New Deal and its political ends.

"It puts the leaders of labor on the spot. It makes them come, hat in hand, to the White House. It makes political loyalties the test of a man's getting his rights.

"Personal government instead of government by law, politics instead of justice prevail in the labor field in this country, and I am against that kind of administration and always will be."

Calling for equality between business, labor and agriculture with full employment and high wage levels, Dewey promised to set up a "fair, even-handed government with competent, orderly administration."

"American working people know that with the restoration of freedom, they will have their greatest opportunity to build better and stronger free labor unions," he said. They know that with such freedom, the working men themselves will drive both the racketeers and the Communists from positions of power in the labor movement.

"That," he declared, "is why the racketeers and Communists are against a change of administration."

He was asked at a news conference earlier about Harry Bridges, West Coast C.I.O. leader against whom deportation proceedings are under way, and his only comment was:

"Is Bridges still in this country?"

In his broadcast on what he called the New Deal's "towering confusion of agencies," the candidate said that "with more than 25 Federal agencies pulling in opposite directions, we have been yanked from crisis to crisis in the field of labor.

"Why," he declared, "even on the railroads, where an orderly system of mediation had been painstakingly created, we stood last December on the brink of a paralyzing strike. That was only because one man government could not keep its hands off established, previously successful legal processes."

The war effort has been hamper-

ed from beginning to end, he declared, by the "quarreling and bickering and confusion in the nation's capital." But he described the nation's military leadership as "superb" and reemphasized there will be no change in it if he is elected.

Sees End of War Near

Repeating his prediction that the war in Europe will end this year, he said:

"Then, as we have so long wanted to do, we shall be able to throw all of our energies and all of our might into the war in the Pacific."

At a news conference following a brass band reception at the railroad station, where his train arrived this morning from Spokane, the governor declared the East, the Midwest and the West "will receive equal treatment" in reconverting industry after Germany surrenders.

Commenting on a statement attributed to Senator Claude Pepper (D.-Fla.), that the East will reconvert first, Dewey said "Senator Pepper is the President's spokesman, so I assume he talks with authority."

Asked to what extent he thought Navy yards will be maintained after the war, Dewey said:

"That is primarily a matter of naval policy. But of course we all realize we will have to continue a substantial establishment."

Dewey and his party leave early tomorrow for Portland, where he will speak over another nationwide hookup tomorrow night. He is due to speak in San Francisco Thursday and in Los Angeles the following night.

rope and the war in the Pacific. It seems already clear that this year will see the end of the war in Europe. Then, as we have so long wanted to do, we shall be able to throw all of our energy our might into the war in the Pacific.

This year, also, we are called upon to hold a national election. Does that mean that there must be the slightest hesitation in our forward march to victory? It means exactly the contrary.

Our military leadership in this war has been superb. I have made it plain and I cannot emphasize it too strongly that a change in the national administration next January will involve no change in the military leadership of the war.

What this campaign will do is prove to our enemies that we can fight total war and speed final victory by changing and strengthening our administration.

It will drive home to Japan—and to Germany also if that country should still be in the war on November 7th—the bitter lesson that every day they delay their surrender will make more onerous by just that much the terms of their defeat.

Will End Quarreling

This election will also bring an end to the quarreling and bickering and confusion in the nation's capital which has hampered our war effort from the beginning to the end.

Among the things which have been holding us back here at home is an administration labor policy which has bred class division, hate and insecurity. I can say without

Not for one minute. The National Labor Relations act was the work of a bi-partisan majority of both Houses of Congress. A majority of the members of my party voted for it. That act was modeled on the Railway Labor act of 1926, a measure which was written, passed and approved by a Republican administration.

The National Labor Relations act is a good and necessary law. It acknowledges the trend of our times and will continue to be the law of the land. But that law has been working badly. It has failed to secure the industrial harmony we sought. It has failed because under the present administration the whims of bureaucrats take the place of government by law. Why, even on the railroads where an orderly system of mediation had been painstakingly created, we stood last December on the brink of a paralyzing strike. That was only because one-man government could not keep its hands off established, previously successful legal processes.

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There is another reason why the National Labor Relations act has not worked as it should. Our labor relations right down the line have been smothered under a welter of agencies, boards, commissions and bureaus.

Let me give you a list of just some of them:

There's the War Manpower commission, the War Labor board, the Office of Labor Production, the Wage-Hour and Public Contracts division, the National Labor Relations board, the Conciliation service, the Fair Employment Practice committee, the Retaining and Reemployment administration, the War Production Drive division, the National Mediation board, the Shipbuilding, lumber, and other special industry commissions. In addition, there are labor sections of OPA, WPB, OES, OWN, the War Shipping Administration, Selective Service, and a jumble of others too numerous to mention.

Confusion of Agencies

This towering confusion of agencies has marked a serious backward step for the working people of the country. A Republican, President Taft, was the first to recognize that labor's problems were of cabinet importance. Under him the Department of Labor was created. That new department was soundly administered under four national administrations. Neither labor nor the nation had any quarrel with its operation. But for twelve straight years of New Deal bungling the Department of Labor has been left in the hands of an estimable lady who has been Secretary of Labor in name only. For all practical purposes we have neither a Secretary of Labor nor a Department of Labor today. We need a Secretary of Labor. We need a Department of Labor. Twelve years is too long to go without them. Sixteen years would be intolerable.

Let me give you a concrete example of what has been going on in every part of the country. A while ago an election was held to decide the collective bargaining agency in an important industry engaged wholly in critical wartime production. A dispute arose and both workers and employer found themselves forced to deal with the following agencies in that one dispute:

1. The United States Conciliation service.
2. The Shipbuilding commission of the National War Labor board.
3. The Regional Office of the National War Labor board.
4. The National War Labor board.
5. The Regional Office of the Labor division of the War Production board.
7. The Labor Division of the Regional Office of the Procurement agency of the United States Maritime commission.
8. The Washington headquarters of the Procurement Agency of the United States Maritime commission, Labor division.
9. The Regional Office of the National Labor Relations board.
10. The National Labor Relations board.

10 Agencies Named

Ten different government offices, all presuming to settle one labor dispute! There were four formal hearings in Washington. Both sides had to file seven different briefs and I may add, fifteen copies of each. Finally, one year and five days after a union was certified by the National Labor Relations board, there was a final order issued by the War Labor board. At last things seemed clear and the agreement was sent to the printer.

But before the printer's proof was received, both sides were notified by the National Relations board that a new petition had been granted for a new election. So they were right back where they started.

Is it any wonder, in the face of that record, that the leaders of organized labor have found their jobs very nearly impossible? Is it any wonder that the workingmen and women of this country have felt they had just grievances? With more than twenty-five Federal agencies pulling in opposite directions, we have been yanked from crisis to crisis in the field of labor.

Democrats Pass Law

So, Democratic Congressman Smith and Democratic Senator Connally produced the Smith-Connally act which they promised would solve all problems. Honest men were willing to believe that nothing could make the situation worse. So the statute was passed. It has not solved the problem. In the twelve months prior to the passage of the Smith-Connally act there were 3,359 strikes. In the twelve months following the passage of that act there were 4,448 strikes. In other words, the number of strikes after the Smith-Connally act was passed increased by one-third.

That law—the Smith-Connally act—will expire with the termination of the war, as it should. The provisions of this law and the other New Deal interferences with free collective bargaining should never be renewed.

The fight of workers to leave their jobs individually or together—the right to strike—is one of the fundamental rights of free men. It has sometimes been abused. But what has caused that abuse?

Let's get the answer to this one straight for the record, too. The New Deal is exclusively responsible for most of the serious wartime strikes. The chief blame goes directly into the White House and to its agency created at the top of all this chaos of agencies — the War Labor board. That board has supreme power over the vital matters of wages and conditions of employment. Whether by design or sheer incompetence, its practice has been to stall—weeks, months, sometimes years—before issuing decisions. For that reason, too, the working man and working woman and their families have had to suffer.

22,381 Cases Before W.L.B.

One month ago today, on August 18th, the War Labor board had pending before it, still undecided, 22,381 cases. One of the oldest of these involved the rights and wages of 600,000 workers. Another one directly affected half a million wage-earners. The other 22,379 cases involved literally millions of working people living in every industrial center of this nation. That's why it's time for a change.

Now who gains by this planned confusion? The workers don't gain. The public is always in the middle. The war effort has been constantly hampered. Who does gain? There can be no doubt of the answer. This policy of delay, delay and more delay serves only the New Deal and its political ends. It puts the leaders of labor on the spot. It

Text of Dewey's Seattle Address

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SEATTLE, Sept. 18.—(AP) The text of Governor Dewey's address here tonight follows:

Within the past 10 days I have just renewed what is for every American a great experience. I have come across the broad sweep of this country of ours many times before but each time it is a new and rich experience to talk with the people who are America, to learn their problems face to face.

It is good to come again to the state of Washington and to have once more the thrill of seeing close at hand this vital, pulsating, growing West coast which symbolizes the magnificent future of the United States.

Praises GOP Governor

It is good to find the state administration in the able hands of your constructive and forthright Republican governor, my good friend, Arthur Langlie.

Today, the first thoughts of all of us are on the war—the war in Eu-

qualification that the labor policy of this administration has been one of delays, bungling and incompetence. It has put untold obstacles in the way of labor's effort to avoid wartime strikes. It has fostered strife between one labor group and another, between labor and business and between both and government. It has affronted the wage earner by reducing his basic rights to the level of political reward. It has made the wage earner's pay envelope and his hours and conditions of work a football of politics. The labor policies of this administration are another reason why it is time for a change.

Where are we today in the field of labor? We are adrift. There is no course, no chart, not even a compass. We move, when we move at all, to the shifting winds of the caprice of one man.

Law Written By Republicans

Is that the fault of the law—of the National Labor Relations act?

of supplicants to any throne. I refuse to believe that any man or group of men can deliver any section of our people by holding the power of government over their heads as a club.

I do believe the American people when they go into the secrecy of the voting booth will insist on government by law and not by special favor and political extortion.

New Labor Secretary

I propose that we shall have government by law after January 20, 1945. Here is the first thing to be done. We must have, from the ranks of labor, an active, able secretary of the Department of Labor.

Second, the functions of the Department of Labor must be put back into the Department of Labor. It will not be necessary for the working men and women of America to knock on door after door and sit in waiting room after waiting room to find out what their rights are.

Third, we shall abolish many of these wasteful, competing bureaus, filled with men quarrelling for jurisdiction while American citizens stand and wait. We shall put their powers and their duties into the one place where they belong, in the Department of Labor.

Abolish Unnecessary Agencies

Finally, just as we shall abolish unnecessary bureaus and agencies, we shall abolish privilege for one group over any other group. We shall see that every working man and woman stands equally in that department created to serve him, not to rule him. And there will be no back door entrance to special privilege by one group over any other group of Americans.

There is no question where we want to go during these peacetime years for which we are electing a new president. We must establish equality between business,

ianist and former Yankee Network sales supervisor at WICC here, died Saturday in Los Angeles after an illness of several weeks, according to word received here yesterday. Mr. Voynow had been located in Los Angeles about a year as advertising supervisor for Decca Records, Inc.

Mr. Voynow, who was not married, was the son of Edward B. and the late Fanny Voynow. He is survived by his father; a sister, Mrs. Harry Freeman, and two brothers, Benjamin F. and Edward E., one of whom is an executive of the Edward Petrie advertising agency in New York. Funeral services will take place in Los Angeles.

labor and agriculture. We must have full employment. It must be at a high wage level. We must have protection of the individual from loss of his earning power through no fault of his own. We must have protection of the individual against the hazards of old age. We must have these things within the framework of free—and I mean free—collective bargaining.

Increase Living Standard

To reach these goals we must increase, not decrease, our standard of living. We must increase, not decrease our production.

If there be those who would turn back the course of collective bargaining, they are doomed to a bitter disappointment. We are not going back to anything, not to bread lines, not to leaf raking, not to settling labor disputes with gun fire and gas bombs, not to wholesale farm foreclosures, not to another New Deal depression with ten million unemployed. We are going forward. The American workingman and his family can go forward. They will go forward in the size of their pay envelope, in the improvement of working conditions, in their possession of more and more of the good things of life.

We are going to establish fair, even-handed government with competent, orderly administration.

American working people know that with the restoration of freedom they will have their greatest opportunity to build better and stronger free labor unions. They will have unprecedented opportunity to bring genuine freedom to the members of the labor movement. They know that with such freedom, the workingmen themselves will drive both the racketeers and the communists from positions of power, in the labor movement. That is why the racketeers and communists are against a change of administration. That is another reason why it's time for a change.

Will Encourage Business

The all-out peacetime effort of your next administration will be to encourage business, both large and small, to create jobs and opportunity. We shall establish conditions which will make it not only possible but good business for management to join hands with the great, free labor movement of this country in bringing about full employment at high wages.

Those who come home from the war and those who have produced for war—all our people—have earned a future with jobs for all. Noth-

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ing less can be considered victory at home to match our victory abroad. We must build a just and lasting peace. We must go forward, a courageous and united people, determined to make good the limitless promise of America.

(ADD LONDON - CLONE) XX PENINSULA

GERMAN TROOPS, CHARGING IN WAVES, FOUGHT TO CLOSE THE HOLES IN THE LINE IN THE AACHEN SECTOR AND HALT THE AMERICAN PUSH TOWARD COLOGNE AND THE RHINE. THE ENEMY UNLEASHED SOME OF THE HEAVIEST ARTILLERY FIRE THE AMERICANS HAVE ENCOUNTERED SINCE THEY STORMED THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY, BUT LT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES' MEN DUG IN AND HELD THEIR GROUND.

A FRONT DISPATCH DESCRIBING THIS ACTION SAID THE GERMAN ASSAULT AVES FALTERED AND BROKE AS THE AMERICANS UNLOOSED A TERRIFIC FIRE ROM AUTOMATIC WEAPONS, ARTILLERY AND MORTARS.

THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED SCANDINAVIAN TELEGRAPHIC BUREAU QUOTED A ERMAN MILITARY SPOKESMAN YESTERDAY AS SAYING THAT TANK BATTLES ERE RAGING MORE THAN 20 MILES WITHIN GERMANY ON THE ROAD FROM AACHEN O COLOGNE. THE DISPATCH REFERRED TO A PARTICULARLY BIG BATTLE AT DUREN, A ROAD JUNCTION 20 MILES SOUTHWEST OF COLOGNE.

THE AMERICANS WERE FIGHTING IN THE SOUTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF AACHEN, GERMANY'S 37TH LARGEST CITY WITH 165,000 POPULATION.

OTHER U.S. FIRST ARMY THRUSTS INTO GERMANY, MAINLY IN THE PRUM AND TRIER AREAS SOUTH AND SLIGHTLY EAST OF AACHEN, WERE CLOAKED IN OFFICIAL SILENCE YESTERDAY.

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STILL FARTHER SOUTH MUD-SPATTERED TROOPS OF THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY FOUGHT THEIR WAY EAST TOWARD THE FRENCH CITY OF STRASBOURG AND THE RHINE. THESE YANKS CAPTURED LUNEVILLE, 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NANCY, AND PLACED THE FORTRESS CITY OF METZ ON THE MOSELLE RIVER UNDER CONTINUOUS BARRAGE FROM CAPTURED AND TURNED-ABOUT GERMAN GUNS. AMERICAN TANKS WERE CROSSING THE MOSELLE SOUTH OF METZ.

THE PARIS RADIO SAID THE FRENCH-AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY HAS ENTERED BELFORT, ABOUT 35 MILES FROM THE SOUTHERN EXTREMITY OF GERMANY'S WESTERN FRONTIER. IN SOUTHERN FRANCE THE SEVENTH ARMY REACHED MODANE, ON AN ALPINE TUNNEL LINK WITH ITALY.

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A GERMAN FORCE OF 20,000 MEN, CUT OFF BY E JUNCTION OF THE THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES, SURRENDERED WITHOU FIRING A SHOT TO THE U.S. NINTH ARMY AT BEAUGENCY, 18 MILES SOUTHWEST OF ORLEANS. THIS SURRENDER DISCLOSED THE NINTH ARMY'S WHEREABOUTS FOR THE FIRST TIME.

ON THE SEAWARD FLANK CANADIAN TROOPS OPENED AN ASSAULT ON THE FRENC CHANNEL PORT OF BOULOGNE AND MADE SOME PENETRATIONS. PRESSURE ALSO WA KEPT UP ON CALAIS, DUNKERQUE AND CAP GRIZ NEZ.

EISENHOWER CALLED ON DUTCH PATRIOTS TO RISE AND FIGHT, AND THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT IN LONDON ISSUED A SUMMONS FOR A GENERAL STRIKE OF DUTCH RAILROAD WORKERS TO PARALYZE ENEMY TROOP MOVEMENTS.

PRECEDING THE LANDING OF THE AIRBORNE ARMY 1,000 FLYING FORTRESSES DROPPED TONS OF BOMBS ON GERMAN DEFENSES. SQUADRONS OF FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER BOMBERS PACED THE BIG AMERICAN BOMBERS. THE OPERATION COST TWO BOMBERS AND NO FIGHTERS.

M504AEW

30. 24 — 18901

ADD LONDON - XX YEAR

CLODIUS IS GERMANY'S CHIEF EXPERT ON BALKAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS. HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL TRADE AGREEMENTS IN THAT REGION, AND WAS THE MAN WHO DELIVERED ROMANIA'S OIL, HUNGARY'S CORN AND TURKISH CHROME TO THE REICH.

SN605PEW

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SECOND NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPT 19-(AP)-A STRONG FORCE OF RAF HEAVY BOMBERS BLASTED THE IMPORTANT GERMAN NORTH SEA PORT OF BREMERHAVEN LAST NIGHT WHILE FORMATIONS OF FLEET MOSQUITOS RETURNED TO THE ASSAULT UPON BATTERED BERLIN, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY.

BREMERHAVEN, 34 MILES NORTHWEST OF BREMEN ON THE WESER ESTUARY, WOULD BE A LOGICAL DEBARKATION POINT FOR GERMAN TROOPS IN THE EVENT OF A DECISION TO EVACUATE NORWAY. EQUIPPED WITH EXTENSIVE HARBOR FACILITIES, IT WAS THE DOCKING PLACE OF MANY LUXURIOUS TRANSATLANTIC LINERS IN PRE-WAR DAYS.

THE MOSQUITO ATTACK UPON BERLIN WAS THE SIXTH ASSAULT UPON THE GERMAN CAPITAL IN A WEEK BY THE PLYWOOD RAIDERS, WHICH ARE CAPABLE OF CARRYING 4,000-POUND BLOCKBUSTERS.

WHILE PRACTICALLY X X X FIRST GRAF NIGHT LEAD (MAKING TIME ELEMENT CONFORM TO TUESDAY DATELINE).

BZ216AEW

LONDON--THIRD ADD SECOND LEAD AIR X X X WAS MISSING.

PLANES BASED IN ITALY BATTERED THE GERMANS A MERE 500 YARDS IN FRONT OF GROUND TROOPS SLUGGING AT GOTHIC LINE DEFENSES. HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED RAILYARDS AND COMMUNICATIONS IN HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA WITH "GOOD RESULTS." MEDIUM BOMBERS HIT POSITIONS SOUTH OF BOLOGNA AND AT PIZZIGHETTONE 21 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MILAN. THUNDERBOLTS DESTROYED SIX LOCOMOTIVES AND 25 RAILCARS ON THE MILAN-PIACENZA LINE, DESTROYED TWO BUILDINGS AND CUT AN OIL PIPELINE. BERLIN'S COMMUNIQUE REPORTED AN "AMERICAN TERROR ATTACK" DURING THE NIGHT ON THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL OF BUDAPEST.

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BEFORE DAWN, BRITISH MOSQUITOS BOMBED THE GERMAN NAVAL BASE OF BREMEN.

LATE YESTERDAY A SMALL FORCE OF RAF LANCASTERS ATTACKED A GERMAN AMMUNITION DUMP IN HOLLAND, NOT FAR FROM THE SCENE OF ALLIED AIRBORNE LANDINGS.

MANY BIG FIRES WERE REPORTED IN BREMEN AFTER THE MOSQUITO RAID. THE OVERNIGHT OPERATIONS, WHICH ALSO INCLUDED ATTACKS ON ENEMY AIR-FIELDS, ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT LOSS OF A SINGLE RAF PLANE. TWO NAZI FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN.

YESTERDAY THOUSANDS OF ALLIED AIRCRAFT HUNTED OUT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE AND BOMBED FLAK POSTS, ENEMY BARRACKS, GUN POSITIONS AND AIRPORT IN A FIERY SCOURGING THAT PRECEDED THE LANDING BY THE GREAT ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY.

AS A RESULT THE NAZIS SENT UP ONLY SCATTERED AND FUTILE OPPOSITION TO THE BIG TRANSPORTS CARRYING THE FLYING ARMY.

SHAEF DISCLOSED THAT MORE THAN 4,000 SORTIES, EXCLUSIVE OF THE AIRBORNE OPERATION, WERE FLOWN OVER THE CONTINENT YESTERDAY WITH 7,500 TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED ON THE ENEMY.

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MORE THAN 3,000 OF THE TOTAL SORTIES WERE FLOWN AGAINST TARGETS IN HOLLAND IN SUPPORT OF THE SKYTROOPS BEFORE AND AFTER THEY ARRIVED.

DETAILS OF THE LANDING OPERATION AND ITS PROGRESS SINCE THEN REMAINED CLOAKED IN SECRECY, BUT AN AIR SPOKESMAN AT SHAEF SAID "MORE THAN 1,000 AIRCRAFT, INCLUDING GLIDERS," WERE USED IN CARRYING OUT THE OPERATION.

THE ENTIRE SUPPORTING FIGHTER AND BOMBER OPERATIONS COST ONLY TWO BOMBERS AND 16 FIGHTERS, SHAEF DISCLOSED, WHILE AT LEAST NINE ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE DESTROYED.

HEAVY BOMBERS DROPPED MORE THAN 3,500 TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES ON THE ENEMY GARRISON AT BOULOGNE IN A FOUR-HOUR ASSAULT.

JR813AEW

ADD LONDON- (CHERCHER) XX SAID

IN LATVIA AND ESTONIA THE RUSSIANS NOW ARE USING 50 TO 60 DIVISIO COMPARED TO THE 40 ORIGINALLY HURLED INTO ACTION SEPT. 15, GERMAN BROADCASTS SAID.

BESIDES THE FOCAL POINTS NEAR RIGA AND NORTHWEST OF TARTU, THE GERMANS SAID THE HEAVIEST SOVIET PRESSURE WAS WEST OF MADONA, IN AN AREA WHERE THE RED ARMY LAST WAS REPORTED 55 MILES EAST OF RIGA, AND NORTH OF VALGA, LATVIAN-ESTONIAN FRONTIER CITY 87 MILES NORTHEAST OF RIGA.

AT LEAST FOUR ARMORED DIVISIONS WERE STRIKING BEYOND TARTU AFTER FORCING THE EMBAJOGI RIVER, BERLIN SAID. TO THE SOUTHWEST OTHER FORCES CROSSED THE LITTLE EMBAJOGI RIVER BETWEEN VALGA AND LAKE VORTS.

(THE SOVIET-SPONSORED FREE GERMANY COMMITTEE IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY FEDERAL MONITORS CALLED ON GERMAN TROOPS IN THE BALTICS TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS OR TURN THEM AGAINST THE NAZI SS UNITS WHO MIGHT ATTEMPT TO FORCE THEM TO CONTINUE THE BATTLE.)

SN526PEW

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LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 19-(AP)-THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY, ACCORDING TO THE BEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION HERE, WAS AS FOLLOWS:

NORTHERN LINE UNCHANGED, EXCEPT FOR FORKS OVER THE DUTCH-BELGIAN BORDER NORTH OF GEEL AND NORTH OF HECHTEL, RUNNING PAST ENCIRCLED EINDHOVEN, WITH SPEARS NORTH AND WEST AND A SMALLER THRUST JUST OVER THE BORDER, THREE MILES WEST AND DIRECTLY NORTH OF HECHTEL.

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IN THE MAASTRICHT APPENDIX THE LINE BULGES AT SITTARD AND SIMPELVELD INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE. UNCHANGED AT AACHEN EXCEPT FOR A SLIGHT EXTENSION EAST OF STOLBERG. UNCHANGED ELSEWHERE EXCEPT FOR AITHIRD ARMY THRUST 18 MILES EAST OF NANCY AND A SEVENTH ARMY MOVE FROM VESOUL NORTHEAST TO LURE.

LONDON, SEPT. 18-(AP)-THE MOROCCO RADIO SA[illegible]ODAY THAT PRINCE CHARLES OF BELGIUM, WHOSE WHEREABOUTS HAVE BEEN [illegible]ORY, HAS JUST ARRIVED IN BRUSSELS.

THERE HAS BEEN SOME SPECULATION THAT PRINCE CHARLES, COUNT OF FLANDERS AND BROTHER OF KING LEOPOLD III, WOULD BE INSTALLED AS A REGENT FOR THE KING, WHO IS A CAPTIVE OF THE GERMANS. PRINCE CHARLES IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN IN HIDING IN BELGIUM.

JR809AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 18-(AP)-THE VOLKS DER, IDENTIFYING ITSELF AS "THE GERMAN PEOPLE'S RADIO," REPORTED TODAY THAT FOREIGN WORKERS HAD FOUGHT A THREE-DAY BATTLE WITH GERMAN SS (ELITE GUARD) TROOPS WHOM THEY AMBUSHED IN A WOODS NEAR BERLIN.
JR806AEW

LONDON, SEPT 18-(AP)-RADIO FRANCE AT ALGIERS SAID TODAY REPORTS REACHING THERE TOLD OF A REVOLT OF MINERS OF THE SAARBRUCKEN REGION AND OF FLIGHT BY THE HUNDREDS OF GERMANS LIVING IN COLOGNE. REUTERS QUOTED THE REPORTS.
SN504PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 18-(AP)-BERLIN BROADCAST A TOKYO DISPATCH SAYING JAPANESE PLANES ATTACKED AN AMERICAN BASE AT LICHOW YESTERDAY. THE JAPANESE SAID ALSO THAT 90 PLANES STRUCK WOTJE THE DAY BEFORE CAUSING CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE.
SEP 19 1944
JR814AEW

LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPT 19-(AP)-STOCKHOLM DISPATCHES QUOTED THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER TODAY AS SAYING THAT A FINNISH-RUSSIAN PEACE AGREEMENT HAD BEEN SIGNED LAST NIGHT IN MOSCOW, BUT THE BERLIN RADIO DECLARED THERE HAD BEEN A HITCH IN PROCEEDINGS AND THE AGREEMENT WOULD NOT BE SIGNED UNTIL LATER IN THE DAY.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE WORD DIRECT FROM EITHER MOSCOW OR HELSINKI CONCERNING THE STATUS OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY TRANSOCEAN SAID SIGNING OF THE PACT ORIGINALLY WAS SCHEDULED FOR LAST NIGHT BUT THAT A SECRET FINNISH PARLIAMENTARY SESSION CALLED TO RATIFY THE AGREEMENT HAD BEEN CANCELLED AT THE LAST MINUTE.

THE MEETING, BERLIN SAID, NOW IS SCHEDULED FOR 11 A.M. (5 AEW) TOMORROW.

TRANSOCEAN ALSO PREDICTED THAT AFTER THE SIGNING FINNISH PRESIDENT MANNERHEIM WOULD RESHUFFLE HIS CABINET AND NAME A SUCCESSOR TO PREMIER HANTTI HACKZELL, TAKEN SERIOUSLY ILL IN MOSCOW DURING THE PEACE NEGOTATIONS.
SN1244AEW

LONDON, SEPT 18-(AP)-DINAH SHORE, JUST BACK FROM FRANCE WITH A PEARL HANDLED PISTOL PRESENTED TO HER BY LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., WHEN SHE SANG FOR HIS MEN, TURNED LOOSE ON THE GERMANS VIA ABSIE (THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE) TONIGHT WITH SOME SPYCHOLOGICAL LYRICS ESPECIALLY TAILORED TO THE TUNE OF "I'LL BE AROUND."
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SHE OPENED WITH:
"I'LL BE AROUND WHEN WE GET INTO OLD BERLIN.
"I'LL BE AROUND; THAT'S NO LIE."

AND SHE WOUND UP WITH:
"SO, ALL WILL GO WELL, AND WHEN WE TOAST HERR HITLER'S GHOST,
"WELL, YOU'LL BE AROUND AND SO WILL I."

SINGING AND SPEAKING IN GERMAN, FRENCH, DANISH AND ENGLISH, THE LITTLE TENNESSEE STAR STARTED ROLLING FOREIGN PHRASES ACROSS WITH EASE. THIS WAS HER SPOKEN MESSAGE TO THE GERMANS:

"GERMAN SOLDIERS, HERE TALKS DINAH SHORE. I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM PARIS WHERE I SANG FOR AMERICAN TROOPS. MEANWHILE, OUR BOYS ENTERED GERMANY TO REESTABLISH ORDER, FREEDOM AND JUSTICE. I HOPE THEY WILL SUCCEED REAL SOON FOR THEN YOU'LL BE ABLE TO RETURN TO YOUR FATHERLAND AND YOUR FAMILIES AND START A NEW LIFE."

THE RECORDINGS ARE BEING REPEATED CONTINUALLY DURING THE NEXT 48 HOURS.
SN1044PEW

LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPT 19-(AP)-LONDON, WHICH LIFTED BLACKOUT RESTRICTIONS SUNDAY, HAD ITS SECOND SUCCESSIVE NIGHT ALERT LAST NIGHT AFTER A TWO-WEEK RESPITE FROM FLYING BOMB ATTACKS.
SN110AEW
SEP 19 1944

BY JAMES E. KING.

LONDON, SEPT 18-(AP)-BRIEF AIR RAID ALERT PLUNGED LONDON AND THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES INTO DARKNESS AGAIN LAST NIGHT AS THE GERMANS QUICKLY RESPONDED TO THE LIFTING OF BLACKOUT RESTRICTIONS THROUGHOUT BRITAIN BY SENDING A FEW FLYING BOMBS HURTLING ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

IF THE NAZIS HOPED TO MAR A CELEBRATION IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL, HOWEVER, THEY FAILED IN THEIR PURPOSE, FOR LIFTING OF THE BLACKOUT BROUGHT NO STARTLING CHANGE IN THIS GREAT CITY WHICH HAS LIVED IN DARKNESS FOR FIVE YEARS.

WHILE SOME OUTLYING CITIES WERE MUCH BRIGHTER, LONDON WAS SLOW TO REACT. A FEW DWELLING LIGHTS SHONE BRAVELY HERE AND THERE, AND IN THE NIGHT CLUB BELT THE DOORS OF CAFES, THEATERS AND PUBLIC HOUSES REFLECTED UNWONTED BRILLIANCE. BUT FEW STREET LIGHTS WERE ON AND IT MAY BE DAYS OR EVEN WEEKS BEFORE THEY ARE FULLY RESTORED BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF A MASTER SWITCH SYSTEM.

ONLY FAINT LIGHT SHOWED FROM TWO DOWNSTAIRS WINDOWS IN BUCINGHAM PALACE.

IN MANY QUARTERS THERE WAS EVIDENCE OF RELUCTANCE ON THE PART OF HOME OWNERS TO MAKE ANY RADICAL CHANGE IN THEIR LIGHTING ARRANGEMENTS. EVERY HOME AND BUILDING IN THE CITY IS EQUIPPED WITH SPECIAL HEAVY CURTAINS AND OTHER PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT THE LEAST GLIMMER OF LIGHT SHOWING OUTDOORS AND MANY PEOPLE ARE NOT DISPOSED TO DISTURB THESE WHILE THERE IS DANGER OF FURTHER ALERTS.

THERE WAS A SWIFT RESPONSE TO THE ALERT LAST NIGHT, THE SCATTERED LIGHTS DISAPPEARING IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SIRENS BEGAN TO WAIL. THE STREET CROWDS SCATTERED TO SHELTERS JUST AS THEY HAVE BEEN DOING FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

THE ALERT SOUNDED SHORTLY AFTER DARK. THERE WERE NO IMMEDIATE REPORTS OF CASUALTIES IN THE LONDON AREA.
M551AEW
SEP 19 1944

ADD BUSBACH, GERMANY-(WHITE) RX 2 GA INT

IN THESE CAVES A GOOD PART OF THE WHOLE CYCLE OF LIFE IS BEING RUN. THERE IS A WOMAN HERE, MOTHER ALREADY OF EIGHT CHILDREN, WHO IS NOW GIVING BIRTH TO HER NINTH. AND, BECAUSE THE ROAD BETWEEN THE QUARRY AND THE MAIN PART OF TOWN IS UNDER GERMAN FIRE, THERE ARE GERMAN PEOPLE HERE WHO ARE HUNGRY FROM LACK OF FOOD, OF WHICH THERE IS PLENTY IN THEIR GERMAN HOMES NOT HALF A MILE FROM HERE.

BACK IN THE HITLER YOUTH HEADQUARTERS--WHERE ON THE FLOOR THERE IS A MUDDY MAP HEADED "GERMAN CAMPAIGN IN WEST MAY-JUNE 1940"--WE WERE TOLD THAT ALL THE TOP NAZIS AND ALL THEIR FAMILIES HAD ASSEMBLED

LAST MONDAY AND HAD GONE OFF TO THE EAST IN BUSES. THEY HAVE MOVED JUST AS HAS THE GERMAN ARMY--ON MILITARY ORDERS AND IN MILITARY VEHICLES.

(EDS: IN 4TH GRAF 3RD LINE MK READ TOWN--A GRIM TOWN OF ETC)

TA732PEW

ADD ROMORANTIN ----(BOYLE)--- XXXXX THAT RIVER

MAGILL'S WIFE AND INFANT SON LIVER WITH HER PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. CARL STINSON, ROUTE 3, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

MAGILL'S REGIMENT IS THE SAME FORCE WHICH TOOK ST. MALO IN THAT EPIC SIEGE. HE WON THE BRONZE STAR FOR HIS RECONNAISSANCE WORK ON THAT PENINSULA.

THE FIRST ALLIED RECONNAISSANCE OFFICER TO CROSS THE BRIDGELESS LOIRE WAS LT. JEAN ANDRE HAMEL, FRENCH OFFICER ASSISTING MAGILL. HE FORDED THE RIVER ON THE NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 1, STOLE A MOTORCYCLE AND MADE A QUICK SURVEY.

ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY, TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS UNDER MAGILL'S COMMAND --40-YEAR-OLD PFC JAMES REILLY, FORMER THOMASTON, CONN., TRUCK DRIVER, AND 19-YEAR-OLD PVT. JAMES E. TOWNSEND, 516 STATE ST., PETOSKEY, MICH.--MADE THEIR WAY OVER THE RIVER.

FOR THE NEXT TWO DAYS THESE TWO WERE THE SOLE AMERICAN STRENGTH SOUTH OF THE LOIRE IN THAT AREA. THEN MAGILL'S ENTIRE PLATOON CROSSED AND BEGAM PERILOUS PATROLS OF THAT AREA IN WHICH THE ENEMY OUTNUMBERED THEM MORE THAN 2,000 TO ONE.

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IN CHARGE OF THE ENLISTED MEN WAS TECH. SGT. HERBERT E. BERNER, 34, OF 4149 CASTLEMAN AVE., ST. LOUIS, MO, WHO IS EXPECTING THE STORK BACK HOME. HE WILL HAVE COMPLETED 18 YEARS OF ARMY SERVICE SEPT. 17.

"I had the FEWEST NUMBERS OF MEN SCATTERED THE WIDEST AREA OF ANY NCO IN THE AMERICAN ARMY," BERNER SAID.

WITH MAGILL ON HIS TRIP TO THE GERMAN COMMAND POST WAS HIS KEEP DRIVER, PFC RALPH E. ANDERSON, 23, 662 EAST KING ST., LANCASTER, O., WHO WAS AMONG THE FIRST ELEVEN TO INVADE THE GERMAN TERRITORY SOUTH OF THE LOIRE.

AMONG OTHER MEMBERS IN MAGILL'S BAND OF "SERGEANT YORKS" WERE: PFC. ROBERT L. HOUSEKNECHT, 26, MUNCY MALLY, PA.: PVT. CHESTER E. FINKHOUSEN, 22, RFC 2, PAYNE, O.; T/5 DAVID ALCALA, 23, OF 2233 FIRST ST., LA VERNE, CALIF., WHO HAD THE HAZARDOUS JOB OF ADTING AS GUIDE TO THE GERMAN COMMAND POST DURING THE SURRENDERING NEGOTIATIONS.

PVT. MICHAEL J. MARINO, 22, OF 66 VINE ST., WILLOUGHBY. O.; T/5 CHRISTOPHER E. VANE, 29 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD, BALTIMORE, MD., A JEEP DRIVER WHO STAYED AT THE GERMAN COMMAND POST WITH LT. COL. FRENCH.

PVT. ALBERT MIKE, 24, OF 7517 RAWLINGS AVE., CLEVELAND, O.; PVT. ROBERT F. GLASGOW, 20, OF 131 16TH ST., WHEELING, WEST VA.; PVT. MICHAEL J. DEMETER, 21 OF 9800 AETNA ROAD, CLEVELAND, OHIO; CORP. HOWARD SISTIER, 30, 146 EAST WILSON, BATAVIA, ILL.; Sgt. EDWARD HATCHER, 22, OF BECKLEY, WEST VA.; AND PVT. DONALD WILKINSON, OF 337 BUCKEYE AVE., WELLSVILLE, O., A COOK HIMSELF WHO CELEBRATED HIS 23rd BIRTHDAY SEPT. 12 BY HAVING TWO FRENCH CHEFS COOK A DINNER FOR THE WHOLE PATROL. GH315PEW

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WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, SEPT.18-(AP)-CANADIAN SHOCK TROOPS BROKE THROUGH THE PERIMETER DEFENSES OF THE FRENCH PORT OF BOULOGNE TODAY AND FERRIED THEMSELVES ACROSS THE HARBOR AND LIANE RIVER FROM THE NORTH, CAPTURING HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS.

THE INFANTRY NOW IS MOVING TOWARD DEFENSE POSITIONS TO THE SOUTH OF BOULOGNE, WHICH LIES ON THE CHANNEL 20 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CALAIS AND 140 MILES NORTHWEST OF PARIS.

THE HEAVILY-BOMBED DEFENSE SYSTEM IN THE LONG BY-PASSED PORT IS BEING CARVED INTO ISOLATED POCKETS WHICH MAY NO LONGER HAVE COMMUNICATION LINKS.

THE ENGLISH COAST IS VISIBLE FROM THE UPPER PART OF THE CITY (POP. 52,371) OVERLOOKING ITS FINE SUPPLY HARBOR.

B1010AEW

BY EDWARD D. BALL

AMERICAN THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SEPT. 18-(AP)-FAVORED BY CLEARING WEATHER, AMERICAN THIRD ARMY TROOPS ADVANCED NORTHWARD TODAY BEHIND CAPTURED NANCY, AND ARMORED UNITS CONTINUED TO WORK BEHIND METZ WHERE GERMAN SS (ELITE GUARD) TROOPS ATTACKED BUT WERE REPELLED.

JR714AEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

IN GERMANY, SEPT.18--6:30 P.M.-(AP)-IN THE BITTEREST FIGHTING SINCE D-DAY, AMERICAN TROOPS TODAY SMASHED STRONG AND REPEATED GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS SUPPORTED BY FAR HEAVIER ARTILLERY AND AIR ACTION THAN EVER WAS MET IN FRANCE OR BELGIUM.

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SUPPORTED BY FRESH RESERVES FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT, THE GERMANS ARE FIGHTING DESPERATELY TO STOP AT ALL COST THE ADVANCE OF AMERICAN FORCES INTO GERMANY.

BUT THE YANKS' GREAT THRUSTS STILL INCH FORWARD ABOUT AACHEN, AND THEIR ATTACKS TO THE NORTH OF AACHEN HAVE GAINED GROUND.

WITH U.S. AIRBORNE FORCES IN HOLLAND, SEPT.17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE GERMANS, FLEEING FROM THE ALLIED AIRBORNE INVASION IN HOLLAND TONIGHT, HAVE EVACUATED AT LEAST 13 DUTCH HAMLETS AND VILLAGES.

WM033PEW

WITH U.S. AIRBORNE--FIRST ADD HOLLAND (BY WALTER CRONKITE, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS) X X X AND VILLAGES.

THESE INHABITED PLACES WERE FREED BY UNITS ON THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE FIRST OPERATION OF THE FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY. NO INFORMATION WAS AVAILABLE TONIGHT ON HOW MANY OTHER VILLAGES MIGHT HAVE BEEN CAPTURED TO THE NORTH OF US BY OTHERS OF THE THOUSANDS OF PARATROOPERS AND GLIDER-BORNE INFANTRYMEN WHO CAME TUMBLING FROM THE SKIES SHORTLY AFTER NOON TODAY.

30 24 — 18905

THE GERMANS--MOSTLY YOUNG, INEXPERIENCED, BOTTOM-OF-THE-BARREL TROOPS--FLED IN DISORDER WHEN THE FIRST PARACHUTES BLOSSOMED, AND THE AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN THIS SECTOR HAVE BEEN LIGHT.

THE GERMANS DEFENDED ONE IMPORTANT BRIDGE WITH A LONE 88-MM GUN. THEY LOBBED SOME MORTAR SHELLS INTO THE AREA WHERE MEN WERE TUMBLING OUT OF CARRIERS. THEY HALF-HEARTEDLY BROUGHT MACHINEGUN FIRE TO BEAR ON SOME ROAD CROSSINGS. THERE HAS BEEN SOME SNIPER FIRE. BUT FOR THE MOST PART THE GERMANS RAN, THROWING THEIR EQUIPMENT AWAY AS THEY FLED.

SOME TOOK THE MAIN ROAD TO JOIN OTHER UNITS. MORE WILL BE HEARD FROM THESE IF THEY SUCCEED IN REORGANIZING. OTHERS FLED INTO THE WOODS AND WE WILL ROUT THEM OUT WHEN WE GET AROUND TO IT.

THE ENEMY SUCCEEDED IN BLOWING SOME IMPORTANT BRIDGES OVER THIS CHANNEL-MINED COUNTRY, BUT AT OTHERS THE AMERICAN ELEMENT OF SURPRISE WAS SO COMPLETE THEY HAD NO CHANCE TO COMPLETE DEMOLITIONS. WE HOLD FOUR IMPORTANT BRIDGES AND THREE VITAL ROAD JUNCTIONS TONIGHT.

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WM244PEW

BY WALTER CRONKITE
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH THE AMERICAN AIRBORNE FORCES IN HOLLAND, SEPT 18-(AP)-THE AIRBORNE TROOPS OF LT.GEN.LEWIS H.BRERETON'S SKY TRAIN ARMY MADE CONTACT WITH A BRITISH ARMORED PATROL IN HOLLAND TODAY, SOME 24 HOURS AFTER THEIR LANDING IN THIS CANAL-LACED COUNTRY BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES.

AS GLIDERBORNE REINFORCEMENTS OF TROOPSN WEAPONS AND SUPPLIES OF ALL SORTS, SWEPT DOWN TO THE FORCES THAT LANDED YESTERDAY IN THE GREATEST AIRBORNE OPERATION OF ALL TIME, AN ARMORED PATROL OF THE BRITISH FORCES DRIVING NORTHWARD FROM BELGIUM ESTABLISHED THEIR CONTACT WITH BRERETON'S MEN.

ONE JUNCTURE WAS EFFECTED ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF AN INDUSTRIAL TOWN IN WHICH GERMAN SNIPERS ARE STILL HOLDING OUT, HOLDING TO THE END UNTIL THEY ARE DUG OUT BY BAYONETS OR BLASTED OUT BY BAZOOKAS.

THE GERMANS ARE FIGHTING DESPERATELY NOW AFTER THEIR FIRST PANIC FLIGHT. THEY ARE TRYING TO HOLD THE DOZENS OF BRIDGES VITAL TO THE PROGRESS OF OUR ARMOR ACROSS THE CANALS.

IT IS A RACE AGAINST TIME. THE ALLIED AIRBORNE TROOPS MUST PREVENT THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGES.

SOMETIMES THE GERMANS--MANY OF THEM OF HIGH SCHOOL AGE--ARE BLOWING UP BRIDGES AND LEAVING SOME OF THEIR OWN MEN ON OUR SIDE OF THE CANALS TO FACE DEATH OR TO SURRENDER.

THE GERMANS RESISTANCE ON THE PERIMETER OF THIS SOUTHERN AREA HELD BY AMERICANS STIFFENED DURING THE NIGHT. SUPPORTED BY MORTARS, ANTI-TANK GUNS AND HEAVY ARTILLERY, THE GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED ON ONE PERIMETER AND GAINED A LOCAL SUCCESS. OUR MEN WERE PUSHED BACK SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS TO THE BANKS OF A CANAL. THERE THEY DUG IN FOR A FINISH FIGHT. NOT ONLY DID THEY HOLD THEIR LINES BUT THEY SAVED THE BRIDGES IN THE SECTOR.

THIS MORNING THE AMERICANS STRUCK BACK AGAINST GERMAN PARACHUTISTS OPERATING AS INFANTRY, AND REGAINED MUCH OF THE LOST GROUND.

BY SUNDAY NIGHT THE GERMANS HAD EVACUATED AT LEAST 13 DUTCH HAMLETS AND VILLAGES. THE ALLIES HELD FOUR IMPORTANT BRIDGES AND THREE ROAD JUNCTIONS.

THE VILLAGES AND HAMLETS WERE FREED BY UNITS ON THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE AIRBORNE FORCES, WITH WHOM I LANDED YESTERDAY.

THE GERMANS SUCCEEDED IN BLOWING UP SOME BRIDGES BUT AT OTHER PLACES THE SURPRISE WAS SO COMPLETE THAT THEY HAD NO CHANCE TO COMPLETE DEMOLITIONS.

WE HAVE NO INFORMATION ON THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES FREED TO THE NORTH OF US BY OTHERS OF THE THOUSANDS OF PARATROOPS AND GLIDERBORNE INFANTRYMEN WHO CAME TUMBLING FROM THE SKIES WITH US SHORTLY AFTER NOON YESTERDAY.

BY JUDSON O'QUINN

ADVANCED COMMAND POST, FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY, SEPT 18-(AP)-REINFORCEMENTS OF TROOPS AND HEAVY EQUIPMENT, INCLUDCG FIELD GUNS, WERE POURED INTO THE NETHERLANDS TODAY FOR THE ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY FIGHTING MEAGER GERMAN OPPOSITION IN HISTORY'S GREATEST INVASION BY AIR.

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AS REPORTS OF TODAY'S OPERATIONS FILTERED INTO HEADQUARTERS, SENIOR STAFF OFFICERS ESTIMATED THAT LOSSES WOULD RUN LOWER THAN IN THE INITIAL LANDINGS YESTERDAY DESPITE THE GERMANS' SENDING UP APPROXIMATELY 200 FIGHTER PLANES TO CHALLENGE TODAY'S GLIDER TRAINS.

THE ENEMY RESUSTANCE WAS ERRATIC, SOME OF THE REINFORCEMENT PLANES ENCOUNTERING HEAVY FLAK AND REPEATED FIGHTER ATTACKS, WHILE OTHERS MADE THE TRIP WITHOUT ENCOUNTERING ANY ENEMY FIRE. ESCORTING FIGHTERS CHASED NAZI INTYRCEPTORS AWAY, WHILE FIGHTER BOMBERS POUNCED ON ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES AS SOON AS THEY OPENED UP.

"WE ARE GREATLY PLEASED WITH THESE TWO DAYLIGHT OPERATIONS AND FEEL OUR AIRBOJNE ATTACK HAS PANNED OUT BETTER THAN OUR FONDEST HOPES," ONE STAFF OFFICER SAID.

AT LEAST 26 ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY FIGHTERS ESCORTING THE ALLIED TROOP-CARRYING GLIDERS AND SUPPLY-LADEN FLYING FORTRESSES. ONLY TWO BRITISH MUSTANG FIGHTER PLANES WERE REPORTED LOST FROM OUR FORCES AND IT WAS BELIEVED THEY WERE DOWNED BY FLAK.

THE REINFORCEMENTS POURED OUT OVER THE CHANNEL THROUGHOUT THE DAY IN AN ALMOST NON-STOP PROCESSION THAT FILLED THE SKY. THREE COLUMNS OF GLIDERS BEARING TROOPS AND PLANES CARRYING ANTI-TANK GUNS, JEEPS AND ARTILLERY STRETCHED FOR 285 MILES IN A TWO-HOUR STREAM FROM AT LEAST 25 AIRFIELDS IN CENTRAL ENGLAND.

THE ENEMY HAD RUSHED NEW FLAK GUNS INTO HOLLAND DURING THE NIGHT TO REPLACE THE 147 GUN POSITIONS KNOCKED OUT BY LOW FLYING FIGHTERS YESTERDAY, BUT MOST OF THESE ALSO WERE SILENCED BEFORE NIGHTFALL.

TODAY'S SPECTACULAR FOLLOW-UP WAS THE GREATEST GLIDER OPERATION EVER STAGED.

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THE TASK BROUGHT TOGETHER PRACTICALLY EVERY BRANCH OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES. .THE AIRBORNE FORCE WAS PREDOMINANTLY AMERICAN, BUT INCLUDED BRITISH AS WELL AS SOME POLES AND ONE GROUP OF DUTCH PATRIOTS WHO VOLUNTEERED FOR THE MISSION.

LT.WILLIAM BUSSMAN OF (945 WEST WILCOX STREET) PEORIA, ILL., BOMBARDIER ABOARD A FORTRESS USED AS A TROOP CARRIER OBSERVATION PLANE BOTH DAYS SAID:

"TODAY'S OPERATION WAS A BEAUTIFUL SHOW WITH ABOUT THE SAME OPPOSITION IN OUR SECTOR AS WE HAD YESTERDAY. WE WATCHED HUNDREDS OF GLIDERS SETTLE ONTO FIELDS IN NEAT ORDER AND I SJLBNLY ONE PLANE BURST INTO FLAMES WHEN IT HIT THE FLAK.

"ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS OPENED UP IN THE VICINITY OF ONE DUTCH CITY AND WE SAW WHAT LOOKED LIKE 105'S FIRING FROM THE WOODS INSIDE GERMANY.

"OUR FORT GOT ONE HOLE IN ITS WING FROM FLAK. BELIEVE ME, I'D PREFER GOING UP 25,000 FEET ON A BOMBING MISSION TO WEAVING AROUND ABOVE TREETOPS WITH GLIDERS AND TROOP TRANSPORTS."

THE NAZI FIGHTERS FIRST CHALLENGED THE TOWPLANES AND GLIDERS BEARING MEN AND EQUIPMENT OVER THE INUNDATED COASTAL AREAS. AIR BATTLES WERE FOUGHT ALL THE WAY BACK TO THE LANDING AREAS FAR INLAND.

TODAY'S SHOW WAS MAINLY GLIDERS, BUT MORE PARACHUTISTS FLUTTERED DOWN TO BACK UP AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS WHO LANDED IN THE FIRST PHASE OF THE INVASION YESTERDAY.

LT.GEN.LEWIS H.BRERETON AGAIN CHOSE DAYLIGHT FOR THE SECOND ROUND

OF THE FIRST ALLIED AERIAL INVASION UNSUPPORTED BY NAVAL OR GROUND FORCES. THE NEW INVASION THREATENS TO FLANKSTHE NORTH END OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

RETURNING PILOTS REPORTED A FEW GLIDERS WENT DOWN IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. ONE OF THEM LANDED ALMOST ON TOP OF AN AIR-SEA RESCUE LAUNCH, ONE OF THE TINY VESSELS SCATTERED OVER THE NORTH SEA TO PICK UP THE UNLUCKY.

SN6PEW

PARIS, SEPT. 18-(AP)-FRENCH JEWS TODAY BEGAN THEIR FIRST FREE OBSERVANCE OF ROSH HOSHANAH AND YOM KIPPUR IN FOUR YEARS. HUNDREDS OF FRENCH HOMES AND SYNAGOGUES WERE OPENED TO AMERICAN JEWISH SOLDIERS, WHO, WHEREVER POSSIBLE, HAD BEEN RELIEVED OF MILITARY DUTIES

TA742PEW

SEP 19 1944

BY TECH.SGT.CLARENCE PEARCE
512 FOSTER ST., EL RENO, OKLA.

WITH THE FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY OVER GERMANY AND HOLLAND, SEPT 18-(AP)-UNITED STATES AND RAF CARRIER FORCES SHORTLY AFTER NOON TODAY FLEW REINFORCEMENTS AND PARACHUTE SUPPLIES TO THE ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY ON THE HOLLAND-GERMAN BORDER.

FLYING IN THE FORTRESS "LIBERTY RUN" I WATCHED AN IMMENSE FORCE OF AIRCRAFT AND GLIDERS FORM A SKYTRAIN MORE THAN 100 MILES LONG.

IN A TWO-HOUR FLIGHT, INCLUDING 30 MINUTES OVER GERMAN-HELD HOLLAND, I SAW ONLY FEW BURSTS OF FLAK AND NO ENEMY FIGHTERS.

THE DROP ZONE ITSELF WAS LITTERED WITH PARACHUTES AND GLIDERS WHICH BROUGHT SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS. MOST GLIDERS APPEARED TO HAVE LANDED INTACT.

THE ONLY BATTLE SIGNS WERE IN THE WOODS NEAR THE LANDING ZONES WHERE THE FLASHES OF GUNS FIRING WERE PLAINLY VISIBLE FROM THE AIR.

THE TROOP CARRIER AIRCRAFT FLEW IN THREE COLUMNS, ONE CARRYING PARATROOPERS, THE SECOND AMERICANS TOWING GLIDERS AND THE THIRD BRITISH TROOP CARRIERS INCLUDING LANCASTERS TOWING GLIDERS.

APPARENTLY THERE WERE ONLY A FEW MISHAPS. I SAW ONE AMERICAN GLIDER GO DOWN ON THE ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE. ANOTHER CRASHED INTO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. HOWEVER, AN ALLIED BOAT RESCUED THE CREW WITHIN FIVE MINUTES.

SN713PEW

A86 (500)

SEP 19 1944

BY EDWARD D.BALL

WITH THE AMERICANS BEFORE METZ, SEPT 18-(AP)-A COLUMN OF DOUGHBOYS--DOGTIRED AND CAKED WITH MUD FROM HEAD TO FOOT--CAME OUT OF THE LINE IN FRONT OF METZ TODAY AFTER THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS OF CONTINUOUS FIGHTING IN THE RAIN.

YOU DIDN'T HAVE TO ASK THEM WHAT IT WAS LIKE--THEIR BLOODSHOT EYES AND DRAWN, BEARDED FACES TOLD THAT. WHAT THEY HAD TO SAY ONLY CONFIRMED WHAT YOU COULD READ IN THEIR TIRED FACES.

THEY CAME OUT FOR A REST THAT WAS WELL DESERVED AND THEY ARE GOING BACK TO EVEN SOME SCORES WITH THE GERMANS WHO CUT DOWN MANY OF THEIR COMRADES WITH NONSTOP ARTILLERY AND MORTAR BARRAGES, MACHINEGUNS AND SNIPERS' BULLETS.

"THE GERMANS ARE MAKING ANOTHER BREST OF METZ," MAJ.THOMAS P. BROOKS, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX.,SAID BACK AT HEADQUARTERS. "THEY HAD A BIG SCHOOL THERE FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS TRAINING FOR COMMISSIONS AND CAPTURING IT IS LIKE HAVING TO TAKE FORT SILL OR FORT BENNING.

"JUST AS IN OUR OWN PRACTICE MANEUVERS, THEY MUST HAVE WORKED OUT PROBLEMS DEALING WITH EVERY FORM OF ATTACK. THAT'S WHAT WE ARE UP AGAINST BUT WE'LL GET 'EM," BROOKS SAID.

TODAY GERMAN FORTS RIMMING THE APPROACHES TO METZ FROM THE WEST SIDE OF THE MOSELLE WERE ANSWERING SHOT FOR SHOT OUR OWN MASSIVE ARTILLERY BARRAGE AND UP FRONT MACHINEGUN NESTS HIDDEN IN THE FOREST WERE FIRING. APPARENTLY THE GERMANS ARE PREAPRED TO FIGHT ON EVEN AFTER METZ IS SURROUNDED.

"WE WENT INTO THOSE WOODS THREE DAYS AGO," SAID LT.DOYLE ROYAL OF WASHINGTON, D.C., FORMER UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND SOCCER AND BASKETBALL PLAYER, WHO LED HIS UNIT OUT TODAY FOR A REST.

"THE FIRST DAY IT WAS RAINING HARD AND IT WAS AS BLACK AS THE SMOKESTACKS OF HELL. THE ONLY WAY WE COULD KEEP CONTACT WAS TO HOLD ONTO EACH OTHER.

"WE ATTACKED AT DAWN FRIDAY ON A MISSION TO CLEAN OUT PART OF THE WOODS AND THE FIRST THING WE RAN INTO WAS CEMENT PILLBOXES AND DUG IN EMPLACEMENTS COVERED WITH ROCKS AND MUD, EACH MANNED BY SIX TO EIGHT JERRIES.

"ALL THAT DAY AND NIGHT WE WERE UNDER ARTILLERY MORTAR ATTACK BUT WE GAINED OUR OBJECTIVE. THE MEN TOOK IT LIKE THE SOLDIERS THEY ARE. MANY OF OUR MEDICS WERE KNOCKED OUT EARLY AND THE DOUGHBOYS HAD TO TAKE BACK THEIR OWN WOUNDED.

"ON THE SECOND MORNING WE GOT ORDERS FROM BATTALION COMMANDER MAJ.ROBERT P.BOOTH F EUGENE, ORE., TO SEND OUT PATROLS TO SEE IF ANY MORE JERRIES WERE AROUND," ROYAL CONTINUED. "BY THE WAY, MAJOR BOOTH AND HIS EXECUTIVE OFFICER, CAPT. JOHN L.GASKINS OF NEAR SPARTANBURG, S.C., REALLY STAYED ON TOP THE SITUATION AND WERE IN THE THICK OF IT ALL THE TIME.

"WELL, THE NEW ORDER WAS TO ATTACK AGAIN. WE WENT FORWARD 300 YARDS AND RAN INTO MORE HEAVY OPPOSITION. ENEMY ARTILLERY PINNED US DOWN AND AT NIGHTFALL WE STARTED DIGGING IN, BUT THE GROUND WAS SO ROCKY AND THE GERMANS SO CLOSE THAT WE HAD TO QUIT USING SHOVELS BECAUSE THEY MADE SO MUCH NOISE.

"AT DAYBREAK YESTERDAY, WE ATTACKED AGAIN AND HIT JERRY PILLBOXES. ONE PILLBOX WAS MANNED BY NONCOMS FROM THE METZ SCHOOL WHO SURRENDERED.AFTER ONE OF ITS OCCUPANTS WAS WOUNDED. AS WE WENT ON WE FOUND A LOT MORE PILLBOXES VACATED WITH GEAR AND FIREARMS LEFT BEHIND. THIS PARTICULAR BUNCH OF HITLER'S OFFICER CANDIDATES HAD HAD ENOUGH.

"LATER WE LEARNED WE HAD BEEN STICKING OUT LIKE A SORE THUMB BECAUSE OUTFITS TO OUR RIGHT AND LEFT HAD BEEN HELD UP. ENEMY ARTILLERY HAD CUT OFF OUR REAR COMMUNICATIONS AND WE WERE WITHOUT RATIONS AND WATER FOR TWO DAYS BEFORE WE WERE RELIEVED THIS MORNING."

PFC.CLARENCE J.MARSHALL OF NEW BLAINE, ARK., SAID, "THE HEINIE ARTILLERY GAVE IT TO US PRETTY HARD, BUT OUR ARTILLERY WAS GETTING ITS LOCKS IN, TOO."

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"WE WERE RIGHT ON TOP OF THE GERMANS SOME OF THE TIME, BUT ONE MORNING WE WOKE UP AND FOUND THEM ON TOP OF US," PFC.LEROY WILSON OF NORMAN, OKLA, SAID.

"IT WAS THE WORST SHELLING I HAVE EVER BEEN IN," SAID CPL.JOHN DAVIS OF GREELEY, COLO., "AND I'VE SEEN A LOT OF SHELLING UP IN NORMANDY."

"HUNS WERE SHOOTING FROM EVERY DIRECTION--AND HOW," SGT.HENRY ANDRES OF (124 HURON STREET, GREENPOINT) BROOKLYN, N.Y., SAID.

"THIS ONE WAS HELL," PUT IN PFC.CLINGMA (CQ) "PEEWEE" MYERS OF ELKIN, N.C., WHO SAID IT WAS WORSE THAN THE TIME ON THE SEVE RIVER IN NORMANDY WHEN AN ARMISTICE WAS CALLED FOR THREE CHAPLAINS TO CLEAR WOUNDED FROM THE MARSHY BATTLEFIELD.

SGT.LEONARD OGREN OF HARTFORD, CONN., SAID IT WAS THE TOUGHEST SCRAP HE HAD BEEN IN. SHELL FRAGMENTS WENT THROUGH HIS BATTLE JACKET. "I DIDN'T GET SCRATCHED, THOUGH," OGREN SAID. "THE GOOD LORD WAS WITH ME."

PFC.WILLARD L.POTTER OF DUBUQUE, IA., HAULED RATIONS TO THE FRONT IN A JEEP UNTIL THE GOING GOT TOO HOT AND THEN HE LUGGED WHAT HE COULD ON FOOT. HE CAME IN FOR SPECIAL PRAISE FROM SGT.ANDREW R.BRETSCHNEIDER OF CANBY, MINN., WHO SAID POTTER'S JOB WAS DONE BY SOME OF THE WAR'S UNSUNG HEROES.

"THE WOODS WAS SO FULL OF GERMAN MACHINEGUN EMPLACEMENTS THAT WE WERE ON TOP OF THEM BEFORE WE KNEW IT AND THEN THEY'D START BANGING AWAY," SAID PVT.WILLIAM BEITZ OF MILLVILLE, PA., WHO AGREED WITH PVT.EARL EPPS OF PRESSMEN'S HOME, TENN., THAT A LITTLE OF THAT KIND OF WAR GOES A LONG WAY.

SEP 19 1944

PFC.CLINT MORGAN OF ROYCE CITY, TEX., ESCAPED UNWOUNDED FROM THE SAME FOXHOLE IN WHICH ONE OF HIS COMRADES WAS KILLED THIS MORNING. "TWO HOLES AWAY, ONE MAN WAS KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED," MORGAN SAID. "ONE WOUNDED MAN KEPT CALLING FOR HELP AND THE GERMANS WERE SO CLOSE THAT THEY HEARD HIM AND AN ENGLISH SPEAKING HEINIE HOLLERED OUT FOR US TO MOVE HIM AND OUR OTHER WOUNDED WHILE THEY HELD THEIR FIRE. WE DID."

BY BARBARA WACE
WITH A U.S. INFANTRY DIVISION AT BREST, SEPT 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.HERMANN RAMCKE DEFIED AMERICAN TROOPS BESIEGING BREST TODAY IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY TELLING HIS SOLDIERS THAT "EVERY AMERICAN SOLDIER MARCHING AGAINST US IS ONE LESS THREAT AGAINST HOME."

30-24 — 18907

"WE ARE GOING TO DEFEND THE FORTRESS OF BREST TO THE LAST GRENADE, COMMING OUR VERY LIVES, AND SHALL CEDE THIS IMPORTANT MILITARY PORT TO THE ENEMY ONLY AS A PILE OF RUINS," THE ORDER SAID. "THROUGH OUR TENACITY WE ARE TYING DOWN CONSIDERABLE ENEMY FORCES. X X X SHOULD WE, HOWEVER, AFTER HEROIC RESISTANCE, HAVE TO SURRENDER TO NUMERICAL SUPERIORITY OF THE ENEMY, IT MUST BE DONE IN AN HONORABLE WAY.

"OUR OPINION OF THE AMERICAN OPPONENT CAN BE EXPRESSED IN A FEW WORDS:

"1. ALREADY ONCE IN 1917 AND 1918 HE HAS WITHOUT NECESSITY INTERFERED WITH STRICTLY EUROPEAN CONCERNS IN SPITE OF HIS PRINCIPLE OF AMERICA FOR THE AMERICANS AND THEN MADE A STATEMENT THAT HE WAS FIGHTING PRUSSIAN MILITARISM AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

"2. NOW PRESUMABLY HE IS FIGHTING NATIONAL SOCIALISM AND OUR FUEHRER ADOLF HITLER.

"3. IN REALITY AMERICA TODAY, AS ONCE BEFORE IS FIGHTING INTO THE HANDS OF THE INTERNATIONAL JEW WHO RESIDES IN WALL STREET AND WHO FROM THERE, ASSISTED BY RUSSIAN BOLSHEVISM, WANTS TO CONQUER THE WHOLE WORLD.

"4. INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DO NOT BELONG TO ONE SINGLE RACE. ALL RACES OF THE GLOBE ARE REPRESENTED--GOOD ONES AND INFERIOR ONES. AMONG THE LATTER ARE ESPECIALLY THE COLORED AND A GREAT NUMBER OF HALF-CASTES.

"5. IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT THE AMERICANS HAVE DECLARED REPEATEDLY THEIR TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND WOUNDED WILL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW, IT MUST BE EXPECTED THAT THESE INFERIOR ELEMENTS IN THE AMERICAN ARMY WILL DISOBEY THE ABOVE ORDERS AND, OBEYING THEIR BASER INSTINCTS, WILL MISTREAT DEFENSELESS PRISONER OF WAR JUST AS MUCH AS THE COLORED VASSALS OF ENGLAND HAVE DONE IN INNUMERABLE CASES.

"TO SUCH TREATMENT IN CONTRADICTION WITH EXISTING LAW YOU WILL OPPOSE YOUR PRIDE AS A MEMBER OF A NATION OF OLD CULTURE AND OF THE GLORIOUS GERMAN RACE."

HE CONCLUDED WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS TROOPS HOW TO ACT AS PRISONERS OF WAR, CITING THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

SN1040PEW

SEP 19 1944

BY STANLEY WAXTED (150)
WRITTEN FOR THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH ALLIED AIRBORNE FORCES IN HOLLAND, SEPT. 18-(AP)-HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES ON THE PERIMETER OF ALL POSITIONS.

WE EXPECTED REINFORCEMENTS A LITTLE EARLIER THAN THEY ARRIVED BUT THEY DID ARRIVE. THEY STILL ARE COMING AT 3 P.M. THIS AFTERNOON.

WHEN THE FIRST GLIDERS AND SHOWERS OF PARACHUTES CAME INTO SIGHT THE MEN CLAPPED AND CHEERED. A GREAT STREAM OF STIRLINGS FOLLOWED SHOWERING DOWN SUPPLIES AND AMMUNITION LIKE MANNA FROM HEAVEN IN COLORED CHUTES.

ALONG ONE OF THE MAIN ROADS I SAW A GERMAN STAFF CAR WITH A MAJOR-GENERAL LYING HALF IN AND HALF OUT OF IT. HE WAS VERY DEAD. A DUTCH COMMANDO CUT OFF HIS TABS TO PROVE HIS RANK. THE CAR HAD BEEN RIDDLED BY BREN GUNFIRE.

WITH THE ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS EVERYBODY'S SPIRITS HAVE GONE UP EVEN HIGHER. I'VE NEVER SEEN DOUGLASES AND STIRLINGS AND HALIFAXES LOOK SO BEAUTIFUL.

AND THE BATTLE STILL GOES ON AND GOES WELL.

SN1048PEW

BY STANLEY WOODWARD
(HERALD TRIBUNE WAR CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS)

BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES IN HOLLAND. SEPT 18-(AP)-AIRBORNE

REINFORCEMENTS POURED INTO THE ALLIES' INLAND BRIDGEHEAD TODAY AND AMERICAN PARATROOPERS MADE CONTACT WITH ADVANCED PATROLS OF A BRITISH ARMORED COLUMN ADVANCING NORTH.

IN THE AMERICAN ZONE THE ENEMY HAS BEEN CLEARED FROM SEVERAL TOWNS AND PUSHED BACK. THE GERMANS MOSTLY RETREATED WHEN THE FIRST AIRBORNE TROOPS ARRIVED BUT SOME ARE STILL FIGHTING. THE CAPTURED GERMANS INCLUDED GROUNDED FLIERS.

I TALKED TO ONE GERMAN WHO SAID HE WAS AN 18-YEAR-OLD FLIER. HE SAID HE THOUGHT THE WAR WAS LOST.

THE DUTCH ARE HAPPY. THEY WEAR HOSE OF ORANGE COLOR, PIN ON YANKEE BADGES AND HELP ALLIED TRANSPORT WITH HORSES AND TRUCKS MOSTLY FROM THE TOWN WHERE I LANDED BY GLIDER.

A BAZOOKA KNOCKED OUT ONE GERMAN 88MM GUN IN THE MAIN STREET. THE SNIPERS WERE QUICKLY FINISHED.

THE AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN LANDING AND FIGHTING ARE NOT HEAVY.

SN716PEW

BY ROBERT C.WILSON

WITH BRITISH TROOPS IN HOLLAND, SEPT 18-(AP)-BRITISH TROOPS CLOSED IN ON THE APPROACHES TO EINDHOVEN FROM THE SOUTH TONIGHT AGAINST STUBBORN ENEMY RESISTANCE, BUT ARMORED PATROLS ALREADY HAVE BY-PASSED THE TOWN AND SWUNG BACK THREE MILES TO THE NORTH, AND ITS FALL APPEARED IMMINENT.

DRIVING STRAIGHT UP THE ROAD THROUGH VALKENSWAARD THE BRITISH HAD EASY GOING, BUT A FEW MILES SOUTH OF EINDHOVEN TO THE WEST, THEY MET A STRONG POCKET OF GERMANS WITH A FEW PANTHER TANKS.

AS LATE AS THIS MORNING THE BEMUSED GERMAN COMMANDER IN EINDHOVEN PUT THROUGH A TELEPHONE CALL TO THE COMMANDER HE SUPPOSED STILL WAS IN VALKENSWAARD, AND ORDERED THE TOWN HELD AT ALL COSTS, ADDING AN ASSURANCE THAT REINFORCEMENTS WERE ON THE WAY.

SN1102PEW

ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY, SEPT. 18-(AP)-THI

HISTORIC LANDING OF A GREAT ALLIED AIRBORN ARMY IN HOLLAND WAS THE TOUGHEST ASSIGNMENT OF THE WAR THUS FAR, SOME OF THE RETURNING FLIERS OPINED TODAY.

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"IT WAS TERRIFIC," SAID LT.MELVIN KOSTIKOSTICH, 283 SOUTH CHIPPEWA RD., ST.LOUIS, MO., A PILOT IN A LEAD SHIP. "WE'VE BEEN IN BOTH NORMANDY AND SOUTHERN FRANCE AIRBORNE INVASIONS AND THIS WAS THE ROUGHEST THUS FAR."

CAPT.HUGH D.NORTH, JR., OF 22 COLIERS ROAD, ATLANTA, GA., COMMENTED "IN COMPARISON WITH THE MISSION OVER HOLLAND, THE D-DAY INVASION SEEMED LIKE A REHEARSAL."

"IT WAS QUITE A TRIP," REPORTED CAPT.ROBERT C.KERR, PILOT, OF FRESNO, CALIF. "THE NEXT TIME I WANT TO DROP MY PARATROOPERS ON BERLIN."

LT.RALPH CURTIS, 709 EAST 19TH ST., CHEYENNE, WYO., SAID: "EVERYTHING WAS PERFECT UNTIL JUST ABOUT FIVE MINUTES BEFORE WE RELEASED THE GLIDERS. THEN EVER WOODED AREA STARTED FIRING AT US. THIS WAS MY THIRD INVASION BUT MY SHIP HASN'T BEEN HIT YET."

SGT.RONALD LIVINGSTON, 306 CUMBERLAND AVE., PORTLAND, ME., SAID: "YOU COULD TELL A LOT OF OUR MEN WERE ON THE GROUND AND FIGHTING. OUR LANDING ZONES WERE ALMOST COVERED WITH PARACHUTES."

"WE PROCEEDED DIRECTLY TO THE OBJECTIVE WITHOUT ANY TROUBLE, THANKS TO GREAT FIGHTER SUPPORT," SAID LT.COL.PAUL W.STEPHENS OF TEMPLE, TEX., A C-47 TRANSPORT SQUADRON LEADER. "THEY TOOK CARE OF ALL INTERFERENCE, ELIMINATING ENEMY GUN POSITIONS AS SOON AS THEY OPENED FIRE."

SEP 19 1944

LT.T.A.CHESTER OF 2600 NORTHWEST PARK, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA, C-47 CREWMAN, SAID: "IT TURNED OUT A LITTLE ROUGH."

MUSTANG PILOTS WHO SWEPT THE SKIES OVER HOLLAND TODAY, BATTLING GERMAN INTERFERENCE AT ONE TIME SPOTTED 60 ME-109'S AND FW-190'S FLYING ABOVE THEM AT 15,000 FEET.

THEY MIXED IT UP IMMEDIATELY, AND SOON, SAID LT.ROBERT M.SHAW OF PITTSBURGH, "WHEREVER YOU LOOKED THERE WAS A DOGFIGHT." SHAW LED THE WING WHICH SHOT DOWN 14 PLANES.

FOR 30 MINUTES THE OUTNUMBERED MUSTANGS FOUGHT THE ENEMY ALL THROUGH THE SKY. THEN, AFTER 26 OF THE ENEMY WERE SHOT DOWN, THE NAZIS BROKE OFF THE BATTLE AND SCURRIED FOR COVER. TWO MUSTANGS ARE MISSING, AND IT WAS BELIEVED THEY WERE SHOT DOWN BY FLAK.

"I DON'T KNOW WHETHER THE NAZI PLANES WERE TRYING TO GET THROUGH TO HIT THE TRANSPORT OR TO ATTACK US," SAID MAJ.THOMAS L.GATES OF ARCHI-

BALD, LA., WHO LED THE ENTIRE GROUP OF MUSTANGS. "BUT I AM CERTAIN IT WAS THE MOST AGGRESSIVE BUNCH OF GERMANS WE HAVE RUN INTO SINCE BEFORE D-DAY."

DUP LA REW

ADD STOCKHOLM XX PRESS

THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER SAID THE FINNS HAD OCCUPIED OULU, NORTHERN PORT ON THE GULF OF BOTHNIA, AFTER THE GERMANS HAD EVACUATED THE CITY.

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 18-(AP)-STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPERS REPORTED TODAY THAT SEVERAL GERMAN DESTROYERS AND A CRUISER HAD BEEN OBSERVED YESTERDAY IN THE VICINITY OF THE STRATEGIC ALANDISLANDS IN THE SEA OF BOTHNIA OFF THE FINNISH SOUTHWEST COAST.

AT THE SAME TIME ADVICES FROM THE SWEDISH COAST SAID GUNFIRE HAD BEEN HEARD FROM THE SEA, SUGGESTING THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE ISLANDS--WHICH THE FINNS HAVE FORTIFIED STRONGLY--MIGHT BE UNDER ATTACK.

JR720AEW

IRUN, SPAIN, SEPT 18-(AP)-GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE VISITED BORDEAUX AND TOULOUSE SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, ACCORDING TO PICTURES IN FRENCH PAPERS REACHING HERE TODAY.

DE GAULLE'S VISITS TO THESE TWO PLACES HAD NOT PREVIOUSLY BEEN REPORTED.

SN601PEW

ADD KUNMING-(FARNSWORTH) XX MACHINEGUNNERS

WHILE THE 14TH AIR FORCE WAS THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL FIREPOWER THE CHINESE HAD, THE EASTERN FRONT OFFERED THE PARADOX OF UNSUCCESSFUL DEFENSIVE ACTION AGROUND DESPITE CLEAR AIR SUPERIORITY. CONCENTRATED JAPANESE GROUNDFIRE HAS SHOT DOWN FAR MORE PLANES THAN ENEMY AIRCRAFT HAVE BEEN ABLE TO TO.

SEP 19 1944

CHINESE COMMANDERS SELDOM, IF EVER, ATTACKED A POSITION ON THE HEELS OF STRAFING AND BOMBING ATTACKS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATES PLACE JAPANESE STRENGTH HEADED FOR KWEILIN ALONG THE RAILROAD AND HIGHWAY AT 22,000, WHILE THE FLANKING FORCE AT TAOHSIEN, 90 MILES EAST, OF ESTIMATED AT 6,000. THE ENTIRE FORCE IN THE SOUTHWARD DRIVE MAY NUMBER 100,000.

M422AEW

30-24— 18909

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA--FIRST ADD SW PACIFIC X X X HALMAHERA.

THREE JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND OTHERS WERE DESTROYED AGROUND. THIRTEEN ENEMY BARGES WERE WRECKED AT HALMAHERA SEPTEMBER 16, THE DAY AFTER THE LANDING ON MOROTAI.

THE JAPANESE AERIAL RAID AGAINST MOROTAI WAS THE FIRST REPORTED ENEMY COUNTER-ACTION AGAINST THE AMERICANS SINCE THEIR LANDING.

ALLIED PLANES DROPPED 146 TONS OF BOMBS ON KENDARI, DUTCH CELEBES. TWO OF EIGHT INTERCEPTING ZEROS WERE SHOT DOWN.

AN 8,000-TON ENEMY TRANSPORT WAS SUNK OFF KENDARI.

THERE WAS STILL NO MENTION IN THE HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE OF ANY GROUND OPPOSITION FROM THE JAPANESE ON MOROTAI.

10MM508PPW

ADD GEN-HQ-N-G-(BUSH) XX SAFETY

WHEN WORD CAME TO HIS FLAGSHIP, REAR ADM.DANIEL E.BARBEY ASKED A PT COMMANDER TO HELP. LT.ARTHUR PRESTON FORMER WASHINGTON, D.C., ATTORNEY, TOOK TACTICAL COMMAND OF TWO BOATS, SKIPPERED BY LT.WILFRED TATRO,JR., WARWICK,R.I., AND LT.(JG) HERSHEL BOYD, HOUSTON,TEX., AND HEADED F FOR THE BAY.

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PLANES DROPPED SMOKE BOMBS TO HIDE HIM. HELLCATS CIRCLED IN RELAYS, ALTHOUGH JAPANESE ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES WERE BLAZING AWAY. ABOUT 1 P.M. A HELLCAT PILOTED BY ENS.PAUL WOODROW LINDSKOG, (3635 HUNTINGTON AVE.) MINNEAPOLIS,MINN., WAS SHOT DOWN, BUT LINDSKOG LANDED A MILE FROM SHORE. AN ARMY CATALINA PILOTED BY LTS. GEORGE BARNES OF TAFT,CALIF., AND JARVIS T.YAGAEA, WATERLOO,IA., PICKED HIM UP.

USPFH PEARL HARBOR--SECOND ADD HAUGLAND'S GATES INTERVIEW X X X UP RESISTANCE."

ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ, PACIFIC COMMANDER, ALSO ATTENDED THE PRESS CONFERENCE AND COMMENTED BRIEFLY.

GATES SAID THE VAST TASK FORCE UNDER ADM.WILLIAM F. HALSEY, COMMANDER OF THE THIRD FLEET, EVEN STRUCK SOUTHERN LUZON.

IT WAS OBVIOUS, HE SAID, THAT LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY'S FAR EASTERN AIR FORCE PLANES WORKED OVER THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES.

BUT IN THE CENTRAL ISLANDS OF THE ARCHIPELAGO THE FORCE FOUND "PLENTY OF PLANES ON THE GROUND INLAND. ESPECIALLY ON CEBU AND NEGROS.

"ONLY ON ONE MORNING," GATES CONTINUED, "WE SAW SIGNS OF AGGRESSION AGAINST THE TASK FORCE. TEN TORPEDO PLANES APPROACHED SHIPS NEXT TO US IN THE EARLY MORNING. WE COULD SEE FLASHES OF THE SHIPS' GUNS AS THEY SHOT DOWN TWO.

"OUR SHIP DIDN'T FIRE A SHOT AGAINST ENEMY AIR FORCES. WE WERE ONLY SHADOWED ONCE OR TWICE THE FIRST EVENING."

HE TOLD OF SIGHTING A SOUTHBOUND CONVOY OF 33 SMALL SHIPS OFF

THE PHILIPPINES. THREE CRUISERS WENT AFTER THE CONVOY, AND SANK THEM ALL.

"OUR PARTICULAR CARRIER, ON THE MORNING OF THE SECOND DAY, RAN INTO SOME AIR OPPOSITION, AND THREE OF OUR PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN. ONE WAS OFF SOUTHERN LUZON, ONE WAS 40 MILES FROM THE AIRFIELD ON CEBU, THE OTHER WAS BETWEEN CEBU AND NEGROS.

"THE CRUISERS SENT OUT KINGFISHERS, EACH WITH TWO FIGHTER PLANES IN ESCORT AND PICKED UP ALL THREE PILOTS. THIS WAS A FURTHER INDICATION OF THE ENEMY'S LACK OF AGGRESSION.

"A KINGFISHER (OBSERVATION PLANE) RETURNING ONE PILOT TO THE CRUISER OVERTURNED AS IT LANDED, AND A DESTROYER PICKED UP BOTH MEN.

"WHEN THE RESCUED PILOT WAS BEING TRANSFERRED TO THE CRUISER, THE LINE GAVE WAY, AND HE WENT INTO THE WATER FOR THE THIRD TIME. HE WAS TAKEN ABOARD THE DESTROYER AGAIN.

"IT IS VERY CONFUSING WHY THE JAPS ARE NOT MORE AGGRESSIVE. IT MUST BE LACK OF GOOD PILOTS OR LACK OF AIR THINKING. IT MAY BE A CASE OF BEING PUNCH DRUNK AND IN UTTER CONFUSION, TOO.

"CERTAINLY THEY WERE CAUGHT BY SURPRISE THE FIRST MORNING AND WERE UNABLE TO MARSHAL THEIR FORCES THE NEXT TWO DAYS."

GATES PRAISED THE SMOOTH-WORKING OPERATIONS AND SAID, "IF WE CONTINUE TO BE AGGRESSIVE, I DON'T SEE THAT THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE CAN POSSIBLY CATCH UP WITH THE JOB WE'VE DONE SO FAR IN NAVAL AVIATION."

HE ADDED: "WE CAN WIN THE WAR WITH OUR PRESENT AIR EQUIPMENT, BUT THIS DOESN'T EXCUSE US FROM GOING AHEAD AND DEVELOPING NEW TYPES WHICH WE CAN USE IF WE NEED THEM."

HE SAID THE NAVY WAS FORTUNATE IN THE LACK OF ATTRITION OF ITS FORCES. HE CALLED THE PALAU OPERATIONS THE PATTERN FOR THE PROSPECTIVE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN.

MM525PPW NM

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BY REMBERT JAMES

WITH U.S. MARINES ON PELELIU ISLAND, PALAU, SEPT. 17-(DELAYED)-(VIA NAVY RADIO-(AP)-ONE MARINE TANK DESTROYED EIGHT JAPANESE TANKS IN 30 MINUTES OF FIGHTING TODAY IN A BATTLE THAT APPARENTLY HAS DESTROYED THE REMAINDER OF JAPANESE ARMOR ON PELELIU.

SGT.JAMES D.MILLER OF INDIANAPOLIS, A VETERAN OF GUADALCANAL, COMMANDED THE MARINE TANK. HE KEPT HIS HEAD UP THROUGH THE TURRET EVEN DURING THE HOTTEST PART OF THE FIGHT, WHEN JAPANESE ARTILLERY AS WELL AS ENEMY TANKS WERE FIRING ON HIM.

"AND THAT WAS THE REASON WE WERE ABLE TO DO WHAT WE DID," SAID MILLER'S GUNNER, CPL.EDWARD E.BROOKS, 22, OF WASHINGTON, D.C. (715 TAYLOR, NW).

"THE JAPANESE CAME OUT IN WEDGE FORMATION," SAID BROOKS. "WE CHARGED DOWN THE MIDDLE OF THEM TO BUST THEM UP. FIRING RIGHT AND LEFT, WE GOT FIVE.

"THEN THE JAPANESE ARTILLERY GOT A HIT ON US AND KNOCKED OUT OUR STEERING, SO WE COULDN'T TURN BUT COULD ONLY GO BACKWARD AND FORWARD.

"THERE STILL WERE THREE JAPANESE TANKS BEHIND US, SO WE BACKED UP, KNOCKED OUT THE THREE AND THEN SHOVED OFF.

"JAPANESE ARTILLERY GOT THREE MORE HITS ON US, BUT THEIR SHELLS DIDN'T PENETRATE."

OTHER CREWMEN WERE PFC. CLYDE WINTERS OF PARIS, TEX., PFC. GUY HARPER OF JACKSON, MISS.

BROOKS AND OTHER MARINE TANKMEN, WHO EARLIER REPORTED DESTROYING A DOZEN ENEMY TANKS, SAID JAPANESE ARMOR WAS INFERIOR TO AMERICAN, BOTH IN GUNS AND PROTECTION.

SINCE THE FIRST DAY, MARINE TANKS HAVE PROVED HIGHLY EFFECTIVE AGAINST ENEMY DEFENSES, AND YESTERDAY THEY LED THE 7TH REGIMENT OF MARINES IN AN ATTACK ON TWO REMAINING ENEMY STRONG POINTS ON PELELIU'S SOUTH END.

THESE STRONGHOLDS WERE ON PROMONTORIES CONNECTED WITH THE MAINLAND BY NARROW ISTHMUSES SOWN WITH MINES.

BEFORE THE ATTACK ON THE SOUTHERN END WAS LAUNCHED, AN ENEMY SOLDIER APPEARED WAVING A WHITE FLAG. BUT HE MADE NO RESPONSE WHEN A SOLDIER WAS SENT FORWARD TO INVESTIGATE.

COL. HERMAN H.HANNEKEN, FAMED MARINE HOLDER OF NINE MEDALS --INCLUDING THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR--THEN SENT IN HIS SPEARHEAD, LED BY TANKS AND ENGINEERS WHO REMOVED THE MINES.

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PM906PPW NM

BY REMBERT JAMES (200)

PELELIU ISLAND, PALAU, SEPT.17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-THROUGH A LANE BETWEEN BROKEN TREES AND BURNING BUILDINGS ON THE EASTERN EDGE OF PELELIU AIRPORT, 12 DULL BROWN JAPANESE TANKS CAME RUMBLING INTO THE OPEN RUNWAY.

THEY CAME IN SINGLE FILE AND RATHER PROUDLY. THEY WERE THE EMPEROR'S HOPE OF CRUSHING THE INVADERS.

STRAIGHT ACROSS THE AIRFIELD THEY CAME, INTO THE SETTING SUN AND DISASTER.

THIRTY MINUTES LATER THE WHOLE DOZEN WERE BLAZING PILES OF JUNK.

MARINE GUNNERY SGT.HENRY M.JONES OF BRIDGER, MONT., COMMANDER OF AN AMERICAN TANK THAT DESTROYED FOUR JAPANESE TANKS AND HELPED DESTROY THREE MORE, RELATED THIS STORY OF THE BATTLE THAT OCCURRED LATE THE AFTERNOON OF D-DAY:

"WE WERE SITTING IN THE EDGE OF THE WOODS ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE AIRFIELD, JUST RESTING, WHEN SOMEBODY YELLED, 'JAP TANKS ARE COMING'. SEVERAL OF OUR TANKS WERE WITH US. AND WE WAITED.

"WHEN THEY GOT CLEAR ACROSS THE FIELD WE OPENED UP AND GOT TWO BEFORE THEY EVEN SAW US. THEN, FIRING AT POINT BLANK RANGE, WE GOT TWO MORE.

"THEY CAME ON, SHOOTING, BUT WE CIRCLED AND KEPT FIRING.

"OTHER TANKS OF OURS CLOSED IN AND NOT A SINGLE JAP TANK GOT

"OTHER TANKS OF OURS CLOSED IN AND NOT A SINGLE JAP TANK GOT
BACK. MOSTLY THE JAPS JUST DIDN'T SEE US, I BELIEVE, AND ANYWAY THEIR GUNS CTULDN'T PENETRATE OUR ARMOR."

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPT. 18-(AP)-THE CRISIS OF THE BATTLE FOR PELELIU ISLAND IN THE SOUTHERN PALAUS IS AT HAND AND THE FIRST MARINES VIRTUALLY HAVE SPLIT THE ISLAND IN HALF, JOHN COOPER, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN RADIO NETWORKS, REPORTED TONIGHT TO THE BLUE NETWORK HERE.

COOPER REPORTED IT SEEMED IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANYONE ON THE ISLAND TO HAVE BEEN ALIVE FOLLOWING THE OPENING NAVAL BARRAGES ON THE FIRST DAYS OF THE INVASION. HOWEVER, THE JAPS CAME OUT OF THEIR DUGOUTS AND PILLBOXES AND ARE PUTTING UP THE TOUGHEST FIGHT ON THE TOUGHEST TERRAIN THAT THE MARINES HAVE EVER FACED IN ANY ISLAND FIGHTING IN THE PACIFIC.

ON ANGAUR, SAID COOPER, THE INVASION IS GOING WELL AND ARMY TROOPS ARE NOW FIGHTING FOR CONTROL OF A RAILYARD AND AN ADJOINING SMALL TOWN. THIS FIGHTING, HE ADDED, IS NOT NEARLY SEVERE AS THE PELELIU CAMPAIGN.

MM832PPW

BY ELMONT WAITE

WITH AMERICAN ASSAULT FORCES AT ANGAUR, SEPT. 17-(DELAYED)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-SLIPPING INLAND IN LITTLE GROUPS FROM THE SHATTERED BEACHES ON THE NORTHEAST AND EAST SIDES OF ANGAUR, AT THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE PALAUS, THE 81ST ARMY DIVISION "WILDCATS" ARE GETTING THEIR FIRST TASTE OF COMBAT.

THE UNITS STORMING THE EASTSIDE BEACHES WERE INLAND SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS BY LATE AFTERNOON. RESISTANCE WAS ONLY SPORADIC.

THE BEACHES WERE A RUBBLE OF SHATTERED LIMESTONE AND CORAL AS

THE FIRST ASSAULT WAVE ROLLED ASHORE. A FEW YARDS INLAND BEGAN A WIDE BAND OF WHAT HAD BEEN TREES--NOW A MESS OF TWISTED, UP-ROOTED FRAGMENTS AND A FEW TALL STUMPS.

A FEW YARDS FARTHER IT WAS GREENER AND THE ADVANCE BECAME DEADLIER. THE FLEEING JAPANESE WERE AMID A TANGLE OF VINES, PALMS AND THICK UNDERBRUSH. EVERY FEW FEET ONE SAW A HANDFUL OF ALERTTROOPS SLIPPING QUIETLY FORWARD.

ALMOST HIDDEN IN A CLUMP OF PAPAYAS AND VINES WAS A BATTALION COMMAND POST. STANDING AT THE BASE OF A TREE WAS COL.PETER D. CLAINOS OF MANCHESTER, N.H. ARGUING WITH HIM WAS WING LT. MURRAY G.SIMON OF (96 ROSE AVE.) NEWARK, N.J., WHO GOT A FLESH WOUND IN A LET FROM A MORTAR SHELL FRAGMENT.

"DUMBELL SIMON DOESN'T WANT TO GO BACK," THE COLONEL SAID.

"DID HE WANT TO GO TO THE FRONT?" I ASKED.

"HELL, THIS IS THE FRONT," THE COLONEL REPLIED. "SEE 'EM WORKING THAT PILLBOX ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THAT TREE?"

THE COLONEL EXPLAINED HIS FORCES WOULD MAKE A JUNCTION AS SOON AS BULLDOZERS CLEARED A PATH TO BRING UP TANKS. THEN HE WOULD PUSH INLAND AGAIN. BULLDOZERS OF THE ARMY ENGINEERS ALREADY WERE AT WORK CLEARING THE BEACH RUBBLE AND PUSHING PAST THROUGH THE BORDER JUNGLE SO THE TANKS COULD PENETRATE INLAND. ONE BULLDOZER SMASHED A PILLBOX, FILLED WITH JAPANESE, JUST SOUTH OF THE BEACHHEAD.

TYPICAL OF THE EARLY RESISTANCE WAS A CAVE AT ONE END OF THE BEACH. LT.HENRY MONTGOMERY OF (56 DELLWOO ROAD) BRONXVILLE, N.Y., SAID THEY HAD BEEN USING GRENADES AGAINST IT AND SMASHED THE ENTRANCE.

"THEN A JAP CAPTAIN, YELLING AND WAVING HIS SABRE, RAN OUT," SAID MONTGOMERY. "HE WAS FOLLOWED BY A PRIVATE WITH A RIFLE. SIX OF US SHOT AT ONCE AND DROPPED BOTH LIKE LOGS."

AMERICAN PLANES ARE STRAFING THE FRONTLINES CONSTANTLY AND FIRING ROCKETS AT PILLBOXES, WHICH USUALLY ARE NOTHING BUT DEEP HOLES COVERED WITH COCONUT LOGS, EARTH AND SAND.

EVERYWHERE THERE IS THE LOUD, ABRUPT "PEEYOU" OF ROCKETS, FOLLOWED BY A CANNON-LIKE BLAST AS THEY HIT THEIR TARGETS.

THE EARLIEST ASSAULT WAVES REACHED THE BEACH IN AMPHIBIAN TRACTORS. LATER WAVES USED HIGGINS BOATS. THE LATTER HAVE A LOWER BOW, FORMING A RAMP. OURS HAD A NEAT SIGN: "EXIT--RUN LIKE HELL."

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X&MM5PPW

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPT. 18-(AP)-U.S. AMBASSADOR JEFFERSON CAFFERY LEFT BY PLANE YESTERDAY FOR A CONSULTATION IN WASHINGTON.

A SHORT TIME AFTER CAFFERY'S SURPRISE DEPARTURE A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DENIED REPORTS PUBLISHED IN BUENOS AIRES NEWSPAPERS INTIMATING THAT A POLITICAL CRISIS HAD ARISEN IN BRAZIL.

JUST BEFORE HE BOARDED A NAVAL PLANE, CAFFERY SAID: "I WISH ONCE MORE TO EMPHASIZE THE ROLE BRAZIL HAS PLAYED AND IS PLAYING IN WINNING THE WAR. I THINK PERHAPS THIS IS NOT FULLY UNDERSTOOD NOR APPRECIATED EITHER BY BRAZILIANS OR THE AMERICAN PUBLIC."

JR816AEW

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPT 18-(AP)-VICE ADMIRAL JONAS H.INGRAM, COMMANDER OF THE FOURTH U.S. TASK FLEET IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC, LEFT RECIFE TODAY WITH JEFFERSON CAFFERY, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL, EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SN11PEW

LAPAZ, SEPT. 18-(AP)-JULIO ALVARADO, DEPUTY FROM SUCRE, CARRIED

TOLD THE BOLIVIAN NATIONAL CONVENTION TODAY THAT THREE MEMBERS OF

30.24— 18911

A [redacted] GROUP ATTACKED HIM THIS MORNING IN FRONT OF THE PERUVIAN EMBASSY AND ACCUSED CAPT. JOSE ESCOBAR, R LAPAZ POLICE CHIEF, OF HAVING ORDERED THE ATTACK.

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GERMAN QUIROGA GALDO, GENERAL ADVISER TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE, TONIGHT ISSUED A STATEMENT DENYING THAT ESCOBAR HAD ANY PART IN THE INCIDENT.

ALVARADO IS WELL KNOWN IN EUROPE, WHERE HE SERVED BOLIVIA AS A DIPLOMAT FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. HIS LIPS STILL WERE BLEEDING WHEN HE TOLD THE LEGISLATURE OF THE ASSAULT, AND DECLARED THAT POLICE WERE TERRORIZING THE COUNTRY AND HE ANNOUNCED HE WAS SEEKING SAFETY IN THE CHILEAN EMBASSY.

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LPA-1-3 1735-MP-735P

ADD MONTREAL- (ARNE) XX EPIDEMIC

THIS PROPOSAL WAS MADE AT THE UNRRA CONFERENCE A YEAR AGO AND DEFEATED THE OPPOSITION OF EUROPEANS AND LATIN AMERICANS. NOW, HOWEVER, MEDICAL ADVISERS FROM THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH DELEGATIONS, IN PRIVATE TALKS, ARE POINTING OUT THAT SUCH A PROPOSAL WOULD ONLY APPLY TO THE REAL MAN-KILLERS, SUCH AS SMALL POX, TYPHUS, DIPHTHERIA. THERE IS NO INTENTION, EXPERTS SAY, TO AID GERMANS SUFFERING FROM LESSER ILLS.

THE SOVIET DELEGATION SUCCEEDED IN PLACING ON THE AGENDA A SECOND THORNY PROBLEM WHICH WAS VOTED DOWN AT THE FIRST UNRRA SESSION. THEY ARE REQUESTING THAT PRIORITIES SHOULD BE GIVEN TO NATIONS WHICH HAVE

SUFFERED THE MOST FROM THE WAR.

THE SUGGESTION IS PARTICULARLY UPSETTING RIGHT NOW TO EUROPE'S INVADED NATIONS SINCE DIRECTOR GENERAL HERBERT LEHMAN, IN HIS OFFICIAL REPORT ON SUPPLIES, MADE KNOWN THAT ALMOST ALL SUPPLIES, EXCEPT WHEAT AND RYE, ARE LESS THAN NEEDED.

THE PROBLEM HERE, WOULD BE TO SET UP AN ACCEPTABLE FORMULA TO ESTABLISH WHICH NATIONS HAVE SUFFERED MORE THAN OTHERS.

THE CONFERENCE WILL ALSO CONSIDER A PROPOSAL TO PERMIT OTHER NATIONS TO JOIN UNRRA. THE TWO MOST PROBABLE APPLICATIONS FROM NEUTRALS, UNRRA OFFICIALS BELIEVE, WOULD BE FROM SWEDEN, WHICH HAS ALREADY VOTED $75,000,000 FOR POSTWAR RELIEF TO OTHER COUNTRIES, AND SWITZERLAND, WHICH IS CONSIDERING A SIMILAR MEASURE.

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RW754PEW

EDMONTON, CANADA, SEPT 18-(AP)-COL.FREDERICK S.STRONG, JR., COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES NORTHWEST SERVICE COMMAND, HAS BEEN PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF BRIGADIER GENERAL, IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY. A NATIVE OF ORCHARD LAKE, MICH., HE IS A SON OF MAJ.GEN.F.S.STRONG.
SN1045PEW

OTTAWA, SEPT. 18--(AP)--TWO UNITED STATES AIRMEN WHO ARE FIGHTING [redacted] IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FO CE WERE INCLUDED IN A LIST OF THOSE AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS. THEY ARE [redacted] SQUADRON LEADER H.H. NORSWORTHY, 10 PROSPECT AVE., MONESTOWN, PA., AND FLIGHT LT. H.P.M. ZARY OF 2357 DAVIDSON AVE., NEW YORK.[redacted]

NEW YORK, SEPT 18-(AP)-A BULGARIAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE ADMITTED TONIGHT THE LOSS TO THE GERMANS OF STRUMICA, AN OCCUPIED YUGOSLAV TOWN 10 MILES NORTH OF THE GREEK MACEDONIAN BORDER.
ANOTHR SOFIA BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID THAT THE BULGARIAN 15TH DIVISION AT PRILEP, 55 MILES WEST OF STRUMICA, WAS CONTINUING TO HOLD OUT AGAINST CONTINUOUS GERMAN ATTACKS. THE GROUP WAS ISOLATED WHEN BULGARIA BROKE WITH BERLIN AND DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY.
MEANWHILE THE ANKARA RADIO REPORTED THAT BULGARIAN OFFICIALS HAD REACHED AN AGREEMENT WITH THE EAM, LARGEST PATRIOT RESISTANCE GROUP IN GREECE, CALLING FOR THE BULGARIAN ARMY TO ENFORCE MARTIAL LAW IN THE GREEK BORDER DISTRICTS OF THRACE AND MACEDONIA. PRESUMABLY THIS WOULD GIVE EAM FORCES GREATER FREEDOM TO CONTINUE THE BATTLE AGAINST THE GERMANS IN OTHER SECTORS.
(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED IN LONDON RUSSIAN IF DESIRED)
SN1007PEW

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NEW YORK, SEPT 18-(AP)-A YUGOSLAV BROADCAST DECLARED TODAY THAT THE PARTISAN FORCES OF MARSHAL TITO HAD CAPTURED THE SON OF GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, WHOM TITO REPEATEDLY HAS ACCUSED OF COLLABORATING WITH THE GERMANS.
THE YOUNGER MIHAILOVIC WAS CAPTURED IN THE SERBIAN TOWN OF VALJEVO WHERE HE HAD BEEN "LIVING UNDER GERMAN PROTECTION," SAID THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS REPORTED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS.
M447AEW

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, SEPT 18-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO, HEARD HERE BY NBC AND CBS, TONIGHT BROADCAST "REPORTS REACHING LONDON" THAT A SERIOUS SPLIT HAD OCCURRED INSIDE THE NAZI PARTY AND THAT GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER WAS SUPPORTING AN ATTEMPT TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE RUSSIANS ON THE BASIS OF HITLER'S REMOVAL. THE REPORTS LACKED ANY OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.
SN719PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 18---THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION, IN A REPORT MONITORED HERE TODAY BY THE OWI, SAID THAT JEAN ZAY, FRENCH MINISTER OF EDUCATION FROM 1936 TO 1939 AND FIRST POLITICIAN TO BE TRIED AND CONDEMNED UNDER MARSHAL PETAIN'S RULE, HAD BEEN KILLED BY THE VICHY MILITIA.
THE BRITISH REPORT QUOTED A DISPATCH PRINTED ON SEPT. 15 IN A FRENCH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN LONDON. ZAY, THE NEWSPAPER ARTICLE SAID, WAS TAKEN FROM HIS CELL AND REMOVED TO A CAR WHERE HE WAS KILLED A SHORT TIME AFTERWARDS.
SN1050PEW

SEP 19 1944

NEW YORK, SEPT 18-(AP)-MASANORI ITO, NAVAL COMMENTATOR OF THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY THAT "WITH THE ENEMY GRADUALLY DRAWING NEARER OUR VITAL INNER DEFENSE LINE" THE JAPANESE NAVY "ALERTLY IS WATCHING FOR AN OPPORTUNE MOMENT TO DEAL A DECISIVE BLOW."
"WILL IT BE POSSIBLE FOR JAPAN TO REPLENISH ITS AIR FORCE BEFORE THE ENEMY TASK FORCE MAKES ITS APPEARANCE," ITO ASKED IN A TOKYO BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC, "OR WILL THE UNITED STATES FLEET BE ABLE TO RUSH TO THE STRATEGIC POINT WHICH SHE IS AIMING TO TAKE? THE WINNER OF THIS RACE WILL BE THE HOLDER OF THE KEY TO VICTORY.
"A PREREQUISITE FOR THE ENEMY TO COMMENCE THE BATTLE IS THAT THE ENEMY SWING INTO ACTION BEFORE JAPAN'S REPLENISHMENT OF ITS AIR FORCE WHICH CONSTITUTES THE ONLY WEAK POINT OF THE JAPANESE NAVY."
M554AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 18-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISCLOSED TODAY THAT THE NAVY HAD LOST ANOTHER ADMIRAL. A TOKYO BROADCAST ANNOUNCED THAT EMPEROR HIROHITO HAD POSTHUMOUSLY AWARDED ADMIRAL SHIRO TAKASU THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE GOLDEN KITE, SECOND CLASS, AND A SET OF SILVER CUPS, BUT DID NOT DISCLOSE THE CIRCUMSTANCE OF HIS DEATH.
THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE F.C.C.
JR806AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 18-(AP)-AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIANS IN JAPANESE INTERNMENT CAMPS WILL BE PERMITTED TO SEND ONE TEN-WORD CABLE, COLLECT, TO THEIR FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES ANNUALLY, BASIS O'CONNOR, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS SAID TODAY.
O'CONNOR SAID THE RED CROSS WOULD UNDERWRITE THE PLAN UNTIL THE NECESSARY FUNDS COULD BE OBTAINED FROM THE GOVERNMENT.
SN1059PEW

(WX) CHICAGO,SEPT 18-(AP)-THE TEXT OF A RADIO TALK TONIGHT BY ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET AND PACIFIC OCEAN AREA, TO THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL CONVENTION HERE FOLLOWS: (ABOUT 1,900 WORDS)

"IN THE YEAR GONE BY SINCE THE AMERICAN LEGION LAST ASSEMBLED FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION, AMERICAN FORCES FIGHTING IN BOTH HEMISPHERES HAVE SCORED SOME OF THE MOST DECISIVE AND CRUSHING VICTORIES RECORDED IN MILITARY HISTORY. IT HAS BEEN A YEAR OF DECISION, A YEAR WHICH HAS BROUGHT GERMANY TO THE BRINK OF DEFEAT AND WHICH HAS JAPAN BACK-TRACKING TOWARDS HER HOME ISLANDS.

"AS I SPEAK TO YOU, OUR COORDINATED FORCES IN THE PACIFIC ARE ENGAGED IN BITTER FIGHTING TO CAPTURE THE PALAU ISLANDS. THESE ISLANDS LIE ACROSS OUR ADVANCE TO THE PHILIPPINES FROM THE EAST. IN TACKLING THEM NOW, WE SEEK TO CUT THE JAPANESE DEFENSIVE LINE WHICH RUNS WEST FROM THE CENTRAL CAROLINE ISLANDS THROUGH THE PALAU ISLANDS, AND CURVES SOUTHWARD TO THE ENEMY'S BATTERED AND BESEIGED STRONGHOLD AT HALMAHERA. IF WE SUCCEED IN THIS UNDERTAKING--AND WE DO NOT PROPOSE TO FAIL--WE WILL HAVE ACHIEVED THREE IMPORTANT PURPOSES.

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"FIRST, WE WILL HAVE ISOLATED THE JAPANESE IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS, AND THEIR ONCE IMPORTANT BASE AT TRUK WILL BE NEXT TO USELESS. THIS WAS PART OF OUR PURPOSE IN TAKING BASES IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, AND IN THE CAPTURE OF SAIPAN AND THE RECAPTURE OF GUAM.

"A SECOND RESULT SURE TO PAY FUTURE DIVIDENDS IS THE PLACEMENT OF AMERICAN FORCES IN AN IMPROVED POSITION FROM WHICH TO STRANGLE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN PROPER AND JAPAN'S CONQUERED TERRITORIES IN New Guinea AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES. WHEN WE DEVELOP

THE PALAU ISLANDS INTO NEW BASES, THE ENEMY WILL FIND IT EVEN MORE DANGEROUS TO SUPPLY OR REINFORCE HIS MAROONED TROOPS IN THESE AREAS, AND MORE DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN FROM THERE THE RAW MATERIALS, PRINCIPALLY OIL, HE SO URGENTLY REQUIRES. FINALLY, WHEN PALAU FALLS, FORMIDABLE OBSTACLE TO OUR EVENTUAL RETURN TO THE PHILIPPINES IS SWEPT AWAY, AND WE WILL HAVE A BSE FROM WHICH TO COVER AND SUPPORT GENERAL MACARTHUR'S PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN.

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"I THUS HIGHLIGHT THE SIGNIFICANCE OF OUR LATEST MOVE IN THE PACIFIC, BECAUSE THE INVASION NOW IN PROGRESS MORE THAN 4,000 MILES FROM PEARL HARBOR IS CHARACTERISTIC OF OUR WAR AGAINST JAPAN FROM THE BEGINNING. IN ALL OF OUR OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS AGAINST JAPAN, OUR GOAL HAS BEEN THE BRINGING OF MORE AND MORE ENEMY-HELD OBJECTIVES WITHIN THE RANGE OF OUR WEAPONS. IN SUCCESSIVE MOVES ACROSS GREAT OCEAN DISTANCES WE HAVE NOW REACHED THE POINT WHERE THESE WEAPONS CAN STRIKE AT THE ENEMY'S MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL VITALS.

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"THE PALAU INVASION ALSO ILLUSTRATES THE CLOSE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF STRATEGIC MOVES MADE IN ALL THEATERS OF THE PACIFIC WAR.

"THE SIMULTANEOUS MOVES MADE FROM THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC TOWARD MOROTAI ISLAND AND FROM THE CENTRAL PACIFIC TOWARD THE PALAU ISLANDS IS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF THE COOPERATION AND COORDINATION THAT EXISTS BETWEEN THE TWO THEATERS.

"ALL OUR FORCES IN ALL THEATERS HAVE TIMED THEIR BLOWS IN SUCH PRECISE COORDINATION THAT THE ENEMY HAS BEEN KEPT OFF BALANCE CONTINUALLY, AND CAN NO MORE THAN REGAIN HIS POISE IN ORDER TO THROW A COUNTER PUNCH THAN HE IS HIT AGAIN FROM ANOTHER DIRECTION. THE

CLOSE COORDINATION OF THE SEVERAL COMMANDS, IN THE SOUTHWEST, CENTRAL, AND NORTH PACIFIC, AND IN CHINA AND BURMA, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF IN WASHINGTON, HAS MADE POSSIBLE OUR SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS. THIS EXPLAINS WHY, IN THE WORDS USED ON TOKYO RADIO--"JAPAN HAS NO ROOM FOR OPTIMISM."

"BUT IF THE JAPANESE HAVE NO ROOM FOR OPTIMISM, WE AMERICANS HAVE NO ROOM FOR OVEROPTIMISM. WITH EACH NEW WESTWARD ADVANCE NEW PROBLEMS ARISE ASSOCIATED WITH THE SUPPLY OF DISTANT BASES.

"WE ALSO EXPECT THAT AS WE DRAW CLOSER TO THE HEART OF JAPAN WE WILL RUN INTO TOUGHER AND MORE COMPACT DEFENSES, AND WE WILL BE ATTACKING IN AREAS TO WHICH THE ENEMY CAN BETTER MOVE DEFENSIVE STRENGTH AS NEEDED.

"WE HAVE NOT YET COME TO GRIPS WITH THE MAIN BODIES OF THE WELL TRAINED JAPANESE ARMY, IN SPITE OF THE VIRTUAL ANNIHILATION OF SOME GARRISON FORCES STATIONED ON JAPAN'S OUTER ISLAND FORTRESSES, AND HEAVY CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON HER EXPEDITIONARY TROOPS IN CHINA AND IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH PACIFIC.

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"THE JAPANESE NAVY WAS SEVERELY DEALT WITH AT MIDWAY, IN THE SOLOMONS, IN THE RAIDS ON TRUK AND PALAU, AND IN THE BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA. BUT IT IS STILL A THREAT TO THE SUCCESS OF OUR OPERATIONS, STILL A WORTHY OPPONENT IF AND WHEN IT CHOOSES TO COME OUT AND FIGHT.

"WE ARE OPPOSED BY A TENACIOUS AND SAVAGE ENEMY--WHO WORSHIPS FALSE GODS AND FALSE IDEAS--AND WHO IS WILLING TO DIE FOR THEM. WE CAN NOT ALLOW OURSELVES TO ESCAPE FROM THESE REALITIES TO INDULGE IN WISHFUL THINKING OR NEEDLESS OPTIMISM.

"EVEN IF THE WAR IN EUROPE WERE OVER TOMORROW, IT WOULD TAKE SOME TIME TO SHIFT THE ENORMOUS STRENGTH ACCUMULATED THERE TO THE TASK WE FACE IN THE PACIFIC. THE BIG BOMBERS MIGHT FLY TO THIS THEATER IN A MATTER OF HOURS, ONLY TO LAND ON AIRFIELDS WHICH NECESSARILY TAKE WEEKS TO SUPPLY WITH NEEDED AMOUNTS OF FUEL, FOOD, AND AMMUNITION. THIS IS BECAUSE OUR SUPPLY LINES EXTEND OVER SO MANY THOUSANDS OF MILES OF WATER, AND THERE IS NO WAY TO COVER THIS DISTANCE WITH CARGO IN BULK EXCEPT BY SHIP. GREAT STRIDES HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE FIELD OF MOVING FREIGHT BY AIR, BUT IT IS OBVIOUSLY UNECONOMICAL TO BURN 800 GALLONS OF AVIATION GAS F

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YING 500 GALLONS

TO THE FIGHTING FRONTS. SO, IT IS INEVITABLE THAT OUR FORWARD PROGRESS MUST REMAIN DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE AVAILABILITY OF SHIPPING. AND MANY SHIPS WILL BE NEEDED IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER TO CARRY GOODS FOR THE REHABILITATION OF LIBERATED PEOPLES AND TO SUPPLY THE MANY AMERICAN TROOPS WHO WILL REMAIN AS LONG AS NECESSARY AFTER EUROPEAN VICTORY.

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"THEREFORE, VICTORY IN EUROPE WILL NOT IMMEDIATELY PROVIDE US WITH ALL THE MEANS QUICKLY TO OVERTHROW JAPAN. WE WILL NEED MORE SHIPS, AND WE MUST GET THE MAXIMUM USE OUT OF EACH ONE. EVERY CUBIC FOOT OF SHIPPING SPACE AVAILABLE TO US IN THE PACIFIC HAS HAD TO BE USED FOR PURPOSES DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH WINNING THE WAR.

"ONE REGRETTABLE RESULT OF THIS NECESSITY IS THAT WE HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO ESTABLISH A SYSTEM FOR GIVING MILITARY LEAVE TO MANY DESERVING SERVICEMEN IN THE PACIFIC THEATER. CAREFUL THOUGHT HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE IDEA OF SETTING UP A SYSTEM OF ROTATION, BY WHICH THESE MEN MIGHT BE FURLOUGHED HOME FOR A TIME, HOWEVER BRIEF.

MIGHT HAVE TO BE

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BUT FOR EACH SERVICEMAN SENT BACK, REPLACEMENTS MIGHT HAVE TO BE SENT OUT, AND WE HAVE NOT REACHED A STAGE WHERE AVAILABLE TRANSPORTATION PERMITS SUCH A PLAN, IF WE ARE TO WIN THE WAR IN GOOD TIME. WE HAVE BEEN GUIDED BY THE REALIZATION THAT THE QUICKEST WAY TO GET THE BOYS BACK HOME IN THE GREATEST NUMBER IS TO EMPLOY ALL OUR RESOURCES FOR THE SINGLE PURPOSE OF LICKING THE JAPS.

"TO THE COURAGEOUS AMERICAN LADS WHO HAVE BEEN FIGHTING THIS WAR THE HUNGER FOR HOME IS VERY REAL, BUT BECAUSE THEY HAVE ACCEPTED THESE NECESSITIES WITH UNDERSTANDING THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO MAINTAIN THEIR ENTHUSIASTIC WILL TO WIN.

"IN VIEW OF ALL THESE FACTS, I WANT TO REMIND YOU THAT EVEN IF THE ISSUE OF WHO IS GOING TO WIN THIS WAR IS SETTLED IN OUR FAVOR, IT IS NOT YET SETTLED WHEN OUR FINAL VICTORY IS TO BE WON. THE ANSWER TO THAT QUESTION HINGES UPON THE ABILITY AND DETERMINATION OF OUR FIGHTING MEN AND NO LESS UPON THE ABILITY AND DETERMINATION OF THE PEOPLE AT HOME. JAPAN WILL BE BROUGHT TO UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER MUCH MORE QUICKLY IF ALL OF US CONTINUE OUR UNCONDITIONAL EFFORTS TO WIN. IF THESE EFFORTS ARE SLACKENED, WE HAVE BROUGHT A PROLONGATION OF THE WAR UPON OURSELVES.

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"THE GENERATING PLANT FOR AMERICA'S UNPRECEDENTED SEA POWER IS AT HOME, AND TO SUSTAIN THIS SEA POWER WILL REQUIRE SUSTAINED EFFORT AT HOME. A BATTLESHIP BLASTING AT ENEMY FORTIFICATIONS OR A CARRIER LAUNCHING ITS DEADLY BURDEN OF AIRCRAFT AGAINST AN ENEMY OBJECTIVE IS THE ULTIMATE RESULT OF COMBINED EFFORTS THAT WERE BEGUN IN COUNTLESS AMERICAN MINES, FACTORIES, OFFICES, FARMS, WAREHOUSES, AND SHIPYARDS.

"AND IN THE SAME WAY THAT THERE ARE MANY FACTORS WHICH GO INTO THE CREATION OF SEA POWER, SO THERE ARE MANY THINGS WHICH GO INTO THE MAINTENANCE OF SEA POWER. BESIDE BATTLESHIPS, AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, SUBMARINES AND ALL THE OTHER TYPES OF COMBATANT SHIPS, WE REQUIRE AUXILIARY VESSELS, SUCH AS REPAIR SHIPS, TANKERS, AMMUNITION SHIPS AND MANY OTHER TYPES. WE ALSO REQUIRE BASES TO SUPPORT OPERATIONS OF FLEETS THOUSANDS OF MILES AWAY FROM OUR COASTLINE.

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"TO TAKE AWAY ANY ONE OF THESE ELEMENTS WOULD DEFINITELY WEAKEN THE WHOLE STRUCTURE BY WHICH CONTROL OVER THE SEA IS MAINTAINED. THIS CLOSE INTERRELATIONSHIP IS NOT ALWAYS THOROUGHLY UNDERSTOOD.

"TO SOME PEOPLE, MENTION OF THE NAVY BRINGS A MENTAL PICTURE OF A LINE OF BATTLESHIPS MAJESTICALLY CUTTING BLUE WATER, OR A SQUADRON OF CARRIER AIRCRAFT SWEEPING THE SKY, OR A SUBMARINE SINKING AN ENEMY SHIP WITH A WELL AIMED TORPEDO. TO SOME, WHO LIVE IN AMERICA'S INLAND REGIONS, MENTION OF THE NAVY MAY ONLY BRING TO MIND A PICTURE OF A LOCAL LAD IN BELL BOTTOM TROUSERS WHO CAME HOME ON LEAVE WITH A FLOCK OF RIBBONS ON HIS CHEST AND A COLLECTION OF SALTY STORIES. ALL ARE PARTIALLY CORRECT, BUT NONE ARE COMPLETELY SO. LIKE THE FABLE OF THE SIX BLIND MEN OF HINDUSTAN, WHO WENT TO VIEW THE ELEPHANT, USING THEIR SENSE OF TOUCH TO JUDGE WHAT KIND OF A BEAST THE ELEPHANT IS. THE RESULT WAS THAT "THE FIRST APPROACHED THE ELEPHANT AND HAPPENING TO FALL AGAINST HIS BROAD AND STURDY SIDE AT ONCE BEGAN TO BAWL 'GOD BLESS ME, BUT THE ELEPHANT IS VERY LIKE A WALL.' THE SECOND FEELING UP THE TUSK, CRIED 'HO, WHAT HAVE HERE? SO VERY ROUD AND SMOOTH AND SHARP TO ME. 'TIS MIGHT CLEAR THIS WONDER OF AN ELEPHANT IS VERY LIKE A SPEAR!'"

"AND SO ON, UNTIL EACH HAD MADE A DIFFERENT EVALUATION OF WHAT

CONSTITUTES AN ELEPHANT. THE MORAL OF THIS STORY IS THAT THE NAVY, LIKE THE ELEPHANT, HAS MANY PARTS, ALL VITALLY IMPORTANT TO THE FUNCTION OF THE WHOLE. THE PARALLEL MIGHT BE CARRIED FURTHER. ALTHOUGH WE WOULD NOT LIKE TO BE THOUGHT OF AS BEING AS PONDEROUS AS THE ELEPHANT, WE HAVE DEVELOPED TREMENDOUS POWER, AND THERE ARE CERTAIN THINGS ABOUT WHICH WE HAVE AN ELEPHANT'S MEMORY, NOTABLY THE INFAMOUS JAPANESE ATTACK AT PEARL HARBOR. THIS WE HAVE ALREADY AVENGED, AND WE WILL AVENGE IT AGAIN AND AGAIN UNTIL THE DAY OF OUR ULTIMATE VICTORY.

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"JUST AS EACH ELEMENT OF SEA POWER PLAYS A VITAL ROLE IN CARRYING THE WAR TO JAPAN, SO EACH ELEMENT OF OUR COUNTRY'S INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR POWER PLAYS A VITAL PART IN HASTENING VICTORY. THE MEN FIGHTING THE JAPANESE WAR ARE CONFIDENT THE GREAT MATERIAL AND MORAL SUPPORT EXTENDED BY THE HOME FRONT WILL NOT DIMINISH.

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"I AM GLAD TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO GREET THE AMERICAN LEGION ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR NATIONAL CONVENTION. MR. WARREN H. ATHERTON, YOUR NATIONAL COMMANDER, PAID US A VISIT IN THE PACIFIC NOT LONG AGO. HE TRAVELED OVER SOME OF THESE LENGTHY PACIFIC SUPPLY LINES. HE SAW AT FIRST HAND SOME OF THE BASES THAT ARE THE STEPPING-STONES TOWARD TOKYO. HE KNOWS, AS I KNOW, THAT OUR ENTRENCHED ENEMY AND THE LONG ROAD WE MUST TRAVEL TO GET AT HIM ARE BARRIERS TO VICTORY. THEY WILL NOT BE OVERCOME UNTIL MUCH HARD WORK HAS BEEN DONE AT HOME AND MUCH HARD FIGHTING HAS BEEN DONE OUT HERE. BUT WE KNOW TOO--AND ALL IN THE AMERICAN LEGION KNOW--THAT ANY AGGRESSOR NATION CHOOSING TO TEST THE FIBER OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN WAR, WILL BE GIVEN AN OBJECT LESSON IN WHAT IT MEANS TO WORK AND WHAT IT MEANS TO FIGHT. WITH FAITH IN THE JUSTICE OF OUR CAUSE AND CONFIDENCE IN OUR ABILITY TO SEE IT THROUGH, WE WILL NOT FAIL.

"AND WHEN WE HAVE WON THE WAR, WE MUST NOT FAIL IN STRIVING FOR A LASTING PEACE. THE PEACE TO FOLLOW IS NOT AND WILL NOT BE CERTAIN UNLESS WE ARE INTELLIGENT ENOUGH TO BUILD AN INTERNATIONAL STRUCTURE THAT CAN WITHSTAND THE STORMS OF THE FUTURE, AND UNTIL WE LEARN TO MAKE SUCH ADEQUATE AND TIMELY PREPARATIONS TO WAGE WAR THAT OUR ENEMIES WILL NOT ATTACK US.

"WAR IS LIKE THE HURRICANE WHICH HAS JUST SWEPT OUR ATLANTIC SEABOARD--LEAVING DEATH AND DESTRUCTION IN ITS WAKE. UNWANTED THOUGH THEY MAY BE, HURRICANES ARE NOT UNPREDICTABLE, AND INTELLIGENT OBSERVATION HAS TAUGHT US HOW TO FORECAST THEIR COMING AND THEIR PROBABLE PATH. INTELLIGENCE HAS LIKEWISE TAUGHT US HOW TO BUILD AGAINST THEIR DESTRUCTIVE EFFECT, ALTHOUGH WE FIND THAT ONLY THE FEW BUILD AGAINST THEM. WAR LIKE THE HURRICANE IS THE RESULT OF UNBALANCED FORCES WHICH CONTINUE UNTIL STABILITY OR EQUILIBRIUM IS RESTORED.

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"HURRICANES ARE THE RESULT OF FORCES OVER WHICH MAN CAN EXERCISE NO CONTROL. HE CAN ONLY DO CERTAIN THINGS THAT MAY MINIMIZE THE DAMAGE. WAR, HOWEVER, RESULTS FROM UNSTABLE FORCES OF MAN'S OWN CREATION AND MIGHT BE PREVENTED BY CONTINUOUS APPLICATION OF INTELLIGENT VIGILANCE AND PREPARATIONS. IT IS IN THE LAST FACTOR--THAT OF PREPARATION--THAT DEMOCRACIES HAVE FAILED TOO OFTEN.

"THERE ARE ALWAYS SOME MEN, BOTH IN AND OUT OF THE GOVERNMENT, WHO CAN RECOGNIZE THE SIGNS OF IMPENDING WAR, AND WHO CAN BE DEPENDED UPON TO SOUND THE ALARM. THESE MEN, HOWEVER, ARE POWERLESS TO FORCE ADEQUATE PREPARATION.

YOU MEN OF THE AMERICAN LEGION HAVE SHOWN THAT YOU HAVE THE COURAGE AND RESOLUTION TO FACE WAR WITH ALL ITS HORRORS AND TO WIN THROUGH--DESPITE THE BLOOD, SWEAT AND TEARS--DESPITE THE MUD, FILTH, FLIES AND STENCH OF ROTTING DEAD. IN THE PEACE TO FOLLOW, HAVE YOU THE COURAGE AND THE RESOLUTION TO FACE YOUR FELLOW CITIZENS AND INSIST ON ADEQUATE NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS TO MAINTAIN THIS PEACE?

(END TEXT)

HY1225AEW

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPT. 18-(AP)-A CONTINGENT OF 2,300 NAVY SEABEES RETURNED HOME TODAY AFTER AT LEAST 20 MONTHS IN THE PACIFIC. TOMORROW 1,000 OF THEM WILL RECEIVE THE PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION.

ONE CONSTRUCTION BATTALION, THE 40TH LANDED UNDER FIRE JUST TWO DAYS AFTER LOS NEGROS ISLAND IN THE ADMIRALTIES HAD BEEN INVADED BY DISMOUNTED CAVALRYMEN. THE NEXT DAY THEY WERE HARD AT WORK ON MOMOTE AIRDROME WHILE JAPANESE STILL HELD ITS THREE SIDES.
DV1040PCWNM

UNDATED MANCHURIAN INCIDENT ANNIVERSARY (330)

SEP 19 1944

BY RUSSELL BRINES
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR
(FORMERLY AN AP CORRESPONDENT IN TOKYO)

AN IMPERIALISTIC EPOCH ERUPTED ON THE DUSTY EDGE OF MUKDEN, MANCHURIA, THIRTEEN YEARS AGO TONIGHT -- SEPTEMBER 18, 1931.

A MYSTERIOUS AND SUSPICIOUS RAILROAD EXPLOSION SENT INTO ACTION WAITING JAPANESE FORCES WHICH USED THE MUKDEN EPISODE AS THE EXCUSE FOR THE "MANCHURIAN INCIDENT."

THE PATHWAY FROM THAT NIGHT TO THE CURRENT PACIFIC WAR CAN BE TRACED CLEARLY, NOW THAT BLOODSTAINED BOOTS HAVE TRAMPED IT.

IMPERIALISTIC JAPANESE MILITARISTS RODE TO DOMESTIC POWER ON THE SMALL CONTINENTAL CAMPAIGN, MADE EASIER BY WORLD INDIFFERENCE. THE MANCHURIAN ESCAPADE WAS THE CREATION OF THE ARMY'S FANATIC, RUSSIAN-HATING KWANTUNG CLIQUE. ITS GRIP IS STILL TIGHT ON JAPAN, WHICH IT HAS POINTED TOWARD WAR ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY SINCE THE MUKDEN AFFAIR.

IN BROAD OUTLINE, THE KWANTUNG PROGRAM WAS A DRIVE AGAINST EASTERN SIBERIA, WITH THE DOUBLE MOTIVE OF ACQUIRING RICH NEW CONQUESTS AND ENDING THE "RUSSIAN MENACE." OPPOSITION EXPANSIONISTS, LED BY THE NAVY, ADVOCATED WITH SIMILAR ARDOR THE SOUTHWARD PLUNGE TOWARD THE EQUALLY TANTALIZING RICHES OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES. THESE FACTIONS QUARRELLED OVER METHOD, BUT THEY NEVER DISPUTED THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONQUEST HANDED DOWN FROM THE TWO-SWORDED SAMURAI, THE PROFESSIONAL WARRIORS OF OLD JAPAN.

TO BULWARK THE MANCHURIA SPRINGBOARD AGAINST SIBERIA, THE KWANTUNG ELEMENT SOUGHT THE RESOURCES OF NORTH CHINA. THE MILITARISTS BELIEVED, IN STARTING THE 1937 SINO-JAPANESE HOSTILITIES, THAT THEY COULD DETACH THE NORTHERN PROVINCES IN A QUICK, SURE CAMPAIGN.

BUT THE FIGHTING SPREAD. MILITARY FRUSTRATION BRED GROWING RESTLESSNESS WITHIN JAPAN. COMMITTED TO WAR, INDUSTRIALLY AND POLITICALLY, THE MILITARISTS COULD NEITHER END NOR WIN THE CHINA FRACAS.

WHEN, AS THEY SAID, THE EUROPEAN WAR LEFT ASIATIC COLONIES "DANGLING," THE KWANTUNG LEADERS SWUNG OVER TO THE SOUTHWARD PROGRAM. EVENTUALLY, THEIR TYPICAL OPPORTUNISM LED TO THE CURRENT DECISIVE WAR.

IN ALL THIS PERIOD NO LIBERAL COUNTERCHECK WAS PERMITTED WITHIN JAPAN. THE MILITARISTS CONSOLIDATED THEIR DOMESTIC POWER RUTHLESSLY. FINALLY, THEY APPLIED TT THE HOMELAND THE POLITICAL, SICIAL AND ECONOMIC REGIMENTATION WHICH THEY HAD PERFECTED IN A DECADE OF UNINTERRUPTED RULE OVER "MANCHUKUO."

WHEN ALLIED POWER FINALLY SMASHES THE BLOATED EMPIRE, IT MAY BE ON THE MANCHURIAN PLAINS, WHERE THIS MODERN CYCLE OF AN AGE-OLD JAPANESE URGE BEGAN.
QD114APW NM

UNDATED EUROPEAN WAR COMPARISON

SEP 19 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HARD-FIGHTING BRITISH TROOPS LINKED UP WITH THE AIRBORNE FORCES OF LT.GEN.LEWIS H.BRERETON IN HOLLAND TODAY AS, FARTHER SOUTH ON THE WESTERN FRONT, AMERICAN TROOPS EAST OF AACHEN HELD FIRM AGAINST GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS. NAZI VETERANS FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT WERE THROWN INTO THIS PART OF THE FRAY BY THE HARRIED GERMAN HIGH COMMAND.

TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO, ON SEPT.19, 1918, THE FATHERS OF THESE ALLIED FIGHTING MEN WERE MARKING UP SIMILAR SUCCESSES AS THE BRITISH CONTINUED THEIR ADVANCE INTO HINDENBURG LINE OUTPOSTS NORTHWEST OF ST.QUENTIN AND AMERICAN ARTILLERYMEN STARTED FIRES IN THE GERMAN FORTIFIED CITY OF METZ.

TODAY, ACCORDING TO NAZI REPORTS, DOUGHBOYS HAD FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO THE GERMAN TOWN OF DUREN, ONLY 20 MILES WEST OF COLOGNE, GERMANY'S FOURTH LARGEST CITY. GREAT FLEETS OF AIR TRANSPORTS CONTINUED TO FURNISH SUPPLIES TO BRERETON'S AIRBORNE ARMY IN THE NORTH.

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT. 19, 1918--BRITISH FORCES RETAINED THE INITIATIVE AND CONTINUED THEIR ADVANCE INTO HINDENBURG LINE OUTPOSTS NORTHWEST OF ST.QUENTIN, WHILE THE FRENCH SUCCESSFULLY RESUMED THEIR ATTACKS IN THE SAME AREA, APPROACHING WITHIN TWO MILES OF ST.QUENTIN. AMERICAN ARTILLERY STARTED FIRES IN THE GERMAN FORTIFIED CITY OF METZ.

SEPT. 19, 1940--GERMANS BOMB LONDON FOR 13TH CONSECUTIVE NIGHT; BRITISH FLEET AND PLANES BOMBARDED SIDI BARRANI.
SN828PEW

Allies Outflank Westwall With Solid Front, 50-Mile British Drive Nears Rhine Crossing; Russians 6 Miles From Riga; Danes Revolt

SEP 20 1944

British Second Army At Waal-Rhine Line

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Fighting on Southern Banks of River—Dempsey's Swift Armored Units Dash 37 Miles In Day—Important Cities Fall—Germans Held at Bay—Enemy in Desperation Turns Flying Bombs on Yanks.

By Howard Cowan

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Wednesday, Sept. 20. (AP)—The British Second Army, racing to flank the northern end of the Siegfried line, has completed a new junction with Allied airborne troops in Holland and now is fighting on the southern banks of the Waal-Rhine, field dispatches said early today.

Reports received from the front by Reuters said Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's forces had reached the last large pocket of the airborne army on the edge of Nijmegen, forging a solid link with Lt. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's sky troops with whom a union was made first in the vicinity of Eindhoven Monday.

British Move 37 Miles in Day

Dempsey's swift armored units advanced more than 37 miles during the day to cap a 50-mile drive in the last 48 hours.

Eindhoven, seventh city of the Netherlands, was captured by the joint action of the British Second Army and the air-borne troops, who had doggedly held open a gateway between Nijmegen and Arnhem to aid the main thrust toward Germany's industrial Ruhr valley.

By completing the new junction, Dempsey's Army now was four miles from Germany on the south-banks of the Waal Rhine.

After dashing through country largely cleared of the enemy by American, British, Polish and Dutch sky troops, the British were within three miles of Nijmegen, a field dispatch said.

Enemy Held at Bay

On a dozen different battle grounds the Germans were held at bay, while the Allies' power blow on the northern flank took shape rapidly. Attention centered on Nijmegen and Arnhem, officially identified as the targets of Sunday's landings by the air troops.

A front dispatch said the Nazis gradually were recovering from the shock of landings by Lt. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's sky-trains and were stiffening their resistance. Heavily-reinforced Germans, facing entrapment in western Holland between the advancing British Second Army and the air troops, opened counterattacks Tuesday, the dispatch said.

All along the northern end of the front activity was stepped up as throughout the day more Allied troops dropped from the air in what were described officially as strong forces. Headquarters did not disclose whether these were new units or reinforcements.

Allies Shell Duren

At the same time the American First Army, after making still another crossing into Germany, began shelling Duren, 20 miles southwest of Cologne, and Prum, eight miles inside Germany and 45 miles west of Coblenz.

Further south the Germans, in desperation, were turning robot flying bombs against American Third Army troops as a mighty battle raged in the area of Nancy.

The breath-taking British drive through southern Holland began at Valkenswaard, five miles south of Eindhoven. A spearhead bypassed Eindhoven and sent a column four miles east to Geldrop to protect the flank. Tanks rumbled and swayed across pontoons north of Eindhoven, where the Germans blasted the Wilhemina bridge and raced across country to Grave, nine miles southwest of Nijmegen. There the airborne trops held a vital bridge across the Meuse against frenzied German attacks.

The First Army shelling of Duren and Prum may presage the long-awaited Allied push into the Rhineland. It was significant that 105 mm. guns began roaring as the British Second and Airborne Armies neared the last towns between them and the Reich.

Last Big Hurdle Before Cologne

Duren is an important road junction 15 miles east of Aachen and the last big hurdle before Cologne. Prum is 30 miles south of Aachen on the inner fringe of the Siegfried defenses and five miles east of Brandschied, where the Americans dug in.

At Nijmegen the American and Allied parachute troops and airborne infantry were about 12 miles beyond the town of Kleve, which has been authoritatively described as the northern terminus of the Siegfried line. Uprooting of the enemy's right flank and a subsequent Allied plunge into the German industrial Rhineland appeared to be imminent.

The German radio said American airborne troops fought into Eindhoven, a big communications center of 111,000 population, from the north while British ground forces entered the city from the southwest. The enemy broadcast declared grim fighting was in progress around Arnhem and Nijmegen, with Allied landing forces being "immediately attacked by the Germans from all sides."

Foe Reports Additional Landings

Additional Allied landings were reported by the German DNB news agency to have been made in the Dutch provinces of Utrecht and Gelderland, immediately north and northeast of Arnhem and Nijmegen. Nazi broadcasters repeatedly stressed the enormous numbers of troops and the quantities of supplies and equipment raining down on Holland from the skies.

A front dispatch said the people of Holland surpassed the French in their hilarious welcome to liberating troops. Unarmed Dutch—men, women and children—were pouncing on groups of Germans and holding them for the arrival of parachute troops. The Nazi prisoners were described as poor specimens for the most part.

At one point the Germans concentrated heavy artillery fire on airborne trops holding a strategic bridge and followed with a determined infantry rush, but the Allied unit fought back heroically with bazookas and even bayonets and held its ground.

U. S. Flying Fortresses, whose valiant crews played such an important role in silencing German anti-aircraft guns and making Sunday's record airborne invasion a success, took violent steps today to keep German heavy artillery from coming within range of the huge Arnhem-Nijmegen pocket.

1,500 Allied Planes in Air

Possibly 1,500 Allied planes in all, including about 750 Fortresses, smashed the enemy rail centers of Hamm and Soest, some 80 miles to the east, with an estimated 2,500 tons of bombs.

The brilliant Allied operation to turn the enemy's northern flank took on increased importance as Fall rains turned the front from Cologne to Belfort Gap into a quagmire, enabling the Nazis to fight the American First, Third and Seventh Armies to a virtual standstill. Along the Moselle river and into the Saar valley it poured, and tanks slithered through deepening mud.

Three fierce battles swirled in an arc east of Nancy alone, where the Nazis were counter-attacking against Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's forces with fanatical zeal. A front dispatch said the German high command was throwing men and tanks away recklessly in an effort to halt Patton's grinding drive.

German prisoners declared they were told five days ago that they needed to hold out only 10 more days until Hitler's terrible new secret "V" weapon would be turned against the Allies.

Germans Would Rather Die

A great battle was raging north and east of Nancy, with violent fighting raging over an area of 50 square miles. Knives and bayonets were in frequent use. One force of about 2,000 Germans when cut off and called upon to surrender, replied "we would rather die first."

Wes Gallagher, Associated Press War Correspondent, said that the fighting increased in ferocity in direct proportion to each mile of Patton's advance toward the German border. Many German units, he said, had been left without motor transport, leaving them the choice either to stand and fight or be overrun by American armor.

"To embattled American troops fighting for every inch of ground there is not talk of the war being over in two or three weeks," Gallagher said. "They will settle for any time this year."

Slaughtered Almost To A Man

A field dispatch by Edward D. Bell of the Associated Press described how a force of young German SS (Elite Guard) troops—"drunk, doped or crazy"—rushed American positions southeast of Nancy with frenzied cries and were

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Eindhoven Taken; Yanks Rip On Into Rhine Defenses

SEP 20 1944

London, Sept. 19 (AP)—The German radio said Allied parachute troops made new landings today in the Dutch provinces of Utrecht and Gelderland and said "fighting is now taking place north of the great rivers."

London, Sept. 19 (AP)—A powerful, growing army of Allied sky troops which vaulted across the Rhine in Holland battled forward today, threatening to break through into northern Germany around the flank of the Siegfried Line.

The lower Rhine was knocked out as a German defense line.

The British Second Army in a ground push linked up with other airborne forces that landed farther south in Holland, and a front-line dispatch said the British had captured Eindhoven, seventh largest Dutch city, 10 miles above the Belgian border. The British gained 16 miles in 24 hours.

The airborne army descended in the area of Nijmegen and Arnhem, near the Reich and astride the two lower branches of the Rhine, as well as near Eindhoven, supreme headquarters disclosed.

British Halfway To Arnhem

British ground forces were already reported 12 miles north of Eindhoven, or halfway to Nijmegen and Arnhem. The northern forces near those towns had blocked out Nazi reserves, virtually cut off Rotterdam, The Hague and Amsterdam, and more than held their own in a fight for key roads and bridges on both sides of the Rhine.

Arnhem on the Neder Ryn (Rhine) is ten miles above Nijmegen, which is 15 miles northwest of Kleve, believed to be the upper anchor of the Siegfried Line.

Berlin indicated new Allied airborne landings above the Rhine delta, in the area near Rotterdam, Amsterdam and The Hague. This would put the battlefront in the heart of Holland, well across the last great Dutch water barrier.

Armored and infantry battles swirled north and east of Nancy, a front-line dispatch said. Many Nazi forces in northern France had been left virtually without motorized transport, and had no choice but to fight or be overrun, the dispatch added.

Evacuation of the Brittany port of Brest was admitted by German broadcasts.

More Air Troops Landed

The progress of the parachute and glider forces in Holland was highly satisfactory, headquarters said. Men and supplies were poured in again today for the third consecutive day.

Eindhoven, a big road and railway center, and Geldrop seven miles to the east, were both swept up by the British Second Army's plunge up from Belgium. Farther north the Allied sky soldiers were ousting the Germans from village after village, and seizing strategic bridges and crossroads.

Berlin, which yesterday declared the airborne troops had been wiped out, today detailed the areas where Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's plane-ferried men were fighting.

Nazis Rush Up Artillery

American troops captured the first important industrial city in Holland yesterday, opening the way for British armor from the south.

While the flanking sweep developed in Holland, the main weight of the Allied land assault was battering through the Rhineland on the last 20 or 25 miles to Cologne. Other United States columns were hitting through the Lorraine gap in new gains beyond Nancy, and steadily closing upon Belfort farther below, gateway to southwestern Germany.

The Germans hurled in reserves from the Russian front, risked some of their remaining planes, and fired their biggest artillery barrages since Normandy. But despite their stiffened stand, Americans captured four more border towns, and reached at least three others.

Greatest Airborne Move

The air vault into Holland—in the greatest airborne operation ever—carried the gravest immediate menace to the stubborn Nazi defense of the homeland.

(Harry Gehm, German radio war correspondent, acknowledged that powerful American armored forces were fighting to clear a passage into the Rhenish plain.

("The battle for ... entrance into the lower Rhenish plain has entered a decisive phase," Gehm said. "Powerful American armored forces operating between Aachen and Maastricht are fighting with great violence to clear a passage into the plain between the Rhine and the Meuse." Reuter heard this broadcast.)

New Entry Into Holland

West of Antwerp, in Belgium, Allied troops crossed northward into Holland.

In Germany a bitter clean-out fight raged toward a climax in Aachen.

Other United States First Army troops slashed 13 miles northeast of Maastricht to Sittard, on the Dutch-German border 20 miles above Aachen, and stabbed into the outer defenses of the Siegfried Line at Ubachsberg and Simpelveld, seven miles above Aachen.

Assault Widening

East of that fortress city, Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges' men made slow but steady gains beyond Stolberg. They hit through artillery and tank reinforcements rushed up from Cologne for patchwork German defense behind the beached Siegfried Line.

The assault in this sector was widening. The Americans cleared the Nazis from Busbach, seven miles southeast of Aachen, and captured Hofen, a mile inside Germany, 10 miles farther south.

Across the border from northern Luxembourg, the First Army seized Brandscheid and pushed to Hontheim, six miles inside Germany and four northwest of Prum, despite counterattacks buttressed by more and more tanks.

The base of the wedge into Germany farther south at Trier also broadened. Doughboys captured Huttingen, three miles inside the Reich and 20 northwest of Trier.

Third Army Gaining

The United States Third Army meanwhile reported good progress eastward, particularly beyond Nancy toward Strasbourg, and across the Moselle river above Epinal.

A front-line dispatch said the Third Army beat back two German counterassaults, one against the bridgehead south of Metz, and one southeast of Nancy by a force of SS fanatics who charged with bayonets and died in a storm of bullets.

German prisoners reported today that Adolf Hitler visited Metz five days ago and demanded that the garrison hold out at least 10 days, promising that a new V-weapon would appear soon.

The Berlin radio said Nazi forces had again occupied Luneville, 15 miles east of Nancy.

Seventh Advancing

Still farther down the line, the United States Seventh Army battled toward Belfort, on the path guarding Mulhouse. Some of Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's men slugged five miles eastward to Fougerolles, 27 miles northwest of Belfort. Frenchmen of the Seventh Army beat off a counterattack against Autechaux, and fought along the Doubs river near Montebeliard, 10 miles south of Belfort.

Rains were temporarily hampering the advance through the whole Seventh and Third army sectors.

At Brest the Americans had smashed through the fortress wall of the inner port city at two places from the north and occupied the western suburb of Recouvrance. The German communique said the last of the doomed garrison had retreated across the Brest roadstead to Le Crozon.

Canadians In Boulogne

Canadians fought into the Channel port of Boulogne and slashed defenders into isolated pockets. Supreme headquarters had no word that fighting had ceased there yet.

Allied fighting men in Holland were assisted by a railway strike ordered by the Dutch Government, and Radio Orange, the Free Netherlands station, declared it had been a complete success.

Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges' First Army made another crossing into Germany in the vicinity of Sittard, north of Maastricht, but his troops were up against much the same violent Nazi resistance that had slowed Patton's advance to a crawl.

East of Aachen Hodges' forces were being blasted by the greatest concentration of artillery the Germans had gathered since the fighting in Normandy.

Hodges' mobile guns made withering reply and his tanks never ceased plugging into the Nazi defenses. An Allied communique announced capture of more than a half-dozen villages between Aachen and Trier, but there was no indication of important advances east of Aachen, in the direction of Cologne. The surrounded German garrison in Aachen still held out, though American troops had fought into the streets of the city.

A German broadcast, declaring that Nazi counterattacks had succeeded in halting the American drives from Aachen to Belfort.

Citizens Refuse to Leave

A dispatch from the First Army front said German civilians who had been ordered by Hitler to evacuate the Aachen-Cologne area under penalty of death were remaining in their homes in direct disobedience of the order. The Nazi order, issued Sept. 12, gave the citizens of the area explicit directions how they were to resist the American advance before evacuating.

One German who refused to leave said: "If the American soldier conducts himself as his father did, then we know we have nothing to fear." Approximately 2,000,000 Germans were to have left their homes under the order.

Northeast of Aachen armored elements drove through Schnee Eiffel, while clear weather turned the airforce loose for the first time in several days. Heavy and medium bombers and fighter bombers pounded German lines heavily.

Duren, with its network of roads, was blasted from the air and by heavy artillery when observation disclosed tanks and assault guns in and around the town.

Germans Attack Salient

North of Trier in the Wollendorf area the Germans attacked an American salient through the Siegfried Line in another bitter effort to seal off the breach in their defenses. But the counterthrust was driven back and at no point did the Americans give ground.

Since D-Day the First Army has captured more than 180,000 prisoners of war, or the equivalent of 15 full German divisions.

There was little news from the Seventh Army front, where Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's men were slugging toward the Belfort gap. A communique said Fougerolles, 27 miles northwest of Belfort, had fallen to Allied troops. French troops beat off an enemy counterattack 10 miles south of Belfort.

A German communique said the great port of Brest had been reduced to a smoking ruin under the sustained attack of American forces and that the Nazi garrison had retreated to nearby Le Crozen peninsula for a final stand. The enemy broadcast also acknowledged that Canadian forces had fought into Boulogne but asid they were repelled.

Yanks Gain In Germany

Three American armies, meanwhile, were battering slowly toward the Rhine in Germany, cutting through defenses before that river which guard Cologne, Strasbourg, and Mulhouse.

The Germans were desperately resisting all three American offensives on a broad front, making heavy counterattacks with tanks, artillery and planes. Rains also hampered the Americans in this region.

Front-line reports said the Germans rushed in heavy artillery in a desperate attempt to halt the forward shove of the airborne army. The Germans were trying to destroy a strategic canal that American troops seized intact in the southern sector.

Today troops were eliminating that artillery resistance and paving the path for armor. Suicidal German gunners were sticking to their 88s and mortars until the Americans were within pistol range. This policy was proving fatal—the 88s are "suckers" for bazookas

orts of Lorient and St. Nazaire, which are still under siege.

Brest is the fourth biggest French port and the nearest to the United States, a geographical fact capitalized in the last war, when 791,000 American troops disembarked there in the harbor improved by American Army engineers.

Its position in Hitler's Atlantic Wall was rendered untenable when Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr. severed the Brittany peninsula in his breakthrough from Normandy. A tank column entered the city on August 6, but was forced out. In recent weeks the siege force has been built up and is now believed to include the entire American Eighth Corps, commanded by Major-Gen. Troy Houston Middleton. As recently as last Friday pilots saw American troops fighting in the streets. Early this month Gen. Eisenhower ordered the city of 79,000 bombed until the last Nazi surrendered and his planes immediately dumped 1,700 tons.

Brest lies 389 rail miles west of Paris and has excellent communications with other parts of France. It is one of the strongest French maritime fortresses; its fortifications were started on its sloping hills by Richelieu in 1631.

Germans Evacuate Port of Brest

SEP 20 1944

Enemy Crosses Bay for Last-ditch Battle on Le Crozon Peninsula.

SEP 20 1944

London, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—The French port of Brest was "only smoking ruins" today and the surviving German garrison had retreated to Le Crozon Peninsula just south of the harbor roadstead for a last-ditch stand, the German High Command communique said today.

The last days of elements of three German divisions, besieged since August 6, appeared at hand. Thousands of artillery shells and aerial bombs had been loosed upon them. At one time, the Nazi commander, Lieut.-Gen. Hermann Ramcke, had up to 18,000 men in Brest and the Brittany p

Brest is circled by ramparts. It has one of the finest naval stations in Europe, a mile of deep water quays and splendid deep water anchorages. Narrow entrances are heavily mined.

Port Heavily Bombed.

Because it had extensive German submarine pens and for

months sheltered the German battleships Gniesenau and Scharnhorst and the Cruiser Prinz Eugen, Brest became one of the heaviest bombed spots on earth even before the invasion.

The great Brest arsenal employed 10,000 men before the siege. Battleships, dreadnoughts, destroyers and torpedo boats were built in its yards. A naval hospital and the "Annapolis of France" are there. Because of its military importance, Brest never has been a great commercial port.

MONTY GETS BACK KIT HE LOST IN 1940

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery is again wearing an old brown sweater which he had left behind with most of his kit in the hasty British withdrawal from Leuven in 1940. Monks had found the kit and hidden it. When the British came back, the monks presented it to Gen. Montgomery.

Holland Men Warned To Avoid Nazi Police

London, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Netherlands Government warned male Hollanders between 16 and 50 to avoid Nazi police who are combing towns, villages and even trains to round up men for compulsory labor service in Germany.

The Netherlands news agency said the warning was broadcast to Holland over Radio Orange in London.

It also was announced in London that a provisional Netherlands East Indies government had been established by royal decree with Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, Netherlands minister of overseas territories, temporarily appointed acting governor-general.

Violent Fighting On Around Nancy

Nancy, France, Sept. 19 (AP)—Armored and infantry battles were being fought north and east of Nancy today as the German command threw men and tanks away recklessly in an effort to halt the United States Third Army's drive toward Germany.

Heavy guns around this city shelled a forest four miles east, where a pocket of Germans, led by parachutists, made a stand.

Ten miles to the north the Germans sent armor against Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's tanks and guns. Violent fighting raged over 50 square miles.

The Germans held no line, but fought with fanatical zeal wherever they encountered Third Army spearheads.

Knives, Bayonets Used

Lieut. Edward K. Hum, of McConnelsville, Ohio, gave a picture of the bitter Nazi resistance. He pointed from a farmhouse window east of Nancy to a hill near by from which his detachment was driven after an all-night battle.

"We reached the top of the hill last night," he stated. "There's a flat top on it. The Germans held one side and we held the other. About midnight they came at us yelling like Indians. We fought back and forth all night, sometimes with knives and bayonets.

"Look, here's some German blood on my knife. I didn't know I could fight like that."

The Germans lost heavily and the Americans suffered casualties in the little "battle of the hilltop." The Nazi force of about 2,000 men was virtually isolated, but a demand for its surrender brought the response: "We'll die first."

Land Mines Dug Up In Luxembourg Gardens

Paris, Sept. 19 (AP)—Workmen are digging in the famous Luxembourg gardens again—this time to remove Nazi land mines. When the mines and scattered artillery shells are removed and Germany army destruction repaired, the gardens will be reopened to the public.

The enemy found a new use for the great Luxembourg galleries, whose precious art collection was hidden at the outbreak of the war. During his occupation of Paris, he used the galleries as a furniture factory.

Germans Defy Hitler Order

With the American First Army, Sept. 19 (AP)—Although spearheads of the United States First Army are pointed through the Siegfried Line toward the heart of the Rhineland, thousands of German civilians are remaining in their homes in direct disobedience to Nazi party orders for evacuation.

This wa sthe first crucial test of Nazi authority over millions who have been forced to adhere to party discipline, and Hitler has failed in ti. The civilians were ordered under threat of death as traitors to evacuate the Cologne-Aachen area in advance of the American drive, but many are refusing to leave.

There is no way to estimate just what percentage of the civil population is defying the order, but it is considerable and reflects passive disobedience on a large scale to Hitler's authority.

Huge Nazi Installation Called Deathray Base

PARIS, Sept. 19 (AP)—The newspaper Parisien Libre reported from Arras today that Germans had told peasants in that vicinity that their huge and mysterious installation near Watten, destroyed by Allied bombs, was intended to house a secret weapon which would demolish London.

Five thousand workers toiled for months in building this installation despite some of the most intensive bombings of the war. The Germans claimed, the newspaper said, that it also was to house "death ray" machines capable of stopping airplane engines.

The Watten installation was first revealed by the construction of a mysterious tower. This was a secret target for United States Flying Fortresses based in England throughout 1942.

The Allied planes blasted the spot so thoroughly in 33 subsequent raids that the resulting destruction astounded army troops who first saw it after the area was captured from the Germans.

Siegfried Line Not Nazi Innovation

New York, Sept. 19 (AP)—In World War I the Germans had a Siegfried Line and also a Wotan Line on the Western Front showing that the Nazis have not been pioneers in invoking the names of ancient Teutonic heroes.

The earlier Siegfried Line, considerably shorter than its World War II namesake, which parallels the Rhine, was created in 1916 as an outpost of the northern part of the Hindenburg Line. It protected the supply depots of Douai and Cambria. The Wotan Line was another protective installation, 12 miles long.

Both positions were overrun by the British in the autumn of 1918 and became deathtraps for the Germans.

NAZIS CAPTURE 3 REPORTERS

One U. S. Correspondent Escapes, Other Two Still Held

United States Third Army Headquarters in France, Sept. 19 (AP)—Three American war correspondents—Wright Bryan, of the Atlanta *Journal;* John Mecklin, of the Chicago *Sun*, and Edward W. Beattie, of the United Press—en route to witness the surrender of 20,000 Germans near Chaumont—were captured by the Nazis September 12, four miles north of the town.

Mecklin was freed two days later by an Allied armored column, but Beattie and Bryan, who suffered a slight wound in his left leg, presumably were taken to Germany.

The Chicago *Sun* correspondent said that as he and his two companions, in a jeep driven by a soldier, neared Chaumont on the road from Joinville, they say two men wearing FFI armbands, armed with rifles and a machine gun, which was pointing in the direction of Joinville.

In Retrospect . . . Germans

"In retrospect," Mecklin related, "we thought the two men were Germans since they made no effort to warn us of what was ahead. And they waved in a suspicious manner."

A short distance farther down the road, he continued, the party encountered broken trees and a burned jeep and decided to turn back. As the driver attempted to swing around they were fired upon.

"I dived into a ditch," Mecklin said, "and Beattie, Bryan and the driver took cover under the jeep. I began to crawl down the ditch away from the firing and had gone about 100 yards when I observed someone waving a white handkerchief from the jeep. I heard another jeep coming down the road and waved and shouted at its occupants—six United States soldiers—to stop. They did and took cover in the ditch as the Germans started shooting at them."

Surrenders To German

Mecklin said a group of Germans were gathered around the jeep he had been in and another bunch came down the road toward where he and the six soldiers were crouched in the ditch.

"I stood up and surrendered to a very young blond German, who was badly frightened and sweating profusely," he related.

The three correspondents were taken into Chaumont, which was Gen. John J. Pershing's headquarters in the first World War, and interviewed briefly by a major of the German Air Corps. Bryan was taken to a hospital, where the bullet, which had lodged in the fleshy part of his leg, was removed.

"He was given excellent treatment," said Mecklin, who accompanied Bryan to the hospital.

Overtaken By Allies

Beattie and Mecklin were permitted to say good-by to Bryan, who was placed in an ambulance in a German-bound convoy. Afterward he and Beattie were placed in a cell.

During the night, Mecklin related, they were awakened and told one of them was to leave. Beattie volunteered, he said, and later he learned eBattie had been shipped out in a convoy headed for Germany.

Just after dawn, Mecklin said, he and the soldiers were loaded in trucks in a convoy which moved out of Chaumont. A few miles down the road American planes wheeled over the vehicles and the convoy was broken up. At Nogent en Bassigny, he and the soldiers were placed in a railroad station and kept there all day.

Early the next morning, Mecklin continued, they were put in a long column marching toward Germany. About 4 o'clock that afternoon, an Allied armored unit overtook the group and they were freed.

2 War Correspondents Held Captive By Nazis

United States Third Army Headquarters in France, Sept. 19 (AP)—War Correspondents Wright Bryan of the Atlanta *Journal* and Edward W. Beattie of the United Press were captured by the Germans September 12 four miles north of Chaumont, headquarters for General Pershing in the last war.

Bryan was wounded slightly in the left leg. Beattie was not injured. Both presumably were taken to Germany.

A third reporter, captured with them, was freed by an Allied armored column and has returned to the Third Army press camp. Army regulations forbid publication of his name at this time.

Bryan had been in the thick of the fighting since D-day, representing both the Atlanta *Journal* and the National Broadcasting Company.

Beattie was assigned to the Third Army only four days before he was captured.

Account Of Capture

The freed correspondent, who also was uninjured, brought back a dramatic account of the capture of himself and his two colleagues, who were on their way to Chaumont, which they believed to be in Allied hands, to report the mass surrender of nearly 20,000 Germans.

The correspondent said that as the three, in a jeep driven by a soldier, neared Chaumont on the road from Joinville they spotted two men wearing FFI armbands, armed with rifles and a machine gun.

"In retrospect," the correspondent related, "we thought the two men were Germans, since they made no effort to warn us of what was ahead and they waved in a suspicious manner."

Decided To Turn Back

Farther down the road, he said, they encountered broken trees and a burned jeep and decided to turn back. As the driver backed the jeep they were fired upon.

"I dived into a ditch," he said, "and Beattie and Bryan and the driver took cover under the jeep. I began to crawl down the ditch away from the firing and had gone about 100 yards when I observed some one waving a white handkerchief from the jeep. I heard another jeep coming down the road and waved and shouted at its occupants—six United States soldiers—to stop. They did and took cover in the ditch."

Germans Around Jeep

The correspondent said a group of Germans were gathered around the jeep he had been in and another bunch was coming down the road.

"I stood up and surrendered to a very young blond German, who was badly frightened and sweating profusely," he said.

Three of the soldiers had been wounded and he said he heard later that two of them had died.

The captured correspondents and soldiers were interviewed by a German air corps major. Bryan was taken to a hospital where the bullet that had lodged in the fleshy part of his leg was removed.

"He was given excellent treatment," the reporter said.

Placed In Cell

Beattie and the correspondent were permitted to say goodbye to their colleague, who was placed in an ambulance in a Germany-bound convoy. Then he and Beattie were placed in a cell where they were fed dark bread, butter, cheese and cold coffee. The Germans issued them mattresses and blankets.

During the night, he related, they were awakened and told one of them was to leave. Beattie volunteered, he said, and later he learned Beattie had been shipped out in a convoy headed for the Reich.

The correspondent said he and the soldiers were loaded in trucks and moved out of Chaumont just after dawn.

A few miles down the road, he related, American planes circled over and the convoy was broken up. At Nogent en Bassigny he and the soldiers were placed in the railroad station and kept there all day.

The next day, he said, they were put in a long column marching toward Germany, but about 4 P. M. an Allied armored column overtook the group and they were freed.

Class of 1931, Yale.

Mr. Beattie was born in Springfield, Mass., in November, 1906, attended Phillips Exeter and was graduated from Yale in 1931. He joined the United Press as a sports writer in that same year, and since then has worked in U. P. bureaus in New York, Berlin, Tokyo, Shanghai and London. He reported the German occupation of Austria and Czecho-Slovakia and the Nazi bombing of Warsaw.

Montgomery Sees War's End In '44

London, *Wednesday*, Sept. 20 (AP). Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, who is in over-all command of the ground and airborne armies on the northern front, told his troops in Belgium yesterday without qualification that the war against the Germans would be ended this year.

"Before we started this business I gave it as my opinion that if we did our stuff we could have the war against the Germans over this year," he said.

"It is now the middle of September and I will go so far as to say that statement is absolutely right. There is no doubt about it.

"No human power can stop the utter and complete defeat of the remnants of the German army.

"I would say there is no point in rushing straightway to Berlin today or this week. If you first defeat

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the Germans or collect them in as prisoners you will make the job easy."

9 CONGRESSMEN TO TOUR FRANCE

Group in London Sent Plea to Eisenhower.

London Sept. 19 (A. P.).—A "congressional invasion" of France was arranged by Gen. Eisenhower today after nine members of the House had told the Supreme Commander that they were being blocked from the trip by lesser military authorities.

Eight Representatives probably will leave tomorrow on an inspection tour that will include Cherbourg, possibly Brussels, supply bases, an advance hospital, the Maginot Line and perhaps the Siegfried Line to study the equipment of the troops, how they are faring in the fields and the operation of lend-lease and civil affairs.

Three home Representatives have arrived in London, boosting to twelve the number now here. The new arrivals were Walt Horan (R.-Wash.), Chet Holifield (D.-Cal.), and Lowell Stockman (R.-Ore.).

Representative Walter H. Judd (R.-Minn.) has left for China.

Those who will make the trip to France are Harris Ellsworth (R.-Ore.), W. R. Poage (D.-Tex.), O. C. Fisher (D.-Tex.), John Phillips (R.-Cal.), Karl E. Mundt (R.-S. D.), Edith Nourse Rogers (R.-Mass.), James P. Richards D.-S. C.) and Brooks Hays (D.-Ark.).

It was understood that Gen. Eisenhower notified the group that the permission he gave them sets no precedent for future trips by individual Representatives unless they have War Department or congressional sanction. Their letter to Gen. Eisenhower, drafted at an indignation meeting, expressed the opinion that Congressmen were entitled to be fully informed on affairs involving the prosecution of the war. Gen. Eisenhower's reply emphasized that he shared this belief and said they could see anything they wished.

One of the group said they had been treated with a great deal more courtesy by the military since taking the matter to the Supreme Commander.

ARMY NEWSPAPER WARNS HOMEFOLK

Paris, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—The United States Army newspaper Stars and Stripes cautioned Americans at home today that the war was not yet won. In an editorial illustrated by a picture of troops pinned down in a ditch by German mortars and machine guns, the newspaper said:

"These Joes have a life or death job . . . and when the Kraut quits, they will quit—not a minute before.

"That is something all of us should understand, here and back home. If there is a gold brick in the Army who figures it's all over and why not relax, he ought to study this picture. If there is a worker at home who laps up the headlines and decides to sleep all day, he ought to think of himself in this ditch. If there is an employer who is letting the vision of tomorrow's profits slow down today's production, let him look—and get on the ball."

The editorial said that if the nearest soldier in the picture could turn and speak, he would say: "The day I quit, I'll let you know. That's the day you can quit too. Until then, won't you play along?"

Goebbels Orders Universities Shut

LONDON, Sept. 19 (A.P.)—Total mobilization decrees by Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels today ordered the closing of eight German universities and 43 colleges, and reduction of terms of 112 others. Thirty-nine more will close after the winter term, teachers and students going into the army or factories.

WIDER FRENCH PURGE URGED

Paris Paper Charges Vichy Laws Still Are Enforced

Paris, Sept. 19 (A.P.)—The Paris newspaper *Front National* charged today that some Vichy Government ordinances were still being enforced by Nazi-minded French administrative officials as the purge of collaborationists swept ahead with unabated clamor.

"France without a doubt is governed by General de Gaulle, but it is still administered by too many functionaries devoted to Petain and Laval—that is to say, Hitler," the paper declared.

Front National specifically charged that demands were still being made for payment of the "metal tax," a levy initiated under Nazi auspices which required money payments for failure to contribute annual quotas of non-ferrous scrap metal.

10 to 20 Arrests Daily

Competent officials admitted issuing "invitations" for continuation of the quota contributions, but denied suggesting penalties for non-compliance.

Daily arrests of industrialists, politicians and writers accused of collaboration run from 10 to 20, but total figures are not available.

The mounting number under detention has not stopped the clamor for sterner measures, however.

Petain's Arrest Demanded

The Movement of National Liberation—a union of six prominent resistance organizations — reiterated in a formal resolution a demand for arrest of Marshal Petain and his Vichy ministers and initiation of treason proceedings against them.

The national writers committee published a list of 100 alleged collaborationist writers and served public notice they would not contribute to any publication which carried articles by the proscribed individuals.

The news committee of the Consultative Assembly—successor to the Chamber of Deputies—asked the Minister of Information to draw up a list of journalists who worked with collaborationist publications during the occupation and a list of those who had refused such work. The committee plans publication of an approved list of journalists.

Pro-Axis Deputies Barred

As the time approached for the Consultative Assembly to convene, its president, Felix Gouin, called attention to rulings adopted at Algiers that no former Deputies could serve except the 83 who voted against Petain's assumption of power in 1940 and others who could prove they were subsequently active in the resistance movement.

Editorialist Max Andre in the newspaper *L'Aube* demanded dissolution of the French Academy, France's great conclave of savants for its decision to postpone ouster proceedings against recently arrested Rightist writer Charles Maurras.

French Liberation Unit Would Socialize Industry

Mass Meeting Also Asks Role in Management for Labor

PARIS, Sept. 19 (AP).—The National Liberation Movement, which embraces six resistance organizations claiming a membership of more than a million, passed resolutions at its first mass meeting today urging nationalization of France's large-scale business enterprises.

The resolutions also advocated formation of management-labor committees in big industry "to give workers a part in the direction of the national economy."

Named as enterprises which the movement believes should be nationalized were heavy industry, power production, insurance and banking.

De Gaulle Makes 5-Day Tour Of French Cities

Paris, Sept. 19 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the French provisional government, has returned from a five-day tour of southern and central France which he reported he found in a state of confusion because of lack of communications and transportation.

The area was out of touch with the government and the people still were uncertain whether they were liberated or surrounded by Germans.

Gaston Palewski, chief of de Gaulle's Civil Cabinet, said in a press conference today the general's appearance among the people assured them they were free of the Nazi yoke and that he told them the Government even now was taking steps to bind the nation closer and bring about unity.

Making the trip by plane and car, de Gaulle visited the large cities of Lyons, Marseilles, Toulon, Bordeaux and Toulouse.

Paris 'Carte du Jour' May Be 'Bill of Fare'

PARIS, Sept. 19 (AP).—After generations of mystification around the world over menus printed in French, Allied troops may soon find their list of dishes in Paris—of all places—printed in English.

A move is under way here to require restaurants to print menus in both French and English, so that American and British soldiers may not only read them but also guard against false prices.

75-Mile Baltic Front Breakthrough Scored

New Soviet Offensive Pierces Deep German Defenses, Crosses Two Rivers

London, *Wednesday*, Sept. 20 (AP). The Red army drove within six miles of the Latvian capital of Riga yesterday in the fourth day of a new offensive that has captured nearly 3,000 towns and aims at destruction of the Germans in the Baltic states.

One of the three Red army groups participating has smashed through the deep network of Nazi defenses south and southeast of Riga on a 75-mile front 25 miles deep, Moscow announced.

The closest approach to Riga came with capture of Kekava, on the west bank of the Daugava (Dvina) river, six miles south of the sprawling city limits of Riga, the Russians disclosed.

Breakthrough Deep Defense

The Germans had orders "not to retreat a single step and to hold their positions to the last man," a Soviet communique said this morning, but the Soviet First Baltic Front Army broke through the deep defensive zone, crossed the Lielupe and Niemenek rivers south of Riga, and drove ahead to the Daugava.

In a single day on that front the Germans lost more than 3,000 men besides many prisoners, the Russians announced.

Probe Outer Lines

Eddy Gilmore, Associated Press correspondent in Moscow, said in a dispatch early today that "the Red army's breakthrough toward Riga was so massive that advance motorized units and leading tank forces actually are probing the city's outer defenses," and added:

"There are definite signs that this will be Hitler's end in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, for the winter is coming on fast and the armies of the Baltic are eager to drive out the last Germans before the first snow.

"The Baltic drive, however, is only the first step in the Russians' autumn offensive, which is expected to be bigger than anything yet; developments may be expected from the Gulf of Finland to Yugoslavia.

Announces Valga Capture

The offensive, which the German radio reported last Friday, was officially disclosed in an order of the day from Premier Stalin announcing Soviet capture today of Valga, Estonian-Latvian border city, cutting the last rail connection between the enemy forces in the north and south. Two hundred additional towns were swept up in this drive by Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Third Baltic Front army.

A second order quickly announced that Gen. Ivan B. Bagramian's First Baltic Front Army in four days had captured more than 2,000 towns south and southeast of Riga.

The communique, confirming these gains, added capture of Plavinas, railway center 62 miles east of Riga, and 600 adjacent towns. This area, between the operations of the First and Third Baltic armies, apparently was assigned to the Second Baltic Army of Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko, although this force was not specifically identified.

Terrific Losses to Germans

Simultaneously with the three-way drive, the Russians announced they had fought off German tank and infantry attacks west of Jelgava with terrific losses to the enemy. This was in the area of the narrow corridor that the Germans have been struggling at all costs to maintain along the coast south of Riga.

The German Baltic armies were cut off by the Russians on Aug. 1, and three weeks later by a convulsive effort managed to reopen a narrow strip along the shore and extend it to a width of somewhat less than 20 miles.

While Bagramian's 25-mile deep drive towards Riga was the most spectacular, a vital piece of the Russian offensive pattern was the victory at Valga.

Valga Important Junction

Eighty-seven miles northeast of Riga and 60 miles east of the Gulf of Riga, it is the meeting point of five important railways and easily the most important junction in the Baltic states.

The successful battle for Valga was fought over difficult broken country in which swamps, woodlands, hillocks and streams offered great defensive advantages.

The Germans, however, announced in advance that they had carried out a general retreat to shorten their lines. They identified the areas as the same as those subsequently named by the Russians.

The German radio asserted that the Russians were using at least 63 divisions in their total attempt to clear out the Baltic states.

The Russians were silent on numbers, but Stalin's order to Bagramian made a point of the massed blows of artillery and air forces in the great break-through below Riga against deeply- echeloned German defenses.

20 German Divisions in Baltic

Moscow estimates unofficially placed the number of German troops still in the North Baltic states at 20 divisions, possibly 200,000 men, who apaprently have been kept there to maintain a flanking threat against any Soviet penetrations into East Prussia.

Destruction of these forces thus would be a two-fold victory for the Red army, winning back Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and smoothing the way for invasion of German soil.

Far to the south on the Romanian fron tthe Russians captured Timisoara, 20 miles from the Yugoslav border and 73 miles northeast of Belgrade, Yugoslav capital.

Silent on Warsaw

The Russians were silent concerning the battle for Warsaw, but the Polish capital continued under heavy Red Army artillery fire across the formidable barier of the Vistula river, where the Germans were reported to have gathered reinforcements.

The German radio said a two-day comparative calm before Warsaw had been interrupted only by a few Soviet attacks northeast of Praga, the Russian-held Warsaw suburb, and said these thrusts made no progress.

farther northeast of Warsaw in the Lomza area, about 15 miles south of the East Prussian border, the Germans said there was only a series of probing actions, but that Soviet regrouping was evident and the hurricane might berak out in new fury at any moment.

The Russian communique also kept silent on the campaign in mountainous Transylvania against German and Hungarian forces, but said nightly bombings were continued, with Budapest and other points hard hit Monday night.

German installations and troops around Warsaw and then some wheeled back toward England for a record 1,900-mile round-trip flight, the longest fighter hop in the history of aviation.

City in Heavy Battle.

Bad weather over part of the shuttle route cleared by the time they reached the Polish capital and the Americans said that the results were very successful.

Reds Widen Corridor in Baltic Zone to 75 Miles—Rail Junction of Valga Falls.

London, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Soviet troops have made "a great breakthrough" and captured more than 2,000 populated places south of Riga, Premier-Marshal Stalin announced tonight.

Stalin also proclaimed the fall of Valga, strategic rail junction on the Estonian-Latvian border, eignty-seven miles northeast of Riga, and sixty miles from the Gulf of Riga.

Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's great new Baltic offensive below Riga gained twenty-five miles in four days, and widened its breakthrough corridor to seventy-five miles, Stalin said.

Stalin in his broadcast order of the day described Valga as a powerful strongpoint in German defenses in southern Estonia, and ordered a salute of twelve salvoes from 124 guns.

American Flying Fortresses in one of the largest shuttle operations ever sent into Russia dropped scores of tons of arms, food, ammunition and medicine to the Polish Patriots fighting inside Warsaw yesterday.

The Eastern Air Command, United States Army, announced today that two bombers and two escorting Mustang fighters were lost. Not a single plane carried bombs and all swooped thousands of feet below their normal cruising altitudes to make sure the supply cannisters would parachute accurately into the parts of Warsaw, Gen. Bor's men are holding.

Russian fighters supported the American planes at Warsaw and over Russian territory, the communique said. The Mustangs destroyed four interceptors, strafed German installations and troops around Warsaw and then some wheeled back toward England for a record 1,900-mile round-trip flight, the longest fighter sorties in the history of aviation.

Bad weather over part of the shuttle area cleared by the time the Polish capital was reached, and the Americans said results were "very successful."

Gets 27th Plane

Capt. H. W. Brown, one of the foremost aces, destroyed his twenty-seventh German plane in combat and damaged another aloft and a third aground.

"Warsaw looked like a city in a heavy battle, with smoke everywhere," said Sergt. Albert Grasso of Paulsboro, N. J., a waist gunner.

"Whatever buildings were visible appeared wrecked or gutted, and smoke was very heavy," added another gunner, Sergt. John A. Spreng of Cleveland.

Official silence screened the details of the Russo-Polish operations in the Warsaw area, but German strong points in the capital continued under heavy Russian artillery fire. The Vistula proved a formidable barrier to Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky, who had to contend with new enemy reinforcements sent into action after he had cleared the Praga district on the east bank.

Reds Gain In Trap

Moscow, Sept. 19 (AP)—Grinding down German armored reserves at the rate of nearly one Panzer division a day, the Red army has tightened its strangling grip on the enemy's mid-Baltic communications in Latvia in a gigantic five-day battle which may be another fulfillment of Premier Stalin's strategy — surround and destroy.

Reports today indicated there still is no pause in the ferocious engagement begun Friday west of Jelgava, where the main Baltic roads and railways meet.

Fate Rests On Lifelines

The fate of the German northern army group, still estimated at more than 20 divisions, may be decided soon if the Nazis fail to keep open the lifeline from East Prussia through the Jelgava area to the forces in eastern Latvia and Estonia.

A coastal corridor little more than 20 miles wide now connects the Germans above Riga with those holding western Latvia and western Lithuania. At the corridor's narrowest point the enemy is throwing in continuous heavy infantry and tank attacks to drive a wedge into the line held by Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's First Baltic Army.

Nazi Reports Differ

(By German accounts, the Russians were making their greatest effort to split the German Baltic forces 87 miles northeast of Riga, instead of in the Jelgava area. Berlin said Red army units in that area had outflanked Valga by crossing the Little Embajogi river, but the Russians said nothing of fighting there.)

U. S. Forts Drop Supplies To Patriots In Warsaw

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German aerial opposition was described officially as "not serious."

Reds Stand Firm On War Crimes

Moscow, Sept. 19 (AP)—With Romania's fallen dictator, Marshal Ion Antonescu, and a host of German overlords in the Balkans in the Red army's hands, Soviet Russia today powerfully reminded the western Allies that Axis war criminals must bear "full punishment for their monstrous crimes."

The Soviet press, reflecting widespread belief here that part of the British-American attitude may prove softhearted, demanded that "Germans of the new wars" be eradicated.

No Neutral Asylum

The Russian policy which, it is understood here, the United States and Britain will be asked to support fully, is two-fold:

1. A warning to all neutral countries that they must not afford asylum to Axis war criminals.

2. The arrest of all such criminals found in territory occupied by Allied armies.

Yesterday in Romania the Russians took into custody their largest bag of Fascist personalities to date. In addition to Antonescu, the group embraced four of his intimates, the German economic wizard, Dr. Karl Clodius, and four German generals, including a former commandant of Warsaw, scene of some of the most notorious persecutions.

Death At Minsk

Russian newspapers meanwhile published a full-page report of an investigation committee that 100,000 Jews in the Minsk Ghetto were tortured and killed during the German occupation and 10,000 inmates of a Minsk concentration camp were asphyxiated by German "gas" wagons.

The committee declared that in another camp six miles outside of Minsk 6,500 persons were killed and their bodies burned while 10,000 were shot in trenches at a third point.

"Altogether the Hitlerites killed 300,000 Soviet citizens in Minsk and its suburbs," the official report said.

Red Peace Terms To Finland Stiff

Luckless Small Country to Pay Heavy Price In Rich Strategic Territories and Cash Reparations for Losing Gamble In Taking Part of Nazis.

LONDON, Sept. 19. (AP)—Luckless Finland has agreed to pay the Soviet Union a heavy price in rich strategic territories and cash reparations for losing its gamble in fighting on the side of Nazi Germany, it was disclosed tonight.

Hardest Day of History

Acting Prime Minister Ernst von Born, broadcasting to the Finnish people terms of the armistice signed with Great Britain and Russia, called this "one of the hardest days in our history" and questioned whether the nation could survive.

The 23-clause armistice, terms of which stiffened as the Finns stalled for months in getting out of the war, cost the Finns $300,000,000 (American) indemnity to be paid within six years and these vital territorial concessions:

Restoration of Border

1. Immediate restoration of the 1940 Russo-Finnish border fixed after the 104-day war. This meant the loss of Karelia, the area west and north of Lake Ladoga which includes the city of Viipuri and is the most industrially developed region of Finland, containing over 10 per cent of its total population, and a slice of the border territory to the north where the Soviets planned a tributary to their Murmansk railway.

2. The Petsamo area in the far north with its port and rich nickel mines.

Peninsular Leased

3. The leasing to Russia for 50 years of Porkkala Peninsula with its naval base on the Finnish Gu... With the peninsula went a "considerable stretch of sea land." It was authoritatively reported that this leased territory would extend to a point only eight miles from the Finnish capital of Helsinki, putting the city at the mercy of the Soviet military might.

In addition, von Born disclosed that the Finns had granted the Allies temporary possession of airfields in South and Southwest Finland and handed over the Finnish merchant fleet for the Allies' wartime use with promises to "help the Allies with deliveries of materiel."

To Disarm Nazi Troops

The Finns promised to disarm German troops in Finland and hand them over to the Allies. "And this," von Born said, "although we must prepare hastily for our army to return to peacetime footing."

Von Born disclosed that the Russians cut in half the cash indemnity asked of the Finns during negotiations last Spring, but he added, "nevertheless, it is relatively heavier than any demand for reparations made on any country after the last war."

The same price, however, has been fixed for payment by Romania and von Born neglected to point out that the Finns' bargaining position was inferior to that of the Romanians, who joined in actively waging war against the Germans.

The Finnish peace delegation to Moscow "did their best," von Born said, and "it is not our fault that the result is not what the Finnish people dared to hope for despite everything."

He called on the nation to "stick to reality and try to build up our existence with the opportunities that are left to us," and reminded the people that "we are Russia's neighbor and must always take this into account."

FINLAND SIGNS AN ARMISTICE WITH ALLIES

Reds and British Act for United Nations in Negotiations.

TERMS ARE BELIEVED HARSH

Said to Include Russian Use of Parkkala Naval Base Near Helsinki.

London, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio announced today that Finland had signed an armistice with Russia and Britain.

The first brief announcement, broadcast by the Soviet Information Office and recorded here by the Soviet monitor, did not give the terms. They will be disclosed later.

The official statement, however, listed the names of those participating in the negotiations which were in progress from September 14 until today, when the agreement was signed. Britain and Russia signed the terms as representatives of the United Nations.

A dispatch from Stockholm said it was reliably reported there that the armistice terms were formally approved by the Finnish Parliament in an early morning session.

Terms Believed Hard.

A Finnish news agency dispatch to Stockholm from Helsinki said the deputies assembled in a closed meeting at 6:15 A. M., at which time the Government presented "a document." Shortly afterward the Parliament passed to the order of the day which, under Finnish parliamentary procedure, constitutes a vote of confidence.

Finnish sources said they expected the terms would be published officially later today, the Stockholm dispatch said.

The broadcast Moscow state-

ment announcing the peace said:

"During the period September 14 to September 19 negotiations took place in Moscow between representatives of the Soviet Union and Great Britain, acting on behalf of all the United Nations at war with Finland on the one hand, and a delegation of the Finnish Government on the other on the question of concluding an armistice with Finland.

"The following took part in negotiations on the Soviet side:

"Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, Marshal Klementi Y. Voroshilov, Andrei A. Zhdanov, V. G. Dekanozov, Maxim Litvinoff, Gen. Shchemenko and Rear Admiral Alexandrov.

"On the British side the Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, and the counselor, Mr. J. Balfour.

"The following delegates of the Finnish Government attended the conferences: M. Enckel, Gen. Karl Rudolf Walden, Gen. Henrich and Gen. Enckel.

"The negotiations were concluded with signing of an agreement of armistice with Finland on September 19.

"The agreement on the armistice was signed by Col.-Gen. Zhandov on behalf of the governments of the U. S. S. R. and Great Britain. On the Finnish side the agreement was signed by M. Enckel, Gen. Walden, Gen. Henrich and Gen. Enckel.

"The contents of the armistice agreement will be announced later."

There still was no reliable advance picture of the details of the armistice, but the Swedish press generally, on the basis of fragmentary reports, characterized them as "hard."

The stipulation causing the Finns most anxiety was said to be a Russian demand for a 50-year lease of the Porkkala Naval Base on the Finnish Gulf. Stockholm reported that one well informed Finnish source said this demand embraced use of territory stretching inland from Porkkala to a point only eight miles from Helsinki.

This same source said Finnish troops already had begun operations against the Germans in northern Finland, but it was unknown whether actual fighting had developed. In some areas the Germans were said to be retiring.

The Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter said last night that the Finnish troops en route north were spurred on by resentment over reports that the Germans were burning farm buildings and villages. A Berlin broadcast acknowledged there had been some demolitions, but denied any "wanton burning" of Finnish property.

Czech Guerrillas Hit Rail Link

SEP 20 1944

LONDON, Sept. 19, (AP)—Czechoslovak guerrilla forces are slashing at a vital rail link connecting Berlin and Budapest, a communique said today. The attack is being made near Vrytky.

The patriot forces were reported to have destroyed five German tanks and three planes in a battle in the Nitra valley.

300,000 in Minsk Massacre

Russian Inquiry Reveals 100,000 Jews Killed, 10,000 Gassed

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (AP).—Russian newspapers today published a full-page report of an investigation committee that 100,000 Jews in the Minsk ghetto were tortured and killed during the German occupation, and 10,000 inmates of a Minsk concentration camp were asphyxiated by German "gas" wagons.

The committee declared that in another camp six miles outside Minsk 6,500 persons were killed and their bodies burned, while 10,000 were shot in trenches at a third point.

tinued functioning of gas, water and electric facilities, and added that all trains in Sjaelland stopped running at 6 P. M.

The Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter*, quoting Danish information unconfirmed from any other source, said the King, Queen Alexandrina and Crown Princess Ingrid were under siege by a marine detachment which sought to seize the castle.

Amalienborg is one of the royal palaces in Copenhagen.

Artillery Used By Germans

An earlier report from Halsingborg, on the Swedish coast across from Denmark, said Danish constabulary fought a fierce but uneven battle today in defense of the royal palace and killed at least 14 Nazis, but were subdued by light artillery.

The Danes were forced to surrender, this report said, and a number of Danish police officers fled to Sweden.

[The Nazi-controlled Copenhagen radio said the "incident" outside the royal palace resulted from a "regrettable misunderstanding" by the Danish guards who "thought the German detachment was going to disarm the sentries and take the King prisoner."

New Death Penalties Decreed

[The broadcast insisted, however, that the German forces had "no intention of disarming the King's lifeguards."]

In addition to seizing Government buildings, the Nazis decreed new death penalties as part of their drine, the Crown Prince and Princess are living," the agency said. "The bodies of 14 Germans were sprawled before the Dutch legation building."

The German-controlled Danish radio said the marines were fired on by the castle guards and in the fighting which resulted both sides suffered losses.

Immediately after the German coup at noon a general strike was called.

Control Seized By Ruse

The Germans employed a ruse in seizing the new control, staging a false air-raid alarm throughout the country and then moving into the Government buildings and police stations while the Danes were taking shelter. The Danish police force was dissolved immediately.

German police cars filled with heavily armed soldiers and Gestapo agents moved against the police stations throughout Denmark. Fighting began in scattered areas and despite the shooting civilians were reported to have assisted the police. Some stations, however, were taken quickly and the police disarmed and taken away in trucks to internment camps.

The Danish police corps was estimated at 12,000 strong.

Declaring a state of emergency in the tiny nation, the Nazis warned the Danes that their "patience" was at an end.

A proclamation broadcast over the Nazi-controlled Danish radio said the Germans could no longer tolerate the communistic conditions now prevailing in the country, and they accused the Danish police of creating this state of affairs at a time when the occupation forces were fighting for their existence. Therefore, the broadcast said, German troops were directed to exercise police supervision of the country.

Danish "Criminals" Blamed

The broadcast declared the Danish "criminals" had gained so much power that murder, sabotage and other crimes have for more than a year marked public life and "the nation was approaching bolshevism."

The occupation authorities pointed to last week's 48-hour general strike which was caused to protest the transfer of all prisoners in concentration camps in Denmark to Germany, as an example of the growing influence of the underground.

In announcing that German troops would assume all police functions, the proclamation said all opposition would be ruthlessly suppressed and that henceforth all Danes found in possession of firearms would be shot summarily and those who attempt to obstruct the new Nazi measures "will be punished strictly, in certain cases even with the death penalty."

Auto Traffic Banned

All automobile traffic, except vehicles used by doctors and milk companies, was banned in rural districts.

The Germans said they planned "no interventions" against the Danish civil government and that the measures taken with regard to the Danish police would be abolished "as soon as the normal state of security is restored in Copenhagen and in the provinces."

The Danes have been showing increased resistance to the Nazis who have drained the country of its rich dairy and agricultural products. They have been consistently sabotaging industrial objectives.

capital, including Parliament, and all police stations throughout the country in a lightning move shortly before noon.

The report said that the Germans staged a false air alarm over Denmark and, while citizens took shelter, the Nazis moved into the building. The Free Danish press service said the occupation order was issued at Gestapo (secret service) headquarters in Copenhagen three days ago.

Says Sentries Opened Fire.

The German radio in Denmark declared that sentries outside the Palace in Copenhagen opened fire on German Marines late today, several hours after the Nazis had occupied all public buildings and declared a "police state of

King Christian X And Queen Reported Besieged By Nazis

STURDEVANT

Stockholm, Sept. 19 (AP) — King Christian X of Denmark and his family were reported besieged in the Amalienborg Palace by German marines tonight, but there were indications that the nation-wide rioting resulting from Nazi seizure of Government buildings and police stations had ceased.

The Free Danish Press Service said an appeal had been made by the Free Danish Council asking all Danes to stop fighting but to continue a general strike until Thursday in protest against German dissolution of the Danish police force of 12,000 men.

Capital Reported Calm

As a result fighting was presumed to have stopped, and word from Copenhagen said the capital was calm tonight.

The Free Danes said the strike would be complete except for continued effort to crush growing Danish resistance.

Police Hold Ou. Four Hours

The struggle for the Copenhagen police headquarters was fierce, with the Danish constabulary holding out for four hours before succumbing, another report said.

[OWI quoting a Swedish radio report said three civilians were killed and 16 wounded in the fighting in Copenhagen.]

Violent fighting occurred when German marines attempted to storm Copenhagen's royal palace and Danish police resisted efforts of the Nazis to disarm them. Civilians were reported to have joined in the melee.

The Danish press service said 160 Danish policemen defended the palace against the marines.

"The Germans surrounded the entire area of the castle where King Christian, Queen Alexandrine and Crown Prince are living," the agency said. "The bodies of 14 Germans were sprawled before the Dutch legation building."

Danes Open Fire on Germans As Latter Try to Storm Palace

Violent Battle Is Fought in Copenhagen—Civilians Join in Fight on Nazis—General Strike On in Capital.

Stockholm, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Danish policemen gave battle to German naval troops who attempted to storm the Royal Castle of Amalienborg at Copenhagen today, and Danes and Germans were fighting in the capital and other places where the Nazis also tried to seize the police stations, the Danish Press Service reported.

A force of 164 Danish policemen defended the Royal Castle against a German naval detachment, the service said. King Christian X, the Queen, the Crown Prince and the Princess were in the castle.

A later dispatch tonight said that violent fighting occurred when German Marines attempted to storm the Palace and disarm the Danish guards. "The Germans surrounded the entire area of the castle" and (later) the bodies of fourteen Germans lay sprawled before the Dutch legation," the dispatch added.

Danish civilians aided the policemen fighting in the streets of the capital and in other Danish centers. A general strike was called in Copenhagen at 2 P. M.

Earlier dispatches said that the Germans had occupied all the Government buildings in the emergency" throughout the little kingdom.

In a broadcast recorded by the FCC, the enemy reported losses on both sides as the Germans returned the fire.

King Christian and Queen Alexandrine were said to have resumed residence in the Palace two weeks ago after an absence of a year and a half.

Earlier today, it was stated, the Gestapo pre-empted all police power in Denmark.

2,000 Allied Planes Batter Nazi Railyards

10 Heavy Bombers Are Missing, Probably Victims of Flak.

LONDON, Sept. 19. (AP)—Almost 2,000 Allied planes, including 700 Flying Fortresses, blasted seven of Germany's western front railyards today in some of the heaviest daylight raids of the war, and left the targets, through which the Nazis must funnel troops and materials, battered masses of wreckage.

Many Targets Hit

The Fortresses attacked Hamm, Soest, Coblenz and Dillenberg, all in Western Germany east of the Rhine River, and other unidentified rail targets in the same area. Industrial targets at Wiesbaden also were hit. At the same time medium bombers smashed at rail yards at Duren, Eshweiler and Merzenich.

Ten heavy bombers are missing, apparently victims of the intense flak, since no enemy fighters had challenged them. Incomplete reports showed that 26 German planes were downed during the day's complete operations which included widespread strafing in Holland and Germany.

Marshalling Yards Pounded

Marshalling yards at Hamm and Soest, two key junctions, were attacked by 700 Flying Fortresses with equal fighter escort, and a large force of medium bombers struck heavily at the rail yards of Eschweiler, Duren and Merzenich on the Cologne-Aachen railway.

All the yards were jammed with freight cars. Large fires, some of which shot flames hundreds of feet high, were reported by the crewmen, who carried out the mission in good weather. They said the yards were reduced to wreckage after tons of bombs were cascaded on warehouses, cars, roundhouses and repair sheds. Hamm and Soest have been struck before, but this was the first daylight assault against the other three junctions.

Hamm is about 80 miles east of the Dutch border, and Soest is about 15 miles farther to the southeast.

Hungary Targets Bombed

Flying Fortresses which dropped supplies to Warsaw patriots yesterday and flew on to Russian bases, bombed industrial targets in Hungary and northern Italy on the return trip to Italian bases today.

Liberators smashed at bridges at Krattovo and Mitrovica on the north-south rail line through Serbia which links Macedonia and Greece.

All through the day Thunderbolts, Lightnings and Mustangs supported reinforcement operations

of the Allied airborne army in the Netherlands, shepherding long aerial lines of troops and supplies from Britain.

The Allied fighters over the Netherlands and Germany dive-bombed and strafed enemy anti-aircraft batteries, which are being replaced and reinforced nightly, and also shot up German barracks and communications.

Follow Great Overnight Blow

The full-scale daylight operations followed a great overnight blow by the RAF against Bremerhaven, important North Sea German port of shelter for prewar liners and for torpedo boats and other naval craft.

In 20 minutes big Lancasters dropped more than 420 000 incendiary bombs on the port in what was described as the war's biggest fire raid.

Returning crewmen said they left the target blazing from end to end with holocausts that seemed to be out of control.

British night fighters at the same time hammered air fields along Germany's western borders while Mosquitos bombed Berlin again.

Total RAF losses for the night were four aircraft.

700 Forts Blast Hamm, Soest Rail Yards

SEP 20 1944

London, Sept. 19 (AP)—Around 700 Flying Fortresses attacked German rail yards at Hamm and Soest today, while other hundreds of Allied planes reinforced and supplied the airborne army invading Holland.

Hamm is on the main Berlin-Cologne trunk, just behind the pierced Siegfried Line. Soest is in the same general Rhenish Prussian area, 28 miles east of Dortmund.

Some 700 fighters escorted the bombers, making the armada 1,400 or more strong. The Lightnings, Mustangs and Thunderbolts strafed targets of opportunity on the way home. Both rail centers are important for supplying troops in northern Germany and Holland and both have been hit before by the RAF and USAAF.

420,000 Incendiaries

During the night, heavy British bombers rained 420,000 fire bombs on the German port of Bremerhaven, lighting it from end to end. Mosquitos attacked Berlin for the 179th time, using two-ton bombs.

The attack upon Bremerhaven, at the mouth of the Weber river 34 miles northwest of Bremen, was made by a powerful force of heavy bombers.

Visibility was good and the bombing was well concentrated," the Air Ministry declared.

Bremerhaven would be a logical debarkation point for German troops in the event of a withdrawal from Norway.

The attack upon Berlin, executed by swift Mosquitos carrying two-ton blockbusters, was the sixth raid on the German capital in a week. RAF night fighters and Intruder aircraft supported the bombers and shot up German airfields.

The Air Ministry listed total British losses in the overnight operations as four planes.

Road Transport Bombed

It was the 179th Allied attack on Berlin, which Reichmarshal Hermann Goering said would never feel a bomb. Mosquitos also attacked road transport and barge concentrations along the German-Netherlands border.

Sweeping in from the sea shortly after dark, big Lancasters covered the entire Bremerhaven area with incendiaries and crews said the port was left blazing from one end to the other.

The importance of Bremerhaven had doubled since a series of devastating attacks shut down the facilities of Emden, Germany's two great liners, the Europa and Bremen, have sought shelter there. The port also is known to be harboring submarines, motor torpedo boats, E-boats, R-boats and minesweepers.

Tirpitz Blasted Again By Big Lancasters

LONDON, Sept. 19. (AP)—A rain of 12,000 pound bombs was poured on the German 41,000-ton battleship Tirpitz in her Norwegian hideaway, the Air Ministry reported today.

The attack was made last Friday by big RAF Lancasters of the bomber command. Although unescorted, the bombers suffered no losses.

Visibility was excellent but an intense smoke screen made it difficult to assess results, a communique stated. It was the sixth attack on the ship lying in the Norweigian Fjord at Kaa.

Stockholm reports said the great ship was heavily damaged and and that at least 39 of the crew were killed and more than 100 injured.

TIRPITZ BOMBED BY R. A. F. PLANES

London, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—R. A. F. Lancasters blasted the German battleship Tirpitz with 12,000-pound bombs in a Norwegian fjord, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

The R. A. F. attack was made in a fjord near the northwest tip of Norway, the Air Ministry said. A smoke screen prevented observation of results. The attack was made shortly after noon last Friday without fighter cover and without loss, the bulletin said, and the 41,000-ton battleship's defenders were caught by surprise.

Stockholm newspaper reports to the Office of War Information said that the 10,000-ton German cruiser Admiral Hipper was sunk last Sunday at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia by Finnish aircraft and submarines.

Britain Enjoys Bomb-Free Day

LONDON, Sept. 19. (AP)—Southern England and the London area enjoyed another bomb-free daylight period today after flying bombs apparently launched from German planes over the North Sea caused at least 13 deaths during the early morning. Some of the victims were children recently returned from evacuation areas.

Return of persons who had left during the height of the robot blitz continued today, but on a reduced scale, as government officials protested that the menace was not yet ended.

People were warned afresh to go to shelters when alerts sounded. One of today's casualties was a woman who left a shelter and returned to her home. The shelter was buried by the collapsing house but her husband was dug out uninjured.

Public attention was called to the case of 5-year old Margaret Chumley, whose father, mother and two sisters and infant brother were killed when a bomb landed in their garden. The children had just returned from the Birmingham evacuation area. Margaret was saved only after four hours of digging which disclosed her wrapped in the arms of her mother, who was dead.

Robots Inflict New Casualties

SEP 20 1944

London, Sept. 19 (AP)—Robot bombs apparently launched from planes over the North Sea crashed down on London and Southern England early today, killing a number of women and children. Some of the victims had ignored Government appeals to remain at evacuation centers.

The attack was brief, but at least 13 were killed, nine at one place and four at another.

Warnings Repeated

Worried Government officials repeated warnings that it was idiotic for women and children to return.

Of one family named Chumley, only blonde 5-year-old Margaret remained alive today after a buzz-bomb landed in a garden. The bodies of her two sisters, an infant brother, mother and father were dug from the wreckage of the house. The sisters had just returned from evacuation.

Dover Guns In Action

Shortly before noon, big guns on the British Channel coast started throwing shells across the Strait of Dover. Warnings were sounded in Dover after 39 hours of freedom from German shelling.

The bomb attack came after a two-week's lull in which blackout lights have gone up.

This morning's attack came before dawn, the second in as many nights. The alert was brief. Among the dead were a young mother and baby.

Where the Germans are now launching the robots has not been learned. The fact that the recent attacks have included only a few bombs suggests they may have been loosed from aircraft. Some coastal areas still are held by the Germans, however, and there is said to be a possibility that the range of the robots may have been stepped up so that launching sites well inland could be used.

Jewish Brigade Is Being Formed

London, Sept. 19 (AP)—A Jewish brigade is being formed for active operation in a theater of war, the British War Office announced today.

The self-contained unit, consisting of infantry, artillery and auxiliary troops, is being formed at the request of the Palestine Jewish agency after years of efforts by Jewish organizations for such a force.

A part of the brigade will be made up of Palestine troops now in the British army. Others will be recruited, some probably from Jewish refugees now in England.

The Jewish agency said approximately 1,000,000 Jews are fighting in the various armies of the United Nations. More than 30,000 Palestinian Jews have volunteered, but while they have fought in many campaigns they have remained scattered and anonymous.

Formation of an all-Jewish brigade will meet the Jews' desire for national recognition. While it comes late in the war, it was said the new organization will serve as an acknowledgment of services.

Nazis Name Von Halt Sports Leader

London, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt, who was prominent in planning the 1936 Olympic games in Germany, has been named sports leader for the Reich by Heinrich Himmler, the Berlin radio announced today.

Von Halt succeeds Arno Breymeyer, who asked to be released for military service, said the broadcast.

3 German E-Boats Sunk

London, Sept. 19 (AP)—A naval skirmish 23 miles north of Dunkerque resulted in the sinking of three German E-boats last night, an Admiralty communique reported.

Borax Company Denies World Supply Monopoly

London, Sept. 19 (AP)—Borax Consolidated, Ltd., denied today that it and other companies monopolized the world supply of borax as charged in a Federal grand jury indictment in San Francisco.

A statement to the press said no such monopoly as alleged ever obtained since, at all times, there were numerous independent sources of supply of crude materials and refined products and competition has always existed in world markets.

It declared that Borax Consolidated, Ltd., and subsidiaries in Great Britain and the United States have assisted the war effort to the maximum.

The statement added that the companies had been controlled here by the Ministry of Supply and in the United States by ceiling prices.

Sweden Defends Neutrality

Is Silent on Allied Requests to Review Trade With Germany

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 19 (AP).—The Foreign Office withheld formal comment today on Allied notes asking Sweden to review its trade with Germany.

The newspaper "Aftonbladet" said editorially that the request seemed to cloak a more general desire that Sweden participate in the war, although without an express break wth Germany. "Just as surely as Swedes do not wish a Nazi victory, so also they do not want their neutrality policy abandoned," the newspaper added.

American Fifth Army 27 Miles From Bologna

SEP 20 1944

By Noland Norgaard

ROME, Sept. 19. (AP)—American Fifth Army troops brought the fighting front to within 27 miles of Bologna today after capturing three strategic Gothic line peaks in savage mountain fighting.

Important Center

Bologna is an important communications and industrial center in the central section of the Po valley.

The capture yesterday of 3,300-foot Monte Pratone, Monte Altuzzo and Monte Celli against the Nazis' best efforts to defend them was officially described as a "great success." The Americans, crawling over exposed slopes and pressing forward from rock to rock and through ravines, met extreme concentrations of artillery, mortar and small arms fire. One barrage of 2,000 shells was hurled at Americans at one point.

The action was described as one of the fiercest engagements of the Italian campaign. British and Indian troops under Lt. Gen. Mark Clark's command contributed materially to the success by flanking and pinching off some enemy emplacements.

Some 25 miles of mountainous terrain faces the advancing Fifth Army before it can emerge into the Po valley in this central sector. Yesterday's experience tells the Allies they can expect rugged passes and peaks fortified with dug-in positions, concrete emplacements, tank turrets buried for use as artillery, mine fields and extensive wire entanglements. The going is expected to be difficult and slow.

British in San Marino

On the Adriatic, where the Eighth Army is fighting toward Rimini, eastern doorway to the Po valley, British troops drove into the little republic of San Marino and advanced a mile toward San Marino City. Canadian forces pushed to a point three airline miles southwest of Rimini to the Ausa river, and there locked with the Germans in a heavy tank-supported battle.

San Martino fell to the Canadians after four days of relentless combat and the Nazi commander, Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring, must now decide if he can hold the approaches to Rimini or begin a bloody retreat across the flatlands of the Po Valley.

Driven Out Nine Times

Nine times the First Nazi Parachute Division drove the Canadians out of San Martino, but each time the North Americans reformed and smashed in again. Today, under relentless jabbing, the Nazis crumbled and the shadow of greater defeat hung over them.

British destroyers sailed boldly up to shell the Germans around San Martino, and the crunch of bombs being dropped in great weight from aircraft caused houses 10 miles from the front to creak and shake.

Heavy aerial support was given the ground forces everywhere. RAF bombers paved the way for a Greek advance to the northern edge of Rimini airfield by pinpointing pillboxes, one 1,000-pounder smashing a pillbox and its Panther tank turret only 400 yards ahead of the troops. The Greeks in their new position stood two miles from the outer fringes of Rimini.

Allied light naval craft continued attacks on the enemy's seaborne supply lines, sinking two additional lighters in attacks on convoys in the Gulf of Genoa.

5th Army Takes 3 Heights In Gothic Line

SEP 20 1944

Rome, Sept. 19 (AP)—Breaking

through formidable Nazi fortifications and scoring what was officially termed a "great success," American Fifth Army troops yesterday captured 3,300-foot Monte Partone, Monte Altuzzo and Monte Celli in the Gothic Line, 20 miles northeast of Florence.

The enemy was driven from these heights after one of the fiercest days of fighting in the entire Italian campaign, official field dispatches said.

British and Indian troops under Fifth Army command contributed materially to the American success by executing flanking movements.

Nazi Fire Is Heavy

The Germans opposed the attack with extreme concentrations of artillery fire. In one barrage, 2,000 shells were fired against the Americans. The Germans also made "maximum use of mortars and small arms," headquarters said.

Meanwhile British troops of the Eighth Army, beating back heavy enemy opposition, drove into the little republic of San Marino near the Adriatic coast.

San Marino's frontier was crossed at the town of Faetano, where the Marano river intersects the border. A bridgehead was established there and the British advanced one mile toward the city of San Marino itself.

Action Described

Describing the bitter action for the mountain positions, an official report said:

"In addition to most determined resistance by veteran German troops equipped with small arms and supporting weapons the Fifth Army force had to negotiate rugged mountain masses. Even the crests were fortified with dug-in positions and concrete pillboxes. Emplacements with tank turret tops also were encountered."

The entire area was interlaced with wire entanglements.

27 Miles From Bologna

The successful attack brought the Americans within 27 miles of Bologna, important communications and industrial center in the Po Valley. Most of the intervening terrain, however, is rough and well fortified.

The entire Fifth Army moved forward in pace with the American attack. Brazilians near the west coast drove on northward.

Embittered fighting, without substantial changes in the situation, continued near the Adriatic south of Rimini. West of San Marino, Canadians advanced to the Ausa river at a point about three airline miles southwest of Rimini in a heavy battle with enemy tanks and infantry.

Seesaw Battle

Seesaw fighting continued for San Marino itself.

Greek troops reached the northern edge of Rimini airfield, two miles from the edge of the city

RAF fighter-bombers paved the way for the Greek advance by pinpoint bombing of pillboxes surmounted by panther tank turrets.

Before crossing San Marino's frontiers, the British captured Monte Olivo and a wide ridge commanding the Ausa Valley.

Hit Hard From Air

The latest Eighth Army attacks toward Rimini and the major Allied goal—a breakthrough into the Po Valley—was accompanied by one of the heaviest day and night aerial offensives ever made on enemy defenses in Italy.

Ten separate striking forces of American Mitchell bombers made a six-hour attack on a heavily fortified area immediately northwest of Rimini yesterday. RAF medium and heavy bombers followed up last night, dropping 300 tons of bombs within five minutes on a zone three miles long and one mile wide.

Trial Of Caruso Opens In Rome

Rome, Sept. 19 (AP)—The trial of former Police Chief Pietro Caruso, which was disrupted just as it was about to start yesterday by the lynching of the principal state witness, will continue tomorrow in an improvised courtroom near the Regina Coeli prison.

Elaborate police precautions against another outbreak have been planned.

To insure an orderly trial—an issue on which the Bonomi Government may stand or fall—only a fifth of the spectators chosen by the six political parties represented in the Government will be permitted to attend along with representatives of the Italian, Allied and neutral press.

Allied Troops Put On Alert

All streets approaching the trial building will be blocked off and Italian police and public security agents will be stationed within the grounds, which are enclosed by a high iron fence.

Allied authorities, taking no chances on a repetition of yesterday's demonstration, have put Allied troops on the alert to be ready to step in if the Italians are unable to cope with another attempt at mob justice.

Should Allied military police be required to intervene to restore order, the action in effect would be a reimposition of Allied military government in Rome. The city was turned over to Italian jurisdiction on August 15, and a return of military government would create a situation which it is doubtful the Italian Government could survive.

Caruso was brought back to the Regina Coeli prison from the Palace of Justice at dawn today. It was learned from prison guards that prisoners—there are 2,000 in the big jail—rioted last night and the outbreak was curbed only after two were wounded. Some of the prisoners were arrested by and are being held for Allied authorities.

Allied Troops To Keep Order At Rome Trial

Rome, Sept. 19 (AP)—The trial of former Police Chief Pietro Caruso, postponed yesterday by the lynching of the principal state witness, is tentatively scheduled to start tomorrow under the eyes of Allied troops, who have been ordered to intervene at the slightest disturbance.

Col. Charles Poletti, former New York Governor, and Allied police authorities studied safety measures to prevent a repetition of the mob violence in which Donato Carretta, former vice director of the Regina Coeli jail of Rome, was beaten to death with oars after being mauled and thrown into the Tiber river.

Italian police did not intervene.

'Hitler Isn't A Rug Biter'

Rome, Sept. 19 (AP)—The following order by a Nazi political education officer of the German First Parachute Division was seized on the Italian front today:

"Officers must counteract with all possible means and with conviction assertions made by the enemy as well as even some of our own people that the Fuhrer goes mad with rage and when he is in that state he tears down curtains, bites the carpet in his rage and rolls in convulsions on the floor."

The order added that there are witnesses who know Adolf Hitler "is well above such a lack of control although that is a man in the street if he were exposed to the disappointments and grief which the Fuhrer has to bear would have gone under long ago."

Indian Division Regains Contact With Japanese

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, Ceylon, Sept. 19 (AP)—Troops of the Fifth Indian Division, after crossing the Manipur river, have regained contact with the Japanese in the Chin Hills sector of Burma and are driving along the last 20 miles to the enemy base at Tiddim, headquarters announced today.

Tiddim was the jump-off base for the Japanese drive last Winter into India. Artillery and warplanes supported the Indian division's push.

U. S. Mitchells raided Bhamo, starting large fires. Long-range Lightnings scored hits on the approaches of Okshitpin, 19 miles from Prome.

Beaufighters of the RAF were over south Burma, attacking power cables and road and river transport in the Bassein, Henzada and Rangoon areas.

Two Others, However, Score New Gains Toward Kweilin

Chungking, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Chinese said tonight they had driven the Japanese back 40 miles and recaptured the Hunan province town of Taoshien, 90 miles east of Kweilin, but other Japanese columns were reported only 40 miles southeast of the big Kwangsi province city.

North of Kweilin, the Chinese appeared to be resisting strongly. They claimed they had dislodged the Japanese from Tzeyuan and repulsed attacks on Paoching from three sides.

Seek To Split Forces

The Japanese, particularly in areas southeast of Kweilin, were making what seemed to be diversionary moves—apparently intended to weaken the Chinese even more by splitting their forces.

The Japanese continued, slowly but steadily, to shorten the gap in the line they are seeking to establish from Manchuria to the China Sea and there cut China in half. Enemy columns were reported pressing closer toward each other from the Yungming and the Waitsap areas, with the Chinese resisting but ineffectively. The Chinese high command's communique said reinforcements had joined the Japanese operating from Yungming.

Monsoon rains were restricting all activity in the battle for the Burma road, but the Chinese claimed to have gained slightly in their drives on the northern and the eastern outskirts of Lungling proper. They recently captured the old town of Lungling, just north of the base.

Fleeing Burma Japs Attacked

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 19 (AP)—The British 14th Army again caught up with the retreating Japanese 33d Division today in the Burma border area and pressed the attack with artillery support.

Artillery was brought up despite terrain conditions after Indian troops developed their crossings of the Manipur river. Advancing Allied forces also had air support, indicating a strong effort at covering the remaining 20 miles to Tiddim.

The Japanese were falling back without taking time to bury their dead. More than 200 bodies were found unburied during a 12-day period.

Allied planes again were out in all Burma attacking varied targets such as encampments and rivercraft in Arakan and similar targets on the Tiddim Road and in Chindwin. United States Mitchell bombers left large fires at Bhamo while Lightnings scored hits on the west and east approaches of Okshitpin, 19 miles east of Prome.

(In the battle for the Burma road monsoon rains restricted both air and ground activity, a dispatch from Chungking said. Chinese forces were reported to have made slight gains in their attack on the northern and eastern outskirts of Lungling proper from the recently captured old town just north of the Burma road base.)

CHINESE REPULSE ONE JAP COLUMN

Japs 40 Miles From Kweilin

Chungking, Sept. 19 (AP)—Forwardmost Japanese troops tonight were reported only about 40 miles from the vital key city of Kweilin, formerly the 14th United States Air Force's main base in eastern China.

The Chinese high command, in telling of the latest enemy gains, said the Japanese column heading by highway toward the Hunan-Kwangsi railway town of Hingan, 31 miles northeast of Kweilin, was only nine and one-half miles from that point.

Japs Near Kwanyang

Japanese threatening Kweilin from the east reached the suburbs of Kwanyang, 51 miles from their objective, but the Chinese claimed they drove the enemy troops back and forced them to retreat toward their base at Taohsien, 40 miles further east.

The Americans already have blown up and abandoned most of their extensive installations at Kweilin.

In Hunan province, the battle for Paoching, west of Hengyang, continued, with the Chinese claiming they had repulsed attacks from three sides.

Mindanao Hit By Mitchells

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Wednesday, Sept. 20 (AP)—Mitchell medium bombers started many fires in a raid on Japanese positions on Mindanao, in the southern Philippines, headquarters announced today.

General MacArthur's air arm resumed its attacks against the Philippines with blows at Buayan airdrome Sunday. The airdrome is on Sarangani Bay, near the southern extremity of Mindanao.

The Langoan airdrome in Dutch Celebes was battered with 145 tons of bombs. Three grounded planes were destroyed.

A third Japanese attempt to raid newly-invaded Morotai island in the Moluccas was repelled. One Japanese plane was downed. The first two raids were described as feeble and ineffective.

The sixth day of the invasion of Morotai island, northeast of the Japanese stronghold of Halmahera, still produced no report of any developing ground resistance. Patrols have been seeking Japanese who fled into the hills.

MARINES HOLD PELELIU COAST

Americans Control Approximately Southern Half

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 19 (AP)—Conquest by American marines of most of the eastern coastal area of Peleliu was announced today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' headquarters.

Japanese forces on Angaur, the smaller Palau island to the south of Peleliu, continue to occupy only two isolated pockets in the face of advancing 81st Division army troops.

Americans now hold approximately the southern half of Peleliu, where the Palau Islands invasion was launched last Thursday, and the northern three fourths of Angaur.

Occupy Peleliu Town

The communique announced the occupation of the town of Ngardololok in the northeast part of Peleliu.

Japanese were reported resisting stubbornly on Peleliu, from pillboxes and trenches and with mortar and artillery support.

[A dispatch from the flagship off Peleliu said fresh marines had been thrown into the fight.]

The Americans found 117 badly damaged Japanese planes on the Peleliu airstrip, including 77 single-engine fighters, 28 medium bombers, 8 light bombers and 4 transports. A navy spokesman said these planes were in addition to those previously announced as destroyed and they have not been included in any other compilation.

Make 2,000-Yard Thrust

The marines took Ngardololok after making a 2,000-yard push northeasterly yesterday.

In the Angaur campaign to the south, the 81st Division occupied the town of Saipan yesterday and pushed the Japanese into the Cape Medorom area, only about 1,000 yards deep.

One American LCI landing craft, equipped as a gunboat, struck a mine while firing rockets on Peleliu Sunday and sank in 20 minutes. Two of the crew were wounded but all crew members were rescued.

Bomb Warship Off Kuriles

Headquarters also told of additional bombings of Japanese positions from the Kuriles in the north to the Marshalls and Nauru.

Liberators bombed Shumushu Saturday in the Kuriles and Venturas strafed the personnel in a loaded boat and attacked a warship, possibly a destroyer, east of Paramushiro. The planes shot down one intercepting Japanese fighter. All planes returned.

A single American plane attacked Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands Saturday night.

Japs Shackle Rearguard In

Peleliu Fight

Retreating Japs Chain Defenders to Posts In Yanks' Path.

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—American Marines, advancing against stubborn enemy resistance, have won control of most of the eastern coastal area of Peleliu island in the Palaus, the Navy reported tonight.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, Sept. 19.—Japanese defenders of Peleliu island in the Palaus, leaving some troops shackled to their posts, fought grimly in retreat today under the merciless pressure of modern three-dimension warfare—from the land, sea and air.

Enemy Dislodged

American Marines dislodged the enemy, individually and in groups, from honeycombed coral ridge positions. It was the toughest fight of the three invasions flanking the southern Philippines.

While this fierce battle raged on Peleliu, doughboys of the Aemrican 81st Army Division speeded their conquest on Angaur island, just south of Peleliu. Enemy opposition there was mild in comparison. Rapid progress indicated an early domination of the islet covering about three square miles.

No Morotai Ground Resistance

The third invasion—on Morotai island in the Moluccas only 300 miles south of the Philippines—still had failed to arouse ground resistance. Gen Douglas MacArthur reported that strong patrols of his forces on Morotai had pushed ahead in search of the Japanese defenders who fled to the hills at the sight of the invading armada.

With more than half of the Peleliu garrison killed in the first three days, and the enemy's artillery knocked out, the struggle for the island approached a climax. Leif Erickson, Associated Press war correspondent aboard the American flagship off Peleliu, reported American losses in action were light. He based his statement on a report by Maj. Gen. William Rupertus, the Marine commander.

Booby Trapped Bodies

As the Marines fought for possession of a strategic ridge in the heart of Peleliu's defenses they encountered booby traps made from the bodies of fallen Japanese officers.

The Japanese still were using mortars in their futile effort to halt the Marines. There had been no sacrificial banzai counterattacks, apparently indicating the enemy intended to fight it out in fixed positions.

Palau Attacks Gain Momentum

Japanese Dead Are Put at 5543 as Yanks Advance on Peleliu and Angaur.

Pearl Harbor, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—American drives on Peleliu and Angaur islands in the southern Palaus gained momentum today as the Japanese showed signs of weakening under the terrific attack that cost them 5,543 dead in the first four days' fighting.

The Peleliu airdrome, one of the biggest and best of all the captured Japanese fields, was being used by American planes. To the northward the First Marines pushed ahead across tough coral ridges, after capturing the island's main town, Asias, two adjacent villages and an offshore islet. The Japanese were falling back.

On Angaur Island, six miles southward, the Eighty-first (Wildcat) Division speeded up its lightly opposed advance. The infantrymen captured Saipan town, the principal settlement, with its artillery-wrecked phosphate refinery, once vital for Japan's explosives, and the largest railroad yard in Oceania. The capture of the town meant that the Army spearheads had pushed southward more than half the length or Angaur. The Japanese apparently were withdrawing to the extreme tip for a final stand. Their dead through Sunday had totaled forty-eight.

A Navy communique said that for the same period Japanese killed on Peleliu totaled 5,495. By contrast, 2,400 Japanese were buried on Guam in the first four days of that campaign, the total eventually rising to over 14,000. Field dispatches from Peleliu said that the American casualties were light.

Look for Japs on Morotai.

On Morotai Island, 375 miles south of Davao, the Southwest Pacific forces continued to scout for the disappearing Japanese garrison. Two light aerial attacks, the first counter-blow against that islet, were reported and two of the attacking planes were shot down. Carrier-based American aircraft made their heaviest assault on adjacent Halmahera Island, source of potential Japanese reprisal attacks, flying 150 sorties on Friday. Neutralization raids also continued against the Dutch Celebes, to the southwest.

Two light Japanese air thrusts also were made against the Peleliu airdrome. The field was repaired by Sea-Bees while a mile northward Marines fought for the razor sharp ridges of 200-foot high Umorbrogol Mountain, key to the Japanese defense system. Midget Cubs, used for artillery reconnaissance, took off from the field for the first time today.

The terrain across which the Marines are fighting is described as the meanest they have encountered in the Pacific.

What the Enemy Says.

London, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—In a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press today, the Tokyo radio said that the American losses thus far on Peleliu totaled 6,500 dead and fifteen large ships sunk. The claim was entirely without supporting evidence from other sources.

The enemy said that the Americans lost one cruiser, one destroyer, one submarine, one minesweeper and one craft of an unknown type sunk and more than sixty landing craft, 150 tanks and twenty-six planes destroyed. Bitter hand-to-hand fighting was in progress north of the airdrome, Tokyo continued.

Bulldozers Aid In Invasion Of Angaur Isle

By Elmont Waite

With United States Assault Forces on Angaur, Palau Islands, Sept. 18 (AP—Delayed)—Bulldozers and bullets are playing equal parts in the steadily advancing invasion of this little island by the 81st Army Division.

By late afternoon today, American troops controlled firmly the northern third of Angaur, southernmost island of the Palau group.

Front lines were about straight across the island, just north of the town of Saipan. The advance has been hampered as much by shell-torn jungle as by the feeble and sporadic Japanese resistance, said Col. James C. Short, Texas-born chief of staff of the division.

Colonel Swings A Pick

Colonel Short was swinging a pick to enlarge his headquarters foxhole in the thick of a jungle clump.

Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller, using a broom in an adjoining crater, reported that separate spearheads from the northeast and east beachheads had joined this morning and had been meeting only sporadic fire as they wheeled to drive southward. Bulldozers have cleared a road between the two beaches.

Snipers crept through the American lines during the night, nearly to the beachheads, then climbed trees and fired sporadically after daybreak. They were shot down with only a few Yank casualties resulting.

A few Japanese still were hidden in pillboxes behind the invading lines, but they were being cleaned out.

Noble Howell, Fort Worth, Texas who had been sleeping in a shallow hole beside his bulldozer, stuck up his head to describe the kind of work engineers have been doing.

"I pulled one medium tank out of the sea yesterday," he said, "and we have been plowing a path for them to move frontward through this mess of busted trees and rocks."

Bulldozers completed roads up from the beachheads yesterday, the first day of the invasion, and the road system has been expanded steadily under difficult conditions.

Foe Apparently Fleeing

The general described the first day's action as more a skirmish than a battle. He said the enemy apparently was fleeing to the southern section of the island where casualties—at least Japanese casualties—are expected to mount.

Meanwhile, small groups of Americans are edging their way through a thick tangle of vines and pandanus and papaya trees. Back on the beachheads the traffic is terrific, with scores of boats waiting to unload. An occasional jeep brings a wounded soldier back to the beach.

Officers Chain Japs To Posts In Palaus

By Leif Erickson

[Representing the ~~Combined~~ Allied Press]

Aboard United States Flagship Off Peleliu Island, Palau, Sept. 19 (AP)—The United States Marines fought northward on Peleliu today, through tough honeycomb coral ridge positions where desperate Japanese commanders had shackled their own soldiers, hand and foot, in observation posts and small caves.

Falling back on the fifth day of the battle, under relentless bombing, shelling and ground assault pressure, the callous Nipponese made booby traps of the bodies of their dead officers.

Heat Is Exhausting

While the First Marine Division veterans grimly struggled in exhausting heat to crack a ridge in the heart of Peleliu's defense elements, the 81st Army Division speeded up its advance on Angaur Island, six miles southward.

The spearhead of the army forces captured the large phosphate refinery in Saipan town which produced a critically important part of Japan's raw material for explosives.

In the drive for the refinery, which was wrecked by the navy carrier force strike last March 31, the Wildcat Division swept over the largest railyard in the islands of Pacific Oceania.

Jap Airfield Is Used

The switching yard is the hub of narrow-gauge lines branching out to the island's phosphate diggings.

The first American planes took off today from the Peleliu airdrome, capture of which was announced Friday (United States time). They were midget Cubs, flying artillery observation.

The strip is one of the best and biggest Japanese airfields the Americans have captured.

The bodies of Japanese tied in observation posts and caves were found by the front battalion of Col. Lewis (Chesty) Puller's First Marine Regiment.

Booby Traps On Bodies

Puller said the helpless Japanese soldiers had been shackled in the caves to make sure they would stick to the death at their posts.

The colonel's men, clambering up the gullies, also encountered the bodies of Japanese officers to which booby traps had been rigged.

Through the first four days of the Peleliu battle Maj. Gen. William Rupertus, commander of the First Marine Division, reported 5,495 Japanese dead were counted against light American losses.

The increasing pace of marine advances show the Japanese have been weakened sorely by their great losses.

Artillery Knocked Out

Nipponese artillery, which spread a harassing fire across most American sectors, now has been knocked out. But the Japanese still are employing their mortars.

Full-scale banzi counterattacks by the Japanese have been absent in the Peleliu battle. The enemy apparently elected to stand until killed at prepared positions in one of the meanest battle terrains the marines have encountered.

An estimated 40,000 Japanese remain on Koro, Babelthuap and other northern Palau islands. They are powerless to reinforce Peleliu and Angaur since the American fleet controls the sea and air.

Japanese Sneak Into Foxholes, Killed

Aboard U. S. Flagship Off Peleliu Islands, Sept. 18 (AP—Delayed)—Infiltrating Japanese utilize stealth and the rugged terrain to menace the marines on Peleliu by dark.

A marine, wounded by a grenade at a ridge where the enemy had formidable blockhouse and pillbox defenses, said the Japanese sneaked into the Americans' foxholes last night and marines killed two of them with trench shovels in hand-to-hand struggles.

Raided, Japs Report

New York, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Tokyo radio announced today that Allied planes had attacked a Japanese base in northern Sumatra, the city of Davao in the Philippines and Koror Island, in the Palau group north of invaded Peleliu and Anguar islands yesterday.

Details were few in the domestic transmissions, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission. There was no Allied confirmation of the reports.

Two Raiders Claimed

Forty carrier-based bombers were said to have attacked the Japanese base in northern Sumatra, which was not identified by name. Two of the raiders were declared shot down "by simultaneous firing of rifles of our infantry units."

Davao, on the east coast of Mindanao, was the target of 50 bombers and fighters, including Liberators and Lightnings, the Tokyo radio said.

A hundred carrier-based planes were reported to have attacked Koror Island.

Isle Evacuated, Japs Say

An earlier Tokyo broadcast said that the Japanese navy had completed evacuation of civilians from the Palau Islands, now being invaded by United States forces.

The broadcast said the evacuation convoy included cruisers and destroyers escorted by planes.

Another Tokyo broadcast recorded by the Associated Press in London asserted that American losses thus far in the invasion of Peleliu Island totaled 6,500 dead and 15 large ships sunk. The claim was entirely without supporting evidence from other sources.

150 Tanks Claimed

The Tokyo broadcast declared that the Americans lost one cruiser, one destroyer, one submarine, one minesweeper and one craft of an unknown type sunk and more than 60 landing craft, 150 tanks and 26 planes destroyed.

The broadcast added that bitter hand-to-hand fighting was in progress north of the airdrome and said that "the enemy still is landing reinforcements."

Tokyo Reports Allied Raids

The Tokyo radio announced yesterday that Allied planes had attacked Monday a Japanese base in northern Sumatra, the city of

Sumatra Base

Davao in the Philippines and Koror Island, in the Palau group north of invaded Pelelliu and Anguar Islands.

Ingram Returning to U. S.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Vice-Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, commander of the Fourth United States Task Fleet in the South Atlantic, left Recife yesterday with Jefferson Caffery, American Ambassador to Brazil, en route to the United States.

Europe.

Delegations here from the invaded nations are opposed to spending any of their slim government money for transportation to send Germans home. The job, they feel, should be done by UNRRA. The motion seems certain to pass.

At a meeting called by Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, yesterday and attended by all the Latin-American delegates, the problem of relief to Italy was discussed.

Opposed At First

Acheson has opened the subject here on behalf of the United States and backed by the British.

The move to aid "ex-enemies," as Italy is now ranked, was voted down at the first UNRRA conference by a coalition of European and Latin-American votes.

UNRRA Considers Aiding Refugees To Return

SEP 20 1944

Montreal, Sept. 19 (AP) — The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, it was disclosed today, is considering possible ways and means of helping to repatriate the thousands of European refugees in the United States and othern Western Hemisphere nations.

Their plight was passed over by the UNRRA at its first conference almost a year ago, when the problem of the 20,000,000 people who have been forcibly shifted around in Europe by the Germans was a major consideration.

The latter still are a major worry, but the UNRRA also has placed on its current agenda the matter of "displaced persons located in territory which has never been occupied by the enemy." This includes all the neutral nations of Europe and all the Western Hemisphere from Canada to Argentina.

Many Political Refugees

Large numbers of these refugees left home for political reasons before the war broke and others fled ahead of the advancing German armies.

Many of them still have money. Many have found jobs in their lands of haven. But many will be without funds when the war ends. It is the job of helping these last which the UNRRA may take on as a new responsibility, say United Nations legal experts here.

These experts also are asked to iron out a second "displaced person" tangle through the agenda adopted by the conference. It concerns "the responsibility of UNRRA for assistance in the return of intruded displaced persons of enemy and ex-enemy nationality."

Germans In Stolen Homes

That means the Germans who have been moved into stolen homes of Danes, Belgians, Czechs, Poles, Latvians, etc. The experts here feel that most of these "intruded" people may return to Germany before UNRRA begins to operate in

Army Transport Plane Missing Over Alaska

Anchorage, Alaska, Sept. 19 (AP). United States Army authorities at Alaska department headquarters announced here tonight that an army transport plane with 16 passengers and three crew members aboard had been reported missing on a flight between Anchorage and Fairbanks.

They said the plane left Anchorage early yesterday and had been reported over Talkeetna. Names of the passengers are being withheld

ATC Plane Missing in Alaska

EDMONTON, Alberta, Sept. 19 (AP)—Officials here of the Alaskan Division, United States Air Transport Command, said tonight a transport plane reported missing on a flight between Anchorage and Fairbanks in Alaska, had been identified as belonging to that command. A trapper reported hearing a plane crash near Lane Creek, forty miles southeast of Mount McKinley. Planes from Fairbanks, Alaska, were searching the mountainous area for traces of the missing craft.

Ex-Reichstag Members Arrested By Himmler

NEW YORK, Sept. 19. (AP)—The British radio today quoted "information from Stockholm" as saying that Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler had arrested former members of the Reichstag and the Prussian parliament who held seats before 1930, in addition to Baron Konstantin Von Neurath, former minister of foreign affairs; Otto Meisner, president of the Reichs Chancellery under the Nazis, and Werner Von Rheinbaben, former secretary of the foreign office and a friend of Gustav Stressemann.

The BBC French-language broadcast, recorded by the Office of War Information, said themen arrested were former Socialists, Social Democrats and members of the Catholic Party of the Rhineland and the Ruhr.

"The Catholic Bishop of Munster is said to have been placed under house arrest," the broadcast added.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

September 19, 1940.—German planes make thirteenth consecutive night raid on London; Major-Gen. Bruce Hay and wife killed by bomb. British ships and planes bombard Italians in Sidi Barrani.

29 MORE JAP SHIPS SUNK BY U. S. SUBS

Navy Also Announces Loss Of Three American Craft

SEP 20 1944

American marines control about half of Peleliu Island....*Page 4*

Washington, Sept. 19 (AP)—The biggest haul to date by American submarines was announced today by the navy, which said 29 more Japanese vessels—including three warships—have been destroyed.

At the same time, it was disclosed that three American ships—a submarine, mine sweeper and transport—have been lost, all presumably in the Pacific.

Apparently there was no loss of life aboard the submarine, the 1,525-ton Flier. Casualties were described as "very small" on the mine sweeper Perry lost off Palau while no one was injured or killed when the transport Noa sank after a collision.

Silent On Details

Wording of the navy's brief communique announcing loss of the Flier indicated strongly that the submarine was part of a naval force attacking the Japanese, possibly in the western Pacific Marianas, that she was damaged severely, and that her crew of approximately 65 officers and men may have been picked up by other American craft.

But the navy declined to answer any questions about the Flier's loss except to say that her skipper, Commander John Daniel Crowley, of Springfield, Mass., is a survivor.

The mine sweeper Perry, the navy reported, was lost in action during the present operations in the Palau Islands. She was commanded by Lieut. William N. Lindsay, Jr., son of William N. Lindsay, of New Haven, Conn., who is listed as a survivor, and carried a crew of about 120 officers and men.

Collided With Destroyer

The transport Noa sank after a collision with an American destroyer in the Pacific. She carried a crew of about 120 under Lieut. Com. Henry Wallace Bond, Beachwood, N. J.

The sinking of 29 enemy vessels raised to 931 the number of Japanese craft of all types sunk or damaged by United States submarines since the war started.

In addition to two destroyers and an escort vessel, the latest bag of sinkings included 23 cargo or transport craft and three tankers.

Loss Of Two Ships Revealed By Navy Dept.

Minesweeper Perry And Auxiliary Transport Noa Are Victims.

SEP 20 1944

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, (AP)—Loss of the minesweeper Perry in action against the Japanese at Palau—the first ship lost in the campaign to capture that enemy island group—was announced by the Navy today.

At the same time the Navy reported loss of the auxiliary transport Noa "in the Pacific" as a result of a collision with a United States destroyer.

There were only light casualties in the loss of the Perry. All members of the crew of the Noa were rescued.

Both ships were converted destroyers. Each carried a normal complement of about 120 officers and men.

Concerning the Perry, the Navy said only that she went down as a result of enemy action off the Palau Islands.

However, it was assued that the big minesweeper, commander by Lt. William N. Lindsay, Jr., a survivor, could have been hit by enemy shells fired from the shore duringthe initial phases of the Palau invasion.

The Noa was commanded by Lt. Comdr. Henry Wallace Boud, whose wife lives in Beachwood, N .J.

The Perry, 1,190 tons, was built at the Mare Island, Calif., Navy Yard and was launched in 1921.

The Noa, also 1,190 tons, was built at Norfolk, Va., and launched in 1919.

Committee to Seek Break With Spain

Washington, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Formation of a national organization to work for severance of diplomatic relations with Spain was announced today by Representative Coffee (D.-Wash.), who has introduced legislation urging such action.

Mr. Coffee said the organization, to be known as the American Committee for Spanish Freedom, would have headquarters at 299 Madison avenue, New York city.

"We want," he declared in a statement, "to put an end to this hypocrisy of fighting Fascism and at the same time doing business with its chief exponent, Franco of Spain."

Syria, Lebanon Recognized

SEP 20 1944

Washington, Sept. 19 (AP)—The United States recognized the Governments of Syria and Lebanon today, and President Roosevelt nominated George Wadsworth, a career diplomat, of Buffalo, N. Y., to be the first American Minister to the two former French mandates.

Secretary of State Hull, terming American recognition of their independence a matter of gratification to this Government, added:

"I am confident that the free nations of Syria and Lebanon will play a helpful part in the cooperative ... of international peace and progress which lies before us."

He said terms of the 1919 League of Nations mandate recognized the right of the two countries to eventual independence and added that French cooperation in bringing it about had been of great assistance.

Wadsworth has been diplomatic agent at Beirut and Damascus and has held State Department posts in Constantinople, Sofia and Cairo.

30. 24 — 18927

Ball, Burton Endorse Force to Keep Peace

Would Permit International Peace Organization to Use U. S. Armed Forces to Quell Aggression Without Awaiting Specific Congressional Sanction in Each Case.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. (AP)—Senators Ball (R-Minn) and Burton (R-Ohio) endorsed today the idea of permitting an international peace organization to use United States armed forces to quell aggression without awaiting specific congressional sanction in each case.

Debate Would Slow Action

Ball told the Senate that debate would slow congressional action so much that a declaration of war or a resolution authorizing use of our forces could not be approved in less than a month.

Without naming them, Ball asserted that there were three senators "who could and would stop it for at least a week, and we all know it."

"While Congress debated and other nations waited for us to act, the aggressors would move, their conquests would be made and the council and we would then face the task of ousting the conqueror instead of stopping his aggression."

Adds Nothing to Danger

Burton contended that as long as the peace organization provides only for automatic enforcement of surrender or peace treaty terms, "it adds nothing to the danger of our position" and improves teamwork in keeping the peace.

"Practically every man in our armed forces if given the chance," he said, "would insist that some plan of action be provided so that the United Nations of tomorrow could promptly and effectively extinguish the next threat of war at an early, instead of a late stage of conflagration."

Foreign policy also came in for review by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) and Shipstead (R-Minn).

Holding Armistice Terms

Taft, holding in his hand the text of the armistice terms granted Romania by Russia, the United States and Great Britain, told his colleagues he could not agree that this country should approve a peace treaty embracing "any kind of settlement."

There have been news reports, he said, that Secretary Hull reserved comment on an agreement transferring Transylvania to Romania, pending study of the armistice terms.

"I presume the United States has approved Romania having Transylvania," Taft said, "and it is not encouraging to hear that the secretary of state did not know about it."

Senator Shipstead (R-Minn) told the Senate that President Roosevelt's policies had been "of great importance" in the rise of the Axis powers since 1932.

He declared that when Roosevelt campaigned in 1932 "he came out emphatically against the League of Nations," but that now he says "we are expected to rely primarily upon the armed forces of a World Council dominated by the spokesmen of three great powers."

Senator Hatch (D-NM) quickly challenged Shipstead's views, declaring he resented "any statement or implication that the President is responsible in any way for the development of the mighty power of the German military machine, or that he is responsible for the war."

SEP 20 1944

U. S. Heroes: 105 Dead Japs In Area Yank Defended

SEP 20 1944

Washington, Sept. 19 (AP)—The War Department announced today the posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Sergt. Troy A. McGill, 30-year-old cavalryman from Oklahoma who fought to hold a vital position on Los Negros Island in the Admiralty group against a fanatical attack after all of his squad except one had been killed or wounded.

The department told of his heroism thusly:

McGill led his squad of eight men in defense of a revetment under attack by 200 drink-crazed Japanese troops. After six of his men had been put out of action, he ordered the remaining soldier in his squad to the rear.

Charged With Empty Gun

The sergeant held the position alone, firing his rifle until it failed to function, then charged out of the revetment and used his rifle butt to club the enemy in hand-to-hand combat until he was killed.

McGill's action was a decisive factor in turning back the Japanese attack which threatened the important Momote airstrip on Los Negros Island.

When the fighting had subdued, 105 Japanese dead were found around the position which he had defended with his life.

Sister To Receive His Medal

Presentation of the award will be made Thursday to his sister, Mrs. Bertie M. Fowler, of Ada, Oklahoma.

Another sister and two brothers are in the service.

They are Pfc. Edna Mae McGill Grossman, WAC, who is stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia; Private James H. McGill, who recently went overseas, and Petty Officer P. A. McGill, stationed at the Yard Craft Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Favors Free Trips To Graves Abroad

Washington, Sept. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt was quoted in the House today as pledging "my complete support" of legislation for Government-financed trips to foreign graves for near relatives of servicemen killed abroad.

Democratic Leader McCormick, of Massachusetts, read to the House a letter the President sent him on September 15. In it, Mr. Roosevelt said he believed it would be "desirable" for Congress to consider such legislation at the "appropriate time."

"Such a proposal will have my complete support," the President wrote.

House Okays Bill To Let WAVES Serve Abroad

Washington, Sept. 19 (AP)—Legislation to permit WAVES, women marines and SPARs, the petticoat components of the navy, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, to serve outside the United States was passed by the House today and sent to the White House.

However, only those who volunteer for service in Hawaii, Alaska or the "American area" outside the continental limits may be so assigned.

The legislation does not change existing laws barring assignment of the women to foreign service.

litical committees, "the Kiwanis, the Elks, the Democrats, the Republicans, the ministerial associations and so forth."

The House committee announced that the committee for constitutional government, founded by Publisher Frank E. Gannett of Rochester, N. Y., had decided to withhold a list of its contributors on the ground that it is not engaged in politics and therefore not "within the purview" of the House committee.

Rep. Anderson (D-NM), chairman of the later group, said subpoenas would be issued for the information, with particular attention to the details of a drive which collected more than $100,000 in Texas.

Paper Salvage committee, has included Yalesville in its plans for collecting scrap paper and cardboard next Sunday, Sept. 24. Trucks will traverse the following routes and pick up any paper that is made available by 10 a.m. Residents are urged to tie their paper in bundles and leave it on the roadside, or curb, on any of these routes:

Turnpike to Church street; Church street to New Place; New Place to Hill; West on Hill to dead end and return to High; East on High to Cottage; East to Cottage to Turnpike; Turnpike to Church street; West on Church to Brown's Pond and return to Pleasant; North on Pleasant to Gerald's avenue; Gerald's avenue to Hanover street; North on Hanover street to Bailey avenue; Hanover street between Gerald's avenue and Church street.

Jailed and Fined

Lieut. Richard Barry and Officer Edward Loughlin of the local policeon Monday brought back to Wallingford James W. Kendall, 44, of Parker Farms, and Francis Shea, 41, of Cambridge, Mass., on a charge of theft of a car. Martin Galko of Parker Farms district, notified police his car was stolen on Sunday night and a message over the police teletype brought forth the arrest of the two men at Pelham, N. Y.

Kendall was fined $25 and given 60 days in jail on the theft charge yesterday in the borough court and Shea had his case discharged.

Harry Ginsberg of Westbourn Parkway, Hartford, was arrested last night on a charge of speeding by State Police Officer Alex Hostab, who clocked him at 60 miles an hour on Colony street.

Briefs

Members of P.N.A. are asked to furnish the names of family members in the service to the P.N.A. Christmas committee, so that boxes may be mailed out febore Oct. 15.

State Guard will drill tomorrow night at 8 p. m. at the State Armory. Anyone interested in joining the Guardsmen is asked to report to Captain Carl W. Hartmann for an interview Thursday night.

North Main P.T.A. will meet tomorrow afternoon at the school to act on the resignation of Miss McKenna.

A daughter was born Monday at Meriden Hospital to Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Anderson of 30 Bristol street. The father is in the U. S. Army.

Harold Joseph Maddocks, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold J. Maddocks of 143 North Colony street, has entered the University of Chicago. He will take a pre-medical course.

The next meeting of American Legion and auxiliary of the second district will be held Wednesday, Oct. 11, at 8 p. m. in Grange hall, Center street.

Browder Speaks For Chinese Communists

SEP 20 1944

Tells House Investigating Committee Chinese War Effort to Continue to Go Downhill Until Communists Are Recognized—Admits Communists in All Parties.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. (AP)—Earl Browder, in defense of Communism, told a House committee today that the Chinese war effort would continue to go "downhill" until the Allies recognize that the Communists represent that nation's most potent force against the Japanese.

Views Elicited

Browder, Communist candidate for president in 1936 and 1940, testified before the House campaign expenses committee. His views on Communism abroad, as well as in the United States, were elicited by the questioning of Rep. Brown (R-Ohio) on the difference between Communism and Fascism.

Browder said that in all the countries liberated from Fascism, Communists immediately were taken into the new government.

"That's the best rule of thumb on the significance of Communism as opposed to Fascism," Browder asserted.

Active in Many Sectors

Asked if his group is linked with the CIO Political Action Committee, Browder said some Communists are active in the CIO-PAC but some also are active in AFL po-

FDR Names Sawyer Belgian Ambassador

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Charles Sawyer, Democratic national committeeman from Ohio, has been picked by President Roosevelt as United States ambassador to newly liberated Belgium, it was learned today.

Sawyer, a Cincinnati lawyer, would be a newcomer in the diplomatic service. He was a Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio in 1938.

It is not known how soon his name will be put before the Senate for confirmation, but American diplomatic officials are anxious to speed reopening of the American embassy in Brussels.

It was also learned that the President has drawn up a list of names for ambassadorial posts in other liberated capitals, including career diplomat appointees as well as others new to foreign service.

New Flame Thrower Used in Solomons

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Details of the new jungle flame gun, capable of throwing a burning mass of jellied oil "much farther" than the 60 yard range of previous types, were announced today by the Army's chemical warfare service.

The gun, dubbed "the atomizer," obtains its range through tremendous pressure. The jellied oil spatters and clings to the target and the gun is so accurate that troops training for its use practice on regular rifle ranges.

The gun was given its initial test under jungle conditions in the Solomon Islands last July. It is being produced by the Monroe Ordnance Company of Rochester, N. Y., the Beattie Manufacturing Company of Little Falls, N. Y., and the Sedgley Manufacturing Co. of Philadelphia.

Describing another of its new weapons, the flame throwing tank, the service said it is an "armored blow torch used for the demoralization and destruction of enemy infantry who can not be effectively reached with other tank weapons."

LEGION URGES ARMY CONTROL OF JAPS IN U. S.

Also Demands Immigration Be Halted After War to Reduce Our Jobless.

WOULD DEPORT SUBVERSIVES

Also All Nazi and Japanese War Prisoners—Green Defends Labor's Strike Record.

SEP 20 1944

Chicago, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—The American Legion urged today that control of the Japanese in this country be shifted from civilian authority to the Army, and demanded that aliens with records of subversive activities be returned to their home lands after the war.

The organization's annual convention adopted a resolution to this effect submitted by its Americanism committee.

The approved statement advocated that all immigration be halted after the war until the number of unemployed in the United States drops to the 1,000,000 mark.

The convention went on record for deportation of German and Italian war prisoners when hostilities cease, and suggested a law to prohibit an alien from speaking over the radio for or against any candidate for public office. It also spoke for continuation of a congressional committee on un-American activities.

Green Defends Labor.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, asserted before the convention that wartime strikes have been very few and far between.

"Certainly," he added, "there have been strikes but . . . they have not materially affected the war program. Furthermore, in so far as American Federation of Labor unions are concerned, they have been local, unofficial and of brief duration."

As victory approaches, he said, "organized labor is becoming increasingly concerned over the necessity of developing a nation-wide post-war program which will provide jobs for all and offer full economic opportunities for the millions of service men who will return to civilian life."

Hull Asks Unity.

Secretary of State Hull, in a message to the convention, called for "unity at home in support of effective policies of international co-operation" to prevent future warfare. He asserted that the veterans could perform a service second only to that they rendered in world war I by mobilizing American public opinion in support of a united effort to prevent breaches of the peace in the period ahead.

The legionnaires went into the second session of their annual gathering pondering news from high ranking war leaders of blows to be struck against the Axis.

From Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, the Legion heard that the conquest of the Philippines would be the job of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific forces, with the Navy supporting and protecting the campaign.

From Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, they heard that the aerial arm had been built up to carry air warfare into the very heart of Germany and Japan, and that the Army long had been planning an all-out punch at the Japs.

Both addressed Legion members last night—Gen. Arnold in person and Admiral Nimitz by radio—after Gen. George C. Marshall, the Army's Chief of Staff, had disclosed that sixty American divisions had reached the fighting fronts and that eight more would sail this month.

Medal for Henry Ford.

The Legion's Distinguished Service Medal was presented today to Henry Ford, the motor manufacturer, by Past National Commander John R. Quinn of California, who paid tribute to Mr. Ford's years of efforts in behalf of veterans' rehabilitation and employment of disabled veterans.

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, said unity of the nations of the Western Hemisphere was essential to the security of our country in time of war, and to its prosperity in time of peace. He stated, in a prepared address, that the American nations can enjoy a period of unparalleled growth "if we provide clear-cut leadership to maintain the solidarity of the Americas and to dispel uncertainty and fear as to the future of this hemisphere."

SEP 20 1944

30. 24 — 18929

'Be Ready to Quit' War Agencies Told

Roosevelt Notifies Agencies to Be Ready To Go Out of Business But Economy Advocates Want Cuts to Begin Immediately.

SEP 20 1944

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. (AP)—President Roosevelt today notified the government's war agencies to get ready to go out of business, but economy advocates on Capitol Hill advocated that the cuts begin right now.

Estimate

Chairman Byrd (D-Va) of the joint committee on reduction of non-essential federal expenditures expressed the belief that 300,000 to 400,000 civilian employes could be released before the end of hostilities without impairing government functions.

Rep. Taber (R-NY), a member of the same committee, suggested "Let's do it now; let's not wait."

Mr. Roosevelt himself estimated that some of the cuts could be made as soon as the fighting is over in Europe.

In a letter directly affecting three million government workers —their ranks tripled by wartime employment—the chief executive told Budget Director Harold D. Smith to re-examine all government activities and to report to the White House as soon as possible plans for:

Re-assignment

The liquidation of war agencies and re-assignment of any permanent functions they have; the reduction of government personnel to a peacetime footing, and the simplification of the administration's structure to peacetime requirements.

"Upon the termination of hostilities, we must proceed with equal vigor to liquidate war agencies and reconvert the government to peace," Mr. Roosevelt wrote Smith.

"Some steps along these lines may be taken when the fighting ends in Europe. The transition from war to peace should be carried forward rapidly, but with a minimum of disorder and disruption. Only careful planning can achieve this goal.

Time To Do Planning

"This is the time to do the planning, although the war—even in Europe—is not over. Most of the planning will probably have to wait for execution until the Japs have surrendered—and there is no way of telling when that will happen, but the plans should be ready."

Byrd contended that virtually every branch of the government is "grossly overmanned," and said hearings would start soon on his bill to compel an immediate reduction of 300,000.

War Surplus Bill Goes to President

Senator Wherry Protests Elimination of Provision Directing All Receipts From Sale Of Surplus Property Be Applied Against National Debt.

SEP 20 1944

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. (AP)—With Senator Wherry (R-Neb) protesting against elimination of a provision directing that all receipts be applied against the national debt, the Senate passed tonight and sent to the White House a bill setting up a three-member board to dispose of more than $100,000,000,000 of surplus war properties.

Deleted By Violation

Wherry asserted that the provision was written into both Senate and House bills and deleted by a joint conference committee in violation of the Senate rules.

"Debt hangs over the head of every citizen in this country," he declared.

Earlier the Senate passed and sent to the House a compromise bill setting up an office of war demobilization, but stripped of House-opposed provisions guaranteeing post-war unemployment compensation for 3,100,00 federal workers and back home travel pay up to $200 for displaced war workers.

Issue To Be Revived

Leaders served notice, however, that the government employe compensation issue would be revived after the November election.

The Senate's actions today largely cleared the decks for a recess beginning late this week and lasting until the election.

The reconversion bill sets up an office of war mobilization and reconversion to coordinate all phases of postwar adjustment, and provides a federal insurance fund to guarantee the solvency of state unemployment compensation systems.

Senate conferees agreed earlier in the day at a conference with a House group that House rejection of jobless pay and transportation features yesterday left no other choice than to pass the abbreviated bill.

Senator George (D-Ga), chairman of the Senate conferees and author of the Senate bill, declared "we have not abandoned the conviction that federal employes must be made eligible for unemployment benefits." Majority Leader Barkley (Ky) said he thought Congress would have to deal with unemployment compensation pay and travel pay for migratory workers after the recess.

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) likewise said unemployment compensation and travel pay issues "are by no means dead."

"As far as I am concerned," he said, "I shall join at the first opportunity to bring about their resurrection."

FDR Upheld On Seizure Of Ward Plant

House Investigating Committee Says He Only Did His Duty.

SEP 20 1944

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—A majority of a House investigating committee declared today that President Roosevelt only performed "his duty" when he ordered seizure of Montgomery Ward's Chicago mail order plant last April. They contended the nation's wartime labor policy was at stake.

Pattern For Dictatorship

Dissenting Republicans asserted that the seizure and the forcible ejection of Ward's chairman, Sewell Avery, by soldiers, was unconstitutional and a "pattern for complete dictatorship."

The majority report, submitted by Chairman Ramspeck (D-Ga), took the stand that:

1—Ward's had their "day in court" before the War Labor Board and refused to abide by its orders.

2—Presidential seizure was authorized by the Smith-Connally act because of the "likely effect" of the Ward strike on adjacent war industry.

3—Judicial review of WLB orders as demanded by Ward's would "shoot to pieces" the whole governmental system for handling labor troubles "within 60 days."

Vital Labor Policy Involved

"The whole labor policy so vital in our economy became involved," the majority report stated.

"The situation demanded prompt, firm and courageous action and in our judgment the course pursued was not only within the constitutional power but was the plain duty of the President."

The minority views, listed by Representatives Dewey of Illinois, Elston of Ohio and Curtis of Nebraska, all Republicans, were:

1—Ward's is not a war industry, the strike in question did not close down the plants and suspension of postal service was a move by the administration "to help the union."

2—Seizure violated the constitutional provision protecting property and use of the army was "an unconstitutional exercise of martial law."

The minority said it was "apparent that the executive order of seizure was based on the assumption that the President in time of war may act wholly without restraint so long as he and he alone labels his action as necessary in the war effort."

U. S.-SEIZED MINES SHUT

New Strikes Halt Work At Government-Held Shafts

SEP 20 1944

Washington, Sept. 19 (AP)—Officials of the Solid Fuels Administration said tonight two Government-seized bituminous coal mines have been shut down by new strikes. They pointed out that the Smith-Connally Act forbids anyone to promote a strike against the Government.

The officials said that members of the United Mine Workers — miners rather than supervisory employes—walked out at a mine of the Raleigh-Wyoming Coal Company near Beckley, W. Va., and a mine of the Ford Motor Company near Stone, Ky.

Latter Company Leased

The latter mine is actually operated by the Eastern Coal Corporation, which the officials said is an operating company leased by Ford.

Both mines had been taken over by the Government to end strikes by members of the United Clerical, Technical and Supervisory Employes, a division of District 50 of the UMW.

Nine More Taken Over

The officials said that in the Kentucky case, they do not know the cause of the strike. In the West Virginia case, they said the miners struck after a foreman, who is a former miner, was demoted to digging coal on the ground that there was an over supply of foremen in the mine.

The Government today took over the nine more bituminous coal mines tied up by supervisory employes' strikes. The total now is 73. The mines seized today are all in West Virginia. Interior Secretary Ickes announced they will be open for work Thursday morning.

Keep Mines Safer, He Says

Cincinnati, Sept. 19 (AP)—A Government appeal to John L. Lewis for strike prevention aid drew a request for the Roosevelt Administration to "lay off us" and a demand for improved safety conditions in the mines taken over by the Government.

Delegates to the United Mine Workers' convention cheered the reply proposed by their president, John L. Lewis, to a telegram signed "Secretary of the Interior."

Lewis' answer, similarly addressed, said: "We think you should sign your name to messages bearing your title. We are not sure the telegram was not written by Abe Fortas, who, as you know, is evilly disposed toward coal miners and is our cold and calculating enemy."

Fortas, Under Secretary of the Interior, has frequently acted for Secretary Harold Ickes in coal matters.

The telegram to Lewis specifically asked help in terminating strikes of production men at certain mines where the UMW is trying to organize the supervisors. It also asked all members of the UMW to "refrain from strikes, at least for the duration of the war."

Barkley Denies Dems Bowed to CIO Group

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. (AP)—"His record in New York State does not bear that out.

"Nine months had elapsed after his election to the governorship before he appointed a commissioner of labor. And I have yet to be told that the commissioner, Edward Corsi, ever held a membership card in organized labor."

Hillman said the PAC had not been organized on a partisan basis. "It was organized," he said, "so [illegible] of labor could make a contribution to America and to labor as well. We did not come out with an endorsement for a chief executive until it was obvious that the Republican party at this time represents the worst in the country."

Backers of Dewey

Hillman said "the Chicago Tribune and other influences which were back of President Hoover" had named Dewey as the Republican presidential candidate.

"It is almost heartbreaking, that at this critical hour the Republican party did not name a strong man and give him a constructive program," Hillman said.

"In Mr. Dewey's case the candidate was too young a man to remember the Hoover depression. I do not even know what he was doing at that time."

The PAC chairman said that if Dewey approved social and labor legislation "obtained under the Roosevelt Administration, he should come out and repudiate the administrations of presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover."

Declaring the management in some cases was taking advantage of the war situation and labor's no-strike pledge, Hillman asked: "Do you think these people are going to safeguard your rights of collective bargaining?"

Majority Leader Barkley [illegible] denounced today as "without the slightest foundation" a published statement, attributed to Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) that the Senate's Democratic leadership had bowed to the CIO Political Action Committee in postponing consideration of an equal-rights-for-women constitutional amendment.

"The majority is afraid to bring it up because of the flood of CIO telegrams and letters," Ferguson was quoted as saying with reference to the equal rights resolution sponsored by Senator Gillette (D-Ia).

Barkley told the Senate today: "I have not seen Sidney Hillman (PAC director) on any subject for over a year. No letter or telegram has come to me from him on this subject."

Hillman Says Dewey Asked CIO Support

PAC Chairman States Support Asked for And Received.

SEP [illegible] 44

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, said today Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, asked for and received finacial and political support from the CIO when he was a candidate for district attorney.

At Rubber Workers Convention

He made the statement before the Ninth Annual Convention of the United Rubber Workers of America while replying to criticism he said had been made of the manner in which the PAC was raising funds for the Democratic National ticket.

Hillman said the Republican campaign fund in 1940 aggregated $18,000,000 and that this year it would be "far in excess of that sum through heavy contributions from all opposed to the National Labor Relations Act."

Urging reelection of President Roosevelt, Hillman told the 500 delegates, claiming to represent 200,000 members in 26 states and the Province of Ontario, Canada, that Gov. Dewey engaged in "double talk" in his campaign speeches.

Labor Man Appointment

"The Republican candidate said in Seattle that when elected he would appoint a labor man as secretary of labor," Hillman said.

TOBIN CREDITS LABOR POLICY

Counters Dewey Criticism By Citing Production Record

SEP 20 1944

New York, Sept. 19 (AP)—Daniel J. Tobin, president of the Teamsters' Union and chairman of the labor division of the Democratic National Committee, declared today that the Roosevelt Administration labor machinery had "successfully helped to bring us to where we are today with our enemies on the ropes."

Tobin made the statement at a press conference at Democratic Headquarters in commenting on the speech of the Republican Presidential nominee, Thomas E. Dewey, at Seattle last night. Dewey blamed

the Administration policy for labor troubles during wartime.

"I might also ask Mr. Dewey, in the interest of the nation and the civilized world, what plan he would put into effect to substitute for the present machinery," said Tobin, who is president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helper's Union (AFL).

Praise For Wagner Act

Tobin said, in a formal statement, that Dewey "did not dare to make an onslaught on the Wagner Act which, for the first time in our history, recognized the right of employes to organize and which vetoed the nefarious company unions which were simply a method of nullifying labor's just demands."

Tobin charged that the Wagner Act was opposed by the National Manufacturer's Association "and similar outfits" and declared:

"Now I would like to ask Mr. Dewey if he repudiates the vicious attitude of the great capitalistic organizations which are also the known enemies of labor, the members of which are paying the bills of the Republican campaign, and are headed by such lovers of labor as Pew, of the Sun Oil Company, and Sewell Avery, of Montgomery Ward, and Weir, of Steel, and many others too numerous to mention of the same brand.

"Backers And Bankers"

"He has a great deal to say about the disagreements between the workmen and the employers. Perhaps few of these would be necessary if the Republican candidates' backers and bankers had indicated any desire to obey the law instead of trying by every method to evade or nullify it."

Tobin said that President Roosevelt, who will address the teamsters' convention in Washington Saturday night, "had more to do than issue immediate decisions on quarrels between employers and employes."

Bricker Hits New Deal For Depression

SEP 20 1944

Says Administration Failed to Break Decade Of Depression.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 19 (AP)—Governor John W. Bricker, declaring the present national administration had failed to "break a decade of depression and unemployment," tonight asked:

"Is the New Deal planning to meet the postwar employment problem by keeping our boys in the Army and Navy?

Government-owned Plants

"Is it planning to meet the postwar employment problem by employing our workers in government owned plants at taxpayers' expense?"

These, the Republican candidate for vice president asserted in a prepared speech released by his campaign staff, "are legitimate questions, and in the light of current developments they are pertinent questions."

Governor Bricker came here from the industrial city of Erie, where he told a crowd at the Union station that the Republican Party's platform could be accepted "at full value with an assurance of performance." Police Captain William J. McDonald estimated more than 4,000 persons were in the audience.

Vets Represent Nation As A Whole

Bricker also asserted in a press conference that if there was any justification for class legislation, war veterans were entitled to it. He remarked, however, that the veterans really "represent not a class, but the nation as a whole."

Introduced at Erie by Governor Edward Martin, of Pennsylvania, Bricker told his listeners that, "in no state has confidence of the people been more firmly established than in this state under your Republican governor, Edward Martin."

Assailing the CIO Political Action Committee, Bricker commented: "I believe it ought to be called the political auction committee. They are putting labor up for sale and a great party up for sale."

Speaking here at the Syriaa Mosque, Bricker said that there was "no reason for defeatism in the thinking of business, labor or government as they look toward production and employment after Germany and Japan shall have been defeated."

He added that if the people used common sense and had faith, the stage was set for a great future.

But, he continued, to reap the benefit of the nation's opportunity, "government must lend encouragement."

Must Encourage

"It must encourage the utilizatiton of all the latent powers of the American people. It must restore freedom of opportunity. It must break the shackles of bureaucracy and excessive taxation. It must restore the incentives that bring public and business confidence."

This, Bricker declared, "can't be done by more planned economy, or more collectivism, or more government control. It can't be done by more appeals to class consciousness and racial prejudices, or by favoritism to noisy minorities. It can't be done by bigger debts and higher taxes.

"The fallacy of any idea that it can be done by such a course is demonstrated by the utter failure of the New Deal to break a decade of depression and unemployment. Under the New Deal it took a war to put men to work."

He expressed belief that in the transition from war to peace, "government should assist industry and labor by lifting the controls over manpower and raw materials as fast as the military situation permits.

The governor's party left its three special railroad cars and came here from Erie by automobile. From Pittsburgh it will proceed by train to Harrisburg, where Bricker will speak from the capitol steps at noon tomorrow.

Artist-Veteran Paints War Nightmares

Makes Collection of Paintings of Wounded Soldiers Dreams.

SEP 20 1944

By Cornelia W. Porea

CLEVELAND, Sept. 19 (AP)—Terrifying dreams that hammer at the minds of mentally ill servicemen have promoted a former ex-Marine to record some of them in a collection of water colors titled "Things of Which We Dream."

The 16 paintings telling the story of the psychopathic soldier are the work of Ray Jay Ashdown, Cleveland artist and veteran of the New Caledonia and Guadalcanal campaigns.

Had Patients Cooperation

"I have tried to project into the paintings the experiences of the patient and to show the dreams that recurred during his illness," Ashdown explained. "In each case I had the patient's cooperation. In a few cases, he would crudely sketch the vision he saw and choose the colors he connected with the dream."

While convalescing from malaria at the U. S. Public Health Service hospital in Fort Worth, Tex., Ashdown worked as a nurse in the psychopathic ward. Here he had access to case histories and direct information.

"War neurosis" is a vividly colored interpretation of two dreams by a Marine who shared a foxhole on Guadalcanal with his brother. When both were hurled out of their foxhole by a land mine, only one survived. The shock of seeing his brother's body blown to bits caused the mental collapse of the survivor.

Sea of Blood

The apparition of his brother's face, swimming in a sea of blood, is recorded in the first painting. The second depicts the patient's recovery. Here the Marine sees himself walking away from the terrifying dream into the serene future.

These portrayals were so successful, the artist, reported, that the Marine remarked, "who had the dream — me or you?"

Ashdown chose a black background for his painting. "Alcoholic Tallucinations." A brillinatly painted dragon's head, originally sketched by the patient, is symbolic of the nightmares the soldier had "even during the daytime."

An Army turret gunner's fear of being caged is depicted in "Claustrophobia." "Suicidal Oedipus," the dream of a soldier who attempted suicide 12 times, and "Dementia Praecox" are among the paintings interpreting extreme psychopathic personalities.

The series met with the "hearty approval" of Commander Thomas W. McDaniels, Jr., naval commander in charge of the Texas hospital.

Ashdown studied at Ohio State university, Western Reserve university, John Huntington Polytechnic Institute and Cleveland college.

Mrs. Doolittle Gives Check to Legion Fund

CHICAGO, Sept. 19 (AP) — Mrs. James H. Doolittle, wife of the flying general who led the first bombing raid on Tokyo, presented a check for $1,000 to the National Americanism Endowment Fund of the American Legion today.

The trim, smiling donor was applauded when she appeared on the rostrum at the organization's annual convention to present her gift — money she earned on recent radio programs. The fund is used to promote appreciation of the American way of life and the responsibilities of citizenship.

Flyer Leaves Record Of Death On Raft

SEP 20 1944 MADDOX

Elkhart, Ind., Sept. 19 (AP)—The sheer drama of an airman's last days adrift in the Pacific on a life raft. . .

The horror of a Japanese plane diving at the raft, piercing his legs with machine-gun slugs. . . .

His love for a sweetheart he planned to marry on his next leave. . . .

And, just before death, his longing for "Mom's cooking."

Mother Tells Story

All this was unfolded today by Mrs. Henry Clevenz, mother of Jack Cooper, 23, of Elkhart, a radioman on a navy torpedo plane that was shot down June 15. The mother pieced together the story—from Cooper's sketchy but graphic log released by the navy, a letter from his squadron commander and also from the commander of a naval vessel that picked up the life raft on July 21 about four days after her son died on it.

Sprinkled through the notations scratched laboriously on paper leaves of his wallet were frequent endearments to "Helen" or "Big Eyes"—Miss Helen E. Checchio, of Elkhart. She and Cooper had set their wedding date for his next leave.

Kept Log 10 Days

The log as released by the navy:

July 6—Mom: Wings are in sewing kit, am entitled to all stars and more. Be sure to check ins., etc. 10,000 ins. (Roses) to remind me of Helen. I've always loved her. Love, kisses same for you mon, dad and all.

July 8—Weak. Can't catch fish . . . no rain . . . love, Big Eyes.

July 9—Little rain. Headed west. Weak.

July 10—Rain last nite; very weak; land close somewhere.

July 11—Mavis flew over. . . . No see. . . . Left eye bad shape. . . . Still have water. Drifting NE.

Strafed By Jap

July 12—Little cloudy; no planes; no land; headed north. P. M., Jap Nell saw me . . . strafed, hit me, in both legs. . . . Bandaged them. . . . Drifting E.

July 12—Very weak from loss of blood. Land in sight. No food since the 4th. Six ounces of water left. Going east.

July 14—Caught one small fish last P. M. Very silght breeze S. E. If this is my last day tell my Big Eyes to be happy with someone else. I'm back to salt water. God bless you all.

Surprise July 15—Tell Helen I found God; be happy, love. No rain for two weeks. To Helen I loved her until the end.—Jack. I love Mom, Dad and all wish I eat some her cooking.

The log stopped here.

On Rubber Life Raft

Mrs. Clevenz said, based on information she had received, that her son had boarded a rubber life raft after the plane and crew were shot down. He drifted hopefully, certain that other planes had sighted the raft. Finally hope faded. Provisions gave out.

Commander of the vessel which picked up the raft after it drifted for more than a month wrote to Mrs. Clevenz that Cooper's diary was an inspiration to "myself, officers and men of my command." He concluded:

"We, my officers and men, salute you and your son."

Cooper was buried at sea.

GI Gets 'Boss' Kelly Circular Letter Asking His Vote, Report

SEP 20 1944

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Sept. 19 (AP)—The *American-Republic* will say tomorrow that a Chicago soldier, stationed on Guadalcanal, received a soldier's ballot application form together with a circular letter signed "Edward J. Kelly, chairman of the central committee of the Democratic party of Cook county," urging reelection of President Roosevelt and support for other Democratic candidates.

The newspaper said its information came from Eldon W. Palmer, county clerk, who received it through Sergt. Gene Metz, of Poplar Bluff, a friend of the Chicago soldier. Palmer mailed the letter today to Grover Dalton, Republican State chairman for Missouri, at St. Louis.

Excerpts From Letter

Excerpts from the letter, as supplied to the newspaper:

"Franklin D. Roosevelt has been nominated for reelection as President of the United States. Feeling that you would like to vote for him in the forthcoming election of November 7, 1944, we deem it not only our privilege but our duty to aid you in doing so. We enclose herewith application for a ballot. In order to receive a ballot you must first fill out this application, have it certified by a commissioned officer and return it by mail as soon as possible to the county clerk of Cook county, Illinois.

"Senator Harry S. Truman has been nominated for Vice President." Then followed a list of candidates from Illinois.

"The simplest and quickest way to indicate your loyal support is to make a cross (X) in front of the word Democratic at the top of the first column on the ballot. One single cross in that circle means a vote for every one of our candidates. . . .

"We are deeply grateful for the sacrifices you are making for our country and trust that wtih your help and under the continued guidance of President Roosevelt this war will end in a lasting peace."

On the back of the letter was a mimeographed sample ballot.

"Is It Legal?"

In his letter to Palmer, Metz wrote:

"I received by ballot today, September 12. Likewise, did my friend from Chicago. Either I got gypped or he got too much. Along with his ballot he received his persuasive letter, which I enclose.

"I'm not trying to start anything, as I've never dabbled in politics very much, but I was just wondering if all o fthe boys from Chicago should be the only ones to receive such wonderful instruction.

"Is it legal?"

3 Jap-Americans Are Convicted

SEP 20 1944

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 19 (AP)—Three Americans of Japanese ancestry—the first of 35 indicted by a Federal grand jury—have been convicted in Federal court of refusing to bear arms for the United States.

Convicted were Jim Hajime Akutsu, 24, and Hitoshi Gene Akutsu, 18, brothers, and Yoshito Smith Hayami, 19, all of Seattle.

Each man testified he regarded himself as a citizen of Japan.

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No Indispensable Men, Says Dewey

Says Peace Must Not Hang By Slender Thread Of Personal Acquaintance of Two or Three Men—Obvious Reference to Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin.

By Gardner Bridge

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 19. (AP)—Declaring there "are no indispensable men," Thomas E. Dewey told the nation tonight that the making of peace is too important "to be dependent upon the life span and continued friendship of two or three individuals."

SEP 20 1944

Refers To Big Three

Obviously referring to the "big three" leaders—President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin—the 42-year-old Republican nominee for president said in a prepared speech:

"The peace we seek must not hang by the slender thread of personal acquaintance of any two or three men."

"The pages of history are littered," he declared, "with treaties proclaiming permanent peace made privately by rulers of nations and quickly and publicly broken."

Dewey, driven here from the wreckage of his special train, which plowed into the rear of a stalled passenger train 63 miles north of Portland near the scene of another wreck last night, said in a nationwide broadcast that Mr. Roosevelt had proved unable to foster teamwork in his own administration and between the administration and Congress.

Can Never Unite Nation

"An administration which cannot unite its own house even in war can never unite the nation for the tremendous peace tasks ahead of us," he boomed out.

The governor and Mrs. Dewey were seated in their private compartments in the last car of their 18-car special train when it crashed. They were thrown violently against the forward cushions but neither was hurt. Several other persons were cut and bruised.

Asserting the President "claims that the United States and the world cannot get along without him," the 42-year-old former New York prosecutor declared:

"Let's have no more of this pretense about indispensable men. There are no indispensable men.

"The peace and prosperity of America and of the world can never depend on one man."

Dewey, who held Mr. Roosevelt directly responsible in a broadcast last night at Seattle for "most of the serious wartime strikes," said:

Want a People's Peace

"I want to see a people's peace come at the end of this war. I want to see a peace which has been worked out in the full light of day before all the world.

"We all want to see a peace which has been labored over by the trained experts of all the nations who will be involved in it."

Asesrting he proposes to install an administration that inspires teamwork and devotion to the country's service, the finger-wagging candidate said:

"The one indispensable thing to achieve this teamwork and devotion ,this unity in government we have so long lacked, is a change from the indispensable man."

Devoting much of his talk to what he called Washington's continuous "quarreling, dissension and disunity," Dewey declared flatly that the Republicans will gain control of the next Congress and said:

Cannot Work with Congress

"My opponent has demonstrated that he cannot work with the present Democratic Congress. How in the name of the future of our country can he be expected to get along with the Republican Congress which will certainly be elected this Fall?"

"It is a matter of common knowledge that the New Deal has continuously sought for 12 years to bring the Congress of the United States into popular disrepute. As a result, no bill which this administration can propose to Congress is today received with anything less than suspicion.

"The nation is now reaping the bitter fruit of executive arrogance toward the elected representatives of the people."

Recalling the celebrated revolt of Senate Majority Leader Alben Barkley of Kentucky over the tax bill veto last February—a break later healed—Dewey said:

Hopeless Division

"There exists today a hopeless division amounting to open warfare between the Congress and the President. We cannot enter this critical period ahead with a chief executive at war with Congress."

In his two years as governor of New York, Dewey said, he never has found it impossible to reach an agreement with the legislature. He added:

"If we have learned any lesson from watching the rise of Fascism elsewhere in the world, surely we should have learned the need for strengthening, not undermining representative government."

In support of his contention that the New Deal is conducting its campaign on the "indispensable man issue, the GOP standard bearer quoted Senator Harry S. Truman," the Democratic vice presidential candidate, as having said, in "carefully supervised words."

Depends on FDR

"'The very future of the peace and prosperity of the world depends upon, his (Mr. Roosevelt's) reelection in November'."

Reviewing what he called the quarrels and bickering in the President's official family, Dewey said:

"We have listened without surcease to the shrill, abusive tirades of Mr. Ickes. We have heard Vice President Wallace recklessly denouncing unspecified Americans as Fascists. We have been treated daily to blow by blow accounts of innumerable feuds within the New Deal itself. You will recall the long quarrel between the Vice President and the Secretary of Commerce in which they publicly called each other 'obstructionist' and 'liar'."

Then there were the rows within the War Production Board which led to the sending of Chairman Donald M. Nelson to China, he said.

Delayed four hours by a freight train wreck on the main line from Seattle, the governor was forced to cut short his usual round of conferences with local leaders before going to the Coliseum for his speech.

Tomorrow he travels to San Francisco, where he will speak Thursday night on "a whole new approach" to the relationship between governmetn and the people

The Text Of Dewey Speech

Portland, Ore., Sept. 19 (AP)—Following is the text of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's campaign speech delivered tonight in Portland's Ice Coliseum:

It is with a warm and happy feeling that I come again to the great State of Oregon. It is a privilege to have the opportunity to thank you in person for the friendship your people have shown to me in the past, and it is gratifying indeed to have been welcomed so cordially by your friendly and able Gov. Earl Snell.

Four years ago when I spoke here in Portland I pointed out the danger which I believe has now become apparent to all—the danger of one-man government in a free country.

At that time Mr. Roosevelt represented himself as indispensable to the peace of America. Now, four years later, he seeks a fourth term, for a total of 16 years as President. In the carefully supervised words of his own runningmate, Mr. Truman, "the very future of the peace and prosperity of the world depends upon his reelection in November."

Peace and prosperity are, of course, the objectives of both parties. My opponent claims to be indispensable to peace and prosperity. In other words, he claims that the United States and the world cannot get along without him. He has chosen this as the issue of the campaign. I accept the issue, and I challenge it.

Essential Elements

Now let's find out what are the essential elements of that peace and prosperity we all seek.

We know that victory in Europe is close at hand. Soon we shall be able to throw our full strength into the Pacific for the total crushing defeat of the Japanese. If we in America are to do our share in helping to make secure the peace that will follow victory over both Germany and Japan, we must be a strong and united people.

The first requirements for peace and prosperity are unity in our Government and strength and unity among our people. Is a fourth term indispensable to that?

The plain fact is that for 12 straight years the New Deal has given this country a continuous demonstration of quarreling, dissension and disunity. It has set group against group, race against race, and class against class. Under this Administration, business and labor have been set against each other and labor's own house became divided.

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Innumerable Feuds

We have listened without surcease to the shrill, abusive tirades of Mr. Ickes. We have heard Vice-President Wallace recklessly denouncing unspecified Americans as Fascists. We have been treated daily to blow-by-blow accounts of innumerable feuds within the New Deal itself. You will recall the long quarrel between the Vice-President and the Secretary of Commerce in which they publicly called each other "obstructionist" and "liar."

Then, there was the long series of quarrels within the War Production Board—quarrels we now know to have been promoted by the New Dealers who have at length succeeded in taking it over. This running feud recently culminated in the resignation of several top officials of the WPB while the head of the board was shipped off to China by Mr. Roosevelt himself.

I do not believe in that quarreling, bickering kind of government—an administration which cannot unite its own house even in war can never unite the nation for the tremendous peace tasks ahead of us.

Teamwork Needed

We must have strength of unity within our Government and among our people if we are to contribute to the building of a lasting peace. As a first step to that end we must have a government in which the lines of responsibility are clearly laid down.

We must have the kind of an administration that inspires teamwork and devotion to the service of the country. I propose that we install that kind of administration next January 20.

The one indispensable thing to achieving this teamwork and devotion, this unity in government we have so long lacked, is a change from the indispensable man. With that new unity in our Government, we will achieve the unity among our people so essential to the peace and prosperity of America and of the world.

Now there is a second thing that is essential to achieving our agreed objective of peace and prosperity. That essential thing is joint, harmonious action between the President and the Congress. Is a fourth term indispensable to that?

Reaping Bitter Fruit

The steps we take in these critical years ahead must have the joint support of the Congress and the President. Can any such joint action and harmonious relationship be achieved under this Administration?

It is a matter of common knowledge that the New Deal has continuously sought for 12 years to bring the Congress of the United States into popular disrepute. As a result, no bill which this Administration can propose to Congress is today received with anything less than suspicion. The nation is now reaping the bitter fruit of executive arrogance toward the elected representatives of the people.

We need only recall the recent episode when Mr. Roosevelt vetoed the tax bill. On Washington's Birthday he sent to the Congress a veto message so savage and unjust that even the long-suffering and subservient Senator Barkley, Democratic Majority Leader, rebelled. You remember the moving and impassioned speech that Senator Barkley made. You remember how, provoked beyond endurance, he rose in the Senate to denounce the words of the veto message of Mr. Roosevelt as "more clever than honest" and as "a calculated and deliberate assault on the legislative integrity of every member of Congress." You remember how the other Senators, regardless of party, rose as one man to cheer this declaration of independence by Senator Barkley, and the members of the House, regardless of party, crowded into the Senate chamber to shake Mr. Barkley's hand.

Hopeless Division

But this dramatic episode was only an example of a long continued trend. There exists today a hopeless division amounting to open warfare between the Congress and the President. We cannot enter this critical period ahead with a Chief Executive at war with Congress.

It is a part of the job of a President to work in harmony with Congress just as it is part of the job of a Governor to work in harmony with the Legislature. I can speak with feeling on that point. I have worked closely with the Legislature of my own State. We have had many difficult problems to work out. But we have never found it impossible to reach agreement when we sat down together to discuss these problems. If we cannot agree at the first meeting we meet again, and often sit together far into the night talking the whole thing over and eventually reaching a meeting of minds.

If we have learned any lesson from watching the rise of Fascism elsewhere in the world, surely we should have learned the need for strengthening, not undermining representative government.

My opponent has demonstrated that he cannot work with the present Democratic Congress. How in the name of the future of our country can he be expected to get along with the Republican Congress which will certainly be elected this fall?

Depression Continued

We need in this country an administration that wants to work with the elected representatives of the people and that knows how to do it. We can get such an administration only by getting a new Chief Executive.

There is a third thing that is essential to achieving our agreed objective of world peace and prosperity. This absolute essential is a strong and vigorous America with jobs for all. Is a fourth term indispensable to that? Once again, let's look at the record.

When this administration took office in 1938, the depression was already more than three years old. By 1934, that depression had lasted longer than any other in the previous 100 years of American history. Yet, there were then 12,000,000 unemployed in the United States. By 1940, after the New Deal had been in office a full seven years, it had enjoyed unprecedented power, it had spent $58,000,000,000, and there were still 10,000,000 unemployed. My opponent had succeeded only in the incredible accomplishment of making a depression last nearly 11 years, twice as long as any depression in the previous century. Under the New Deal we had to have a war to get jobs.

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Need New Approach

What is the use of going back to the methods of the New Deal which failed so completely for seven years? We need a whole new approach to the relationship between the Government of the United States and its people.

I will introduce the new approach on the radio from San Francisco on Thursday night of this week. I shall present the philosophy by which I believe we can achieve our two great goals for America, freedom and security for all.

Meanwhile, it is entirely clear that we need a new approach to the problem of the operation of our Government. We need to revise and radically reduce the unnecessary burdens and handicaps placed by Government upon the job-making machinery of our economic system. We need to revise our present tax policies which now deter every kind of business enterprise which makes jobs. We need a drastic change in Government policies which now incite labor disputes and place handicaps upon responsible labor leaders in their work. Some of these changes I outlined at Seattle last night.

We need above all, a Government which believes in the future of the American people.

Are No Indispensable Men

These then are three elements essential to achieving our agreed objective of peace and prosperity in America and in the world, if we are to have unity we obviously need a new administration to bring it about, if we are to have harmony between the President and Congress, if we are to have a strong and vigorous America with jobs for all, then we need a new administration to bring it about.

Let's have no more of this pretense about indispensable men. There are no indispensable men. If our republic after 150 years of self-

government is dependent upon the endless continuance of one man in office then the hopes which animated the men who fought for the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution have indeed come to nothing.

The peace and prosperity of America and of the world can never depend on one man.

The American people know that peace will be the work of many, many people all over the world for many years. We must build a structure of peace which our people and all people will support not merely this year—or the next four years but for 25, 50—and many more years to come.

Foreign Policy

It is for these reasons that I have taken unprecedented steps to put the present conferences at Dumbarton Oaks on a nonpartisan basis. It is my hope—my earnest hope—that in this we have laid the sound groundwork for a future American foreign policy which will always be nonpartisan, regardless of the party in or out of power.

Now what will come after these conferences? Tentative agreements will be reached. Then each of the members of the conferences will go back to his own Government for discussion of points of agreement and the solution of points of disagreement.

Then we hope that the other nations of the world will be invited to conferences at the earliest possible moment. For there will be no peace unless it is a just peace in which the small and the weak participate as well as the great and the mighty.

The diplomats of these nations also will work long and hard. Then they, too, will report to their governments. Through that process will come the sound, common understanding on which we move toward a strong, a just and a lasting peace.

Wants People's Peace

That is the way to build a lasting peace. In this method there is no indispensable man. The peace we seek must not hang by the slender thread of personal acquaintance of any two or three men. The pages of history are littered with treaties proclaiming permanent peace made privately by rulers of nations and quickly and publicly broken. This case is too important to be trusted to discredited methods or to be dependent upon the life span and continued friendship of two or three individuals.

I want to see a people's peace come at the end of this war. I want to see a peace which has been worked out in the full light of day before all the world. We all want to see a peace which has been labored over by the trained experts of all the nations who will be involved in it.

We want, most of all—a peace which all the freedom-loving peoples of the world have had a part in creating—a peace they have labored for, and believe in—a peace they will be willing to sacrifice and work for in all the years to come.

Dewey, Wife Are Shaken

Fifty Persons Slightly Hurt and Half-Dozen Sent To Hospitals.

MRS. DEWEY GOT BUMP ON HEAD

Presidential Candidate Jolted But Unruffled—Also Has Near Auto Accident.

SEP 20 1944

ABOARD SPECIAL DEWEY TRAIN EN ROUTE TO PORTLAND, Sept. 19. (AP)—The special train carrying Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and his party crashed into a halted passenger train a mile north of Castle Rock, Wash., today, slightly injuring approximately 50 persons and sending a half-dozen to hospitals. But the Republican presidential nominee and his wife were not hurt.

Crash at Site of Another Collision

The crash occurred at the site where two freight trains collided last night. The Dewey train, which had left Seattle for Portland four hours late, ploughed into a great northern passenger train stopped at the scene of the freight wreck.

The impact threw passengers to the floor, against falling luggage and broken glass. Several soldiers riding in the passenger train were given first aid treatment. Among the persons taken to hospitals from the passenger train were Stephen Pohlman, small son of Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Pohlman, Van Wert, Ohio; and Mrs. F. J. Coba, Corvallis, Ore.

Some Removed in Litters

Several persons, including Esther Van Waggoner Tufty, reporter for a group of Michigan papers, were removed in litters from the Dewey special train to hospitals. Kirkland King, United Press reported, was injured around the abdomen, and taken to a hospital.

Jean Dolan, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Rex Raimey, Corvallis, Ore.; Loren Alvin Cosmer, sailor, address unknown. Several others were treated and released.

Mrs. Dewey was treated at the scene of the wreck for a bump on the head. Other passengers on the Dewey special train, treated at the scene of the wreck, included Ed Clark, Life correspondent, possible broken ribs; Charles Frendrick, railway representative, broken arm. A number of others received cuts and bruises.

Released After Treatment

Of those removed in litters, most wre released after treatment. Still hospitalized were Kirkman King, Albany, N. Y., United Press correspondent, and Esther Van Waggoner Tufty, reporter for a group of Michigan papers. Neither was seriously injured.

The trains remained stalled on the track, tying up railroad traffic between Portland and Seattle. Governor and Mrs. Dewey left late in the afternoon by automobile to reach Portland in time for a 7:30 p. m. broadcast. A schedule of conferences in Portland was cancelled.

Dewey Jolted But Unruffled

Governor Dewey, who was seated with Mrs. Dewey in his private compartment in the last car of the train at the time of the crash, was jolted but unruffled. He circulated through the cars, asking fellow-passengers wher they were all right.

"A big piece of baggage fell down on my head," Dewey said, "but as far as I know I am not hurt." He added, after inspecting the cars, "this is the luckiest train-load of people in the world."

He personally thanked a shore Patrol sailor, Ralph Jordan, Mobile, Ala., for leading a squad of men from atroop car to give first aid treatment to some 30 passengers suffering from cuts and bruises.

Concern For Clerk

He expressed particular anxiety for a Negro clerk from his Albany, N. Y., office—Frank Simpson, who was thrown through a glass window by the impact. A porter on the Dewey train, F. B. Robinson, Richmond, Calif., was tossed the length of the dining car and cut around the head. He was hospitalized.

Republican headquarters at Portland said Governor Dewey's party left Kelso, Wash., by train about three hours after the accident and would reach Portland around 5 p.m. (E. W. T.)

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Dewey Escapes An Auto Accident, Too

By Jack Bell

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 19. (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey arrived in Portland at 5:13 p.m. PWT today after a 63-mile drive through the Columbia River valley during which his car narrowly escaped a collision with a furniture truck.

The New York Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Dewey, was proceeding to Portland by automobile from Castle Rock, Wash., here his special train ploughed into another passenger train, when the car in which he was riding was forced to swerve crazily to avoid colliding with the furniture truck. The truck, proceeding in the same direction, swung to the left off the highway without giving any signal.

With several reporters approximately a hundred yards behind, the governor's car shuddered as the big closed car in which the Republican nominee was riding careened to the left a sthe driver slapped on his brakes to avoid colliding with the truck.

The Dewey car, leaving tire marks 50 feet on the pavement, regained its place on the right side of the road as the truck proceeded down the highway, angling to the left of U. S. Highway 99.

Capt. J. E. Kuntz, of the Washington state police, who was driving the car in which the reporters were riding, said that under ordinary circumstances the truck driver would have been arrested for swerving off the road from the right hand side without giving a signal.

After this incident the governor's car brought him to a downtown Portland hotel where he planned to rest briefly before his speech tonight in the Ice Colliseum here.

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD (ORIGINAL) AERIAL (BY AGNEW) X X X

FOUR AIRCRAFT.

TWO U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE PILOTS EACH WERE CREDITED WITH

DESTRUCTION OF TWO GERMAN PLANES IN THE AIR DURING THE DAY'S WESTERN

FRONT OPERATIONS. THEY ARE FLYING OFFICER OTTO D.JENKINS, 1001

LEGREEN ST., HOUSTON, TEX., AND LT.AVRAL J.ROBERTSON, 323 WEST

AVE., NOGALES, ARIZ.

THE GREATEST BAG OF ENEMY PLANES WENT TO MUSTANG GROUPS LED BY

COL.DONALD W.GRAHAM OF OAKLAND, CALIF., WHICH SHOT DOWN 18 IN

HEAVY FIGHTING OVER THE ARNHEM AREA AND BROKE UP TWO ENEMY FORMATIONS

OF ABOUT 25 PLANES EACH.

JS137AEW

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SECOND NIGHT LEAD ROBOTS

LONDON--WEDNESDAY SEPT. 20--(AP)--AIR RAID SIRENS HOWLED IN

LONDON AGAIN DURING THE NIGHT AS THE GERMANS STRUCK AT SOUTHERN

ENGLAND WITH THEIR FLYING BOMBS FOR THE THIRD SUCCESSIVE NIGHT.

THE ATTACK LIKE THOSE OF THE TWO PRECEDING NIGHTS WAS LIGHT,

HOWEVER, COMPARED WITH THOSE WHICH THIS COUNTRY EXPERIENCED AT THE

HEIGHT OF THE ROBOT BLITZ.

BRITAIN EXPERIENCED A BOMB-FREE DAY YESTERDAY AFTER FLYING

BOMBS APPARENTLY LAUNCHED FROM GERMAN PLANES OVER THE NORTH SEA,

TOOK AT LEAST 13 LIVES IN A PRE-DAWN ATTACK, SOME OF THE VICTIMS

WERE CHILDREN RECENTLY RETURNED FROM EVACUATION AREAS.

KRETURN X Y 2ND GRAF. TA122AEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD FINNISH ARMISTICE XXX INTO ACCOUNT."
MEANWHILE, PREMIER HANTTI HACKZELL, NEAR DEATH IN A MOSCOW HOSPITAL, WAS SINKING RAPIDLY AND WAS UNAWARE THAT THE ARMISTICE THAT HE WENT TO THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL TO OBTAIN HAD BEEN SIGNED.
AN EARLY MORNING BULLETIN ON HIS CONDITION, BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW, SAID HE HAD LAPSED INTO UNCONSCIOUSNESS.

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MQ1004PEW

ADD LONDON — (LONG) XX SUCCESS

BY GERMAN ACCOUNT THE ALLIES HAVE SPREAD 10 MILES NORTH OF THE DUTCH CITY OF NIJMEGEN ACROSS HOLLAND'S MOST FORMIDABLE WATER BARRIERS TO THE VICINITY OF ARNHEM.

ARNHEM IS BEYOND BOTH THE WAAL RYN AND THE NEDER RYN, THE MAIN ARMS OF THE RHINE RIVER IN THE NETHERLANDS, AND IS 320 MILES WEST OF BERLIN. IT IS 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF KLEVE, THE GERMAN CITY SAID TO BE THE NORTHERN TERMINUS OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE. THE JUNCTION OF THE BRITISH AND AIRBORNE ARMIES APPARENTLY OCCURRED 10 MILES INSIDE HOLLAND NEAR THE RAIL CITY OF EINDHOVEN.
THE AMERICAN FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES WERE LOCKED IN BITTER ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE ENEMY SOUTH ALONG THE ALLIED LINE. THE GERMANS THREW IN CRACK, FIRST-LINE TROOPS FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT AGAINST AMERICAN UNITS WHICH BREACHED THE SIEGFRIED LINE EAST OF ENCIRCLED AACHEN.
BUT THE ENEMY'S RUSSIAN FRONT VETERANS WERE NOT GOOD ENOUGH TO HALT THE DRIVE OF LT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES' AMERICAN FIRST ARMY TROOPS. THE GERMANS THEMSELVES SAID THEY HAD BEEN DRIVEN BACK INSIDE DUREN, ONLY 20 MILES WEST OF COLOGNE.
THE YANKS FOUGHT WELL INSIDE THE FRONTIER FORTRESS CITY OF AACHEN AFTER CRUSHING GERMAN RESISTANCE ON THE OUTSKIRTS. AT STOLBERG, SIX MILES EAST OF AACHEN, HODGES' MEN SMASHED BACK TANK-LED GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS AND THEN SCORED SMALL ADVANCES.
MOVES ALSO WERE MADE TO INCREASE THE PRESSURE ON THE GERMANS IN THE AREA BETWEEN THE AACHEN SECTOR AND THE ZONE OF OPERATIONS OF THE BRITISH AND ALLIED AIR TROOPS IN THE NETHERLANDS.

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ONE U.S. FIRST ARMY COLUMN DROVE TO A POINT TWO MILES FROM SITTARD, A DUTCH CITY A MILE FROM THE GERMAN FRONTIER AND 18 MILES NORTHWEST OF AACHEN. A SECOND YANK COLUMN PROBED THE OUTER FORTIFICATIONS OF THE WESTWALL AT THE DUTCH TOWN OF SIMPELVELD, SIX MILES NORTHWEST OF AACHEN AND A LITTLE MORE THAN A MILE FROM ENEMY SOIL.
FORTY MILES SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN THE AMERICANS MADE TWO NEW CROSSINGS INTO GERMANY, ADVANCING A MILE OR TWO FROM THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER. THESE PUSHES WERE MADE AT THE GERMAN VILLAGES OF ECHTERNACH AND BOLLENDORF, 8 TO 12 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE BIGGER DRIVE INTO THE REICH AT TRIER. IN THE VICINITY OF PRUM THE AMERICANS BEAT BACK GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS LAUNCHED IN THE SCHNEE-EIFFEL FOREST.
FIGHTING TO CLEAR THE GERMANS' FROM THEIR LAST FOOTHOLDS IN FRANCE, AMERICAN THIRD ARMY TROOPS DROVE 18 MILES EAST OF NANCY AND WERE NEARING THE PEAKS OF THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS WHICH BLOCK THE ROAD TO THE FRENCH FRONTIER CITY OF STRASBOURG.
EAST OF PONT-A-MOUSSON, MIDWAY BETWEEN METZ AND NANCY, LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S TROOPS HURLED BACK WAVES OF COUNTERATTACKING GERMANS. THE YANKS WORKED IN BEHIND METZ, TRYING TO CLEAR THE WAY TO GERMANY'S SAAR BASIN.
AT METZ THE GERMANS WERE PUTTING UP A STIFF FIGHT. A COLUMNSOF AMERICANS BROUGHT OUT FOR A REST AFTER THREE DAYS IN THE LINE SAID THE GERMAN SHELLING AT METZ WAS THE HEAVIEST THEY HAD EXPERIENCED.
THE PARIS RADIO SAID YESTERDAY THE FRENCH-AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY ON THE SOUTH END OF THE FRONT HAD ENTERED BELFORT, THE GATEWAY

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TO SOUTHWESTERN GERMANY. OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS, HOWEVER, PLACED THESE UNITS NO NEARER THAN LURE, 17 MILES WEST OF BELFORT, AND NEAR MONTBELIARD, 10 MILES SOUTH.
ALONG THE FRENCH-ITALIAN BORDER OTHER SEVENTH ARMY ELEMENTS FOUGHT TO LANSLEBOURG, LESS THAN FIVE MILES FROM ITALY, YESTERDAY AGAINST STIFF OPPOSITION. THE AMERICANS WERE OPERATING 11 MILES NORTHEAST OF MODANE, AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE MOUNT CENIS TUNNEL TO ITALY.
CANADIAN INFANTRY ON THE SEAWARD FLANK OF THE ALLIED LINE DROVE INTO BOULOGNE, CUTTING THE ENEMY FORCES IN THAT FRENCH CHANNEL PORT INTO ISOLATED POCKETS. FIGHTING BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND GERMANS AT THE BRITTANY PORT OF BREST NEARED ITS FINAL STAGE. THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THE SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE NAZI GARRISON HAD BEEN PRESSED INTO A NARROW SPACE AND WERE UNDER HEAVY ATTACK.
IN AN OPERATION ALMOST AS SPECTACULAR AS THE ORIGINAL LANDING OF THE SKY ARMY, ALLIED PLANES POURED REINFORCEMENTS OF TROOPS AND HEAVY EQUIPMENT INTO THE NETHERLANDS YESTERDAY DESPITE GERMAN FIGHTER PLANE AND GROUND DEFENSES.
A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THREE COLUMNS OF GLIDERS BEARING TROOPS AND PLANES CARRYING ANTITANK GUNS, JEEPS AND ARTILLERY STRETCHED FOR 285 MILES IN A TWO-HOUR STREAM FROM AT LEAST 25 AIRFIELDS IN CENTRAL ENGLAND.

M455AEW

ADD LONDON XX HIT SWEEPERS

DESPITE THE OVERWHELMING ODDS AGAINST THEM, THE GERMANS FOUGHT HARD TO BREAK UP THE SECOND ALLIED AIRBORNE LANDING IN HOLLAND DURING DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY AND TOOK A SEVERE MAULING. ONE GROUP OF ESCORTING U.S. MUSTANGS LED BY MAJOR THOMAS L.GATES OF ARCHIBALD, LA., STOLE THE SHOW, SHOOTING DOWN 26 OF 60 GERMAN FIGHTERS ENCOUNTERED IN A SINGLE DOGFIGHT. TWO MUSTANGS WERE LOST.

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IN ALL, 36 GERMAN PLANES WERE DESTROYED. THE SPECTACULAR OPERATIONS INCLUDED ONE OF THE LARGEST SHUTTLE OPERATIONS YET IN WHICH ESCORTED FLYING FORTRESSES, WITHOUT BOMBS, DROPPED TONS OF SUPPLIES, ARMS, FOOD AND MEDICINE TO POLISH PATRIOTS IN WARSAW. THE U.S. 8TH AIRFORCE LOST 27 FIGHTERS AND 11 LIBERATORS FROM THE FORCE DROPPING SUPPLIES TO PARACHUTE TROOPS IN HOLLAND.

FLAK WAS SO FIERCE THAT A GROUP OF THUNDERBOLTS LOST 16 OF 39 PLANES DISPATCHED TO ONE SECTOR--ALL DOWNED BY GROUND GUNS.

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID BUDAPEST AND WESSERMUNDE, AND PLACES IN HUNGARY AND SERBIA WERE OBJECTIVES OF "TERROR ATTACKS." SOME 2,000 PLANES BASED IN ITALY CARRIED THE AIR WAR TO THE FOE YESTERDAY.

JJ903AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 20-(AP)-RADIO FRANCE AT ALGIERS DECLARED TODAY THE GERMAN GARRISON IN THE FRENCH PORT OF BOULOGNE HAD SURRENDERED TO BESIEGING ALLIED FORCES.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT, HOWEVER, FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE.

SEP 20 1944

TA219AEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20-(AP)-THE ALLIED LINE ON THE WESTERN FRONT, SO FAR AS IT WAS KNOWN EARLY TODAY:

UNCHANGED FROM ZEEBRUGGE THROUGH ANTWERP AND TO THE BRITISH CROSSING WHICH MAY MAKE A SOLID LINE FROM NORTH OF GHEEL TO BELOW VALLKENSWAARD. CARRY A THRUST NORTH UP TO GRAVE AND SOUTH OF JIJMEGEN;

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RESUME THE LINE AT ACHEL, SOUTHEAST TO SITTARD, SOUTH TO SIMPELVELD, WHERE IT CROSSES INTO GERMANY, THEN SOUTH TO AACHEN;

FROM THERE, NO CHANGE IN PREVIOUS POSITIONS.

BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

LONDON, SEPT. 19-(AP)-THE VOICE OF THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND, LT. GEN. KURT DITMAR, RETURNING TO THE MICROPHONE AFTER A WEEK'S UNEXPLAINED SILENCE, SAID TONIGHT THE WAR NOW WAS "A BREATH-TAKING RACE BETWEEN THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ADVANCE AND GERMAN COUNTER-MEASURES, UPON WHOSE OUTCOME EVERYTHING WILL DEPEND."

THE ARMY SPOKESMAN IN A GERMAN NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE AIRBORNE LANDINGS IN HOLLAND "IN VIEW OF GERMAN COUNTER-MEASURES NOW UNDER WAY." BUT OTHER NAZI NEWS REPORTS SAID THE BATTLES IN HOLLAND "OVERSHADOW ALL ELSE ON THE WESTERN FRONT."

GERMAN RADIO CORRESPONDENT HARRY GEHM SAID THE "BATTLE FOR THE ENTRANCE TO THE LOWER RHENISH PLAIN HAS ENTERED THE DECISIVE PHASE."

DITTMAR CREDITED "HEROIC RESISTANCE" OF GERMAN GARRISON ON THE FRENCH COAST WITH STILL PREVENTING THE ALLIES FROM USING IMPORTANT HARBORS.

"THIS FACT NOW MORE THAN EVER IS GREATLY INFLUENCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MILITARY SITUATION," HE SAID.

DITTMAR GUESSED THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE MIGHT RESULT IN AN OFFER OF EASIER TERMS TO GERMANY BUT SAID ANY SUCH OVERTURE WOULD BE SCORNED.

"SWEETER SOUNDS WILL ACCOMPANY THE THUD OF THEIR BOMBS," HE SAID. "WE SHALL NOT HEED THEIR WORDS X X X WE SHALL OPPOSE PRONOUNCED ALLIED CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY WITH THE WILL OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO SURVIVE."

THE SPOKESMAN CLAIMED THE EASTERN FRONT WAS "TEMPORARILY STABILIZED," BUT CONCEDED THAT ROMANIA'S SURRENDER AND EVENTS IN BULGARIA "OPENED TO THE RUSSIANS THE GATE INTO THE BALKANS AND THEY WILL KNOW HOW TO UTILIZE THEIR OPPORTUNITIES, ESPECIALLY IN THE POLITICAL FIELD."

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HE SAID IT WAS A RELIEF TO THE GERMAN COMMAND "THAT THE TASK OF DEFENDING GERMAN BORDERS IN THE WEST AND EAST DID NOT COINCIDE IN THE MOST DANGEROUS STAGES OF THE RESPECTIVE CAMPAIGNS."

LONDON, SEPT 19-(AP)-TWO SOUTH DAKOTANS, A CONGRESSMAN AND A NEWSPAPER EXECUTIVE EDITOR, JOINTLY INTERVIEWED CROWN PRINCE OLAV TODAY AND REPORTED NORWAY WAS PLANNING TO TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN THE PACIFIC WAR IN APPRECIATION FOR UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AID.

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REP. KARL E. MUND (R-S.D.) AND FRED CHRISTOPHERSON OF THE SIOUX FALLS, S.D., DAILY ARGUS-LEADER QUOTED OLAV AS SAYING NORWAY'S RELIEF NEEDS WOULD BE EXTREMELY SEVERE UNLESS THE WAR WAS ENDED BY CHRISTMAS AND TELLING THEM THAT THE COUNTRY WAS READY AND ABLE TO PAY THE COSTS OF UNRRA HELP.

MUNDT SAID THE PRINCE TOLD THEM THAT, AS COORDINATOR OF NORWAY'S MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR SERVICES, HE WAS PROCEEDING ON THE THEORY THAT THE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT WOULD RATIFY THE COUNTRY'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS BEATING JAPAN AND THAT SOME NORWEGIAN SHIPS ALREADY WERE OPERATING IN THE PACIFIC.

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THE ONLY RESERVATION IN THE PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP WAS REPORTED TO BE THE RETENTION OF ENOUGH MERCHANT MARINE ON THE ATLANTIC TO BRING IN NECESSARY SUPPLIES FOR NORWAY. OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF THE INTERVIEW:

FOR THE POSTWAR PERIOD OLAV EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT A GENERAL ELECTION SHOULD BE HELD AS SOON AS FEASIBLE.

ECONOMICALLY HE SAID NORWAY MIGHT HAVE THE THIRD LARGEST MERCHANT MARINE AFTER VICTORY, SECOND ONLY TO THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, TO HELP IN RECOVERY.

ILLUSTRATING NORWAY'S FOOD NEEDS, THE PRINCE TOLD OF AN INCIDENT INVOLVING A FRIEND WHO JUST REACHED THIS COUNTRY FROM OSLO.

THE FRIEND AND HIS FIVE-YEAR OLD DAUGHTER RECENTLY VISITED THE COUNTRY, WHERE A FARMER SERVED THEM MEAT. ON THE WAY BACK TO THE CITY THE DAUGHTER INQUIRED, "WHY CAN'T WE GET FISH LIKE THAT AT HOME?"

JR448PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 19-(AP)-JAN MASARYK, FOREIGN MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENSE IN THE CECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, SAID TODAY THAT GERMANS INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE REICH MUST BE WATCHED CLOSELY UNDER ANY SORT OF PEACE TERMS.

"I AM NOT IN THE CONFIDENCE OF GREAT STATESMEN PREPARING GERMANY'S FATE," SAID MASARYK IN ONE OF HIS RARE INTERVIEWS. "BUT AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COUNTRY WHICH WAS HITLER'S FIRST VICTIM I KNOW THE GERMAN DOES NOT UNDERSTAND HUMANE LANGUAGE. EVEN FRATERNIZATION WITH TROOPS IN CONQUERED TERRITORY MAY HAVE FATAL CONSEQUENCES."

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MASARYK DECLARED THE GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE UNDER PRESIDENT BENES WILL REMAIN IN OFFICE UNTIL THE END OF HOSTILITIES, THEN RESIGN.

TA1142PEW

30.24— 18935

LONDON, SEPT. 19-(AP)-ILYA EHRENBURG, PROMINENT RUSSIAN JOURNALIST, PRAISED BOTH THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN FIGHTING FORCES IN THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY PUBLICATION "SOVIET WAR NEWS" TODAY, BUT ADDED THAT THEIR RECENT SWIFT ADVANCES HAD BEEN MADE POSSIBLE BY THE HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES INFLICTED BY THE RED ARMY.

EHRENBURG SAID HE DID NOT "WISH TO MINIMIZE THE GALLANTRY OF OUR ALLIES WHO HAVE BROKEN INTO FASCIST LAIRS."

"BUT DOES IT MINIMIZE THEIR COURAGE," HE ASKED, "TO SAY THEY WERE ABLE TO MAKE SWIFT ADVANCES BECAUSE FOR THREE YEARS FROM THE BARENTS SEA TO THE BLACK SEA, IN SWAMPS, STEPPES, TRENCHES AND MIRE AND IN FROST, SNOW AND BURNING HEAT THE RED ARMY HAS DESTROYED GERMANS?"

TA1240AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 19-(AP)-ALBANIAN UNITS OPERATING WITH THE YUGOSLAV LIBERATION ARMY AMBUSHED A GERMAN COLUMN NEAR THE EASTERN ALBANIAN BORDER TODAY, SET 30 TRUCKS AFIRE AND KILLED 45 NAZI SOLDIERS.

SEP 20 1944

LONDON, SEPT. 19-(AP)--PROSPECTS OF SETTLING THE POLISH-RUSSIAN DISPUTE BRIGHTENED TODAY. THERE WAS A STRONG LIKELIHOOD THAT MOSCOW, AT AMERICAN AND BRITISH PROD[illegible], WOULD ACCEPT THE REORGANIZATION PLAN OF PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK'S GOVERNMENT IN EXILE AS A BASIS FOR DISCUSSING FUTURE RELATIONS.

SEP 20 1944

TENSION IN RELATIONS SLACKENED WITH DELIVERY OF SUPPLIES TO POLES FIGHTING IN WARSAW BY FLYING FORTRESSES SHUTTLING TO RUSSIA.

POLES IN LONDON ALSO SUGGESTED THAT THE POLISH NATIONAL LIBERATION Committee COMMITTEE WAS GETTING A COOL RECEPTION IN FREED AREAS OF POLAND, AND WAS LOSING SOVIET SUPPORT.

ALB/ PART SINGLETONS THRU 4TH 1633 APR/1

LONDON, SEPT. 19-(AP)-BRENDA STEPHENSON HOPKINS, PRETTY WIFE OF SGT. ROBERT HOPKINS AND DAUGHTER-IN-LAW OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER, HARRY HOPKINS, STILL DOES HER BIT ENTERTAINING DOUGHBOYS TWICE A WEEK AT THE AMERICAN RED CROSS CLUB.

SINCE AUG. 30 THE 18-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER OF A LANCASHIRE HYDRAULIC ENGINEER HAS BEEN THE WIFE OF YOUNG HOPKINS, BUT SHE HAS NOT SEEN HIM SINCE TWO DAYS AFTER THEIR SIMPLE WEDDING IN A LONDON SUBURBS. HE RETURNED TO A SIGNAL PHOTOGRAPHY COMPANY IN FRANCE AND HAS BEEN UNABLE TO RETURN SINCE THEN. THEY WRITE EACH OTHER DAILY.

SEP 20 1944

TA126AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 19-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 15,000 WORKERS AT THE AUSTIN MOTOR COMPANY PLANT AT LONGBRIDGE, BIRMINGHAM, TODAY ENTERED THEIR SECOND DAY OF A "SIT-DOWN" STRIKE.

THE AUSTIN WORKERS ARE CHALLENGING THE CONTENTION THAT THE CARS THEY ARE TURNING OUT ARE WAR WORK.

TA1142PEW

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SEPT. 19-(AP)-NINTH AIR FORCE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS HAVE DESTROYED AT LEAST 1,200 NAZI PLANES AND 15,000 TANKS, LOCOMOTIVES, RAILWAY CARS, TRUCKS AND OTHER VEHICLES IN 11 MONTHS' OPERATIONS IN THIS AREA, HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY.

IN FAR-FLUNG OPERATIONS EMPLOYING A TOTAL OF MORE THAN 10,000 AIRCRAFT, THE AIR FORCE HAS FLOWN MORE THAN 200,000 SORTIES AND LOOSED MORE THAN 400,000 BOMBS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON THE ENEMY.

ALMOST HALF OF THIS ACTIVITY HAS OCCURRED SINCE D-DAY. NINTH AIR FORCE PLANES NOW FLY FROM FRENCH BASES AND PROVIDE CLOSE SUPPORT FOR ADVANCING AMERICAN TROOPS.

THE NINTH HAS PAID A PRICE OF 233 MEN KILLED, 2,003 WOUNDED AND 750 MISSING. A TOTAL OF 945 OF ITS AIRPLANES HAVE NOT RETURNED, BUT MANY CREWS OF DOWNED AIRCRAFT FOUND THEIR WAY BACK.

FROM OCTOBER, 1943, TO D-DAY, MARAUDER BOMBERS OF THE AIR FORCE FLEW APPROXIMATELY 27,000 SORTIES AGAINST MARSHALLING YARDS, BRIDGES, AIRFIELDS, COASTAL DEFENSES AND FLYING BOMB SITES IN PREPARATION FOR THE LANDINGS.

GH316PEW

BY WALTER CRONKITE

SEP 20 1944

REPRESENTING TH COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH THE ALLIED AIRBORNE FORCES IN HOLLAND, SEPT. 19-(AP)-THE HEAVILY REINFORCED GERMANS IN WESTERN HOLLAND, FACING ENTRAPMENT BETWEEN LT.GEN.LEWIS H.BRERETON'S AIRBORNE ARMY AND THE BRITISH ADVANCING FROM BELGIUM, OPENED COUNTERATTACKS THIS MORNING.

WE KNEW THAT MEN, GUNS AND TANKS HAD ARRIVEDIN THE GERMAN LINES. THROUGHOUT LAST NIGHT THE ARTILLERY ROARED ON THE PERIMETER OF OUR OWN AIRBORNE ISLAND.

STEADILY THE GERMANS LOBBED SHELLS AT A RIVER CROSSING THE LOSS OF WHICH WOULD SERIOUSLY DELAY THE PUSH OF THE BRITISH ARMOR THROUGH HOLLAND TO OUR MEN FAR BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES.

THE COUNTER ATTACK THIS MORNING STARTED SPORADICALLY. APPARENTLY THEY CAME FROM ISOLATED UNITS WHICH WERE TRYING TO FIND THEIR WAY HOME.

BY NOON THESE DETACHMENTS WERE JOINING FORCES. THEIR ATTACKS BECAME STRONGER AND THERE WAS EVIDENCE THAT THEY WERE BEGINNING TO FORM AN ORGANIZATION AFTER THEIR DEMORALIZATION WHEN OUR SKY-TRAIN ARMY LANDED SUNDAY.

AS I WRITE, THE GERMANS ARE BRINGING UP THEIR HEAVY ARTILLERY--105-MILLIMETER AND 155-MILLIMETER GUNS AND 88-MILLIMETER MORTARS.

THERE WAS A SHARP CHANGE HERE MONDAY WHEN THE GERMANS STARTED TO HOLD. BEFORE THAT, THE GERMAN PRISONERS, WHO DRIBBLED IN IN LOTS OF FROM 10 TO 20, WERE POOR SPECIMENS FOR THE MOST PART. THEIR STANDARD ANSWER TO QUESTIONS ABOUT THEIR AGE WAS "18 YEARS."

THEY WERE SUPERMEN NO LONGER. THEY JUST WANTED TO GO HOME.

WE AS WELL AS THE GERMANS ARE RECEIVING REINFORCEMENTS. YESTERDAY HUNDREDS OF GLIDERS, CARRYING ARTILLERY, ARRIVED IN OUR LINES AND LIBERATORS DROPPED US SUPPLIES.

N632PEW

BY EDWARD D.BALL

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, SEPT 19-(AP)-A FORCE OF YOUNG GERMAN S.S. (ELITE GUARD) TROOPS, DESCRIBED BY AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS AS "DRUNK, DOPED OR CRAZY," MADE A SAVAGE BAYONET CHARGE SOUTHEAST OF NANCY YESTERDAY ONLY TO BE SLAUGHTERED BY THE FIRE OF U.S. FORCES.

THE NAZIS WENT OVER THE TOP AND RUSHED THE AMERICAN POSITIONS WITH FRENZIED CRIES. IT APPEARED THEY HAD TAKEN THE SITUATION INTO THEIR OWN HANDS AND ACTED WITHOUT ORGANIZED LEADERSHIP.

OFFICIAL FIGURES ON THE NUMBER SLAUGHTERED WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S FORCES, MEANWHILE, ATTACKED ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER NORTH OF EPINAL ANDIWERE REPORTED OFFICIALLY TO BE MAKING GOOD PROGRESS. A CONSIDERABLE ADVANCE ALSO WAS MADE BY ANOTHER COLUMN ATTACKING EAST OF NANCY.

HEAVY ENEMY OPPOSITION STILL WAS ENCOUNTERED IN THE METZ AREA AND ONE GERMAN COUNTERATTACK BELOW THE CITY WAS REPULSED.

THE THIRD ARMY TO DATE HAS CAPTURED 90,300 GERMANS AND IS ESTIMATED TO HAVE KILLED 74,800 AND WOUNDED 26,900.

SB71 SEP 20 1944

WITH THE ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY IN HOLLAND, SEPT. 19-(AP)-THE GERMANS ARE BRINGING UP HEAVY ARTILLERY TODAY IN AN ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A STRATEGIC CANAL WHICH AMERICAN TROOPS SEIZED INTACT IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR.

WITH THE ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY IN HOLLAND-FIRST ADD GERMAN ARTILLERY (BY WALTER CRONKITE, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS) XXX SOUTHERN SECTOR.

THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT ARTILLERY ROARED ON THE PERIMETER OF THIS "AIRBORNE" ISLAND AS THE NAZIS LOBBED SHELLS AT A RIVER CROSSING, WITHOUT WHICH THE BRITISH ARMORED

"AIRBORNE" ISLAND AS THE NAZIS LOBBED SHELLS AT A RIVER CROSSING, WITHOUT WHICH THE BRITISH ARMORED PUSH THROUGH HOLLAND WOULD BE SERIOUSLY DELAYED.

GLIDERS CARRYING AMERICAN PARACHUTE TROOPS WERE REINFORCED YESTERDAY BY HUNDREDS OF GLIDERS CARRYING ARTILLERY.

TODAY TROOPS WERE ELIMINATING ARTILLERY RESISTANCE AND PAVING THE PATH FOR ARMOR. SUICIDAL GERMAN GUNNERS WERE STICKING TO THEIR 88S AND MORTARS UNTIL THE AMERICANS WERE WITHIN PISTOL RANGE.

THIS POLICY WAS PROVING FATAL--THE 88S ARE "SUCKERS" FOR BAZOOKAS.

AMERICAN TROOPS CAPTURED THE FIRST IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL CITY IN HOLLAND YESTERDAY, OPENING THE WAY FOR BRITISH ARMOR FROM THE SOUTH.

SOME VETERANS WHO SAW PARIS FREED SAID THE DUTCH EVEN IN THE TINIEST VILLAGES WERE OUTDOING THE FRENCH IN HYSTERICAL WELCOME.

PRISONERS ARE DRIBBLING IN IN GROUPS OF 10 TO 20, MOST OF THEM POOR SPECIMENS, AND MOST OF THEM 18. UNARMED DUTCH MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN ARE POUNCING ON THEM AND HOLDING THEM FOR THE AMERICANS.

GH1026AEW

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY IN HOLLAND, SEPT.19-(AP)-THE DUTCH RAIL CENTER OF EINDHOVEN AND EELDROP, SEVEN MILES TO THE NEAST HAVE BEEN CAPTURED.

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EINDHOVEN -- A CITY OF 111,000, THE SEVENTH LARGEST IN THE NETHERLANDS -- IS 30 MILES FROM GERMANY. TWO RAILROADS AND FIVE HIGHWAYS MEET THERE AND IT IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION CENTERS IN THE KINGDOM.

GERMAN REPORTS SAID IT WAS A FOCAL POINT OF PARACHUTE OPERATIONS.

LI947AEW

30.24 — 18939

BY BARBARA WACE

WITH A U.S. INFANTRY IDIVISION INSIDE BREST, SEPT. 11-(DELAYED) --(AP)-BATTLE-HARDENED TROOPS OF A U.S. INFANTRY DIVISION, FIGHTING IN THE CROOKED STREETS OF BREST, CLAWED THEIR WAY FROM STREET CORNER TO STREET CORNER TODAY, CLOSING TIGHTER THEIR STEEL TRAP ON GERMAN PARATROOPERS HOLDING THIS IMPORTANT FRENCH PORT.

(THE OFFICIAL GERMAN COMMUNIQUE TUESDAY INDICATED THAT BREST HAD BEEN EVACUATED, STATING THAT THE "SURVIVING GARRISON RETREATED TO LE CROZON PENINSULA AND CONTINUES TO FIGHT THERE." THIS PENINSULA IS TO THE SOUTH OF BREST ACROSS THE BREST ROADSTEAD. THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID "THE TOWN AND HARBOR OF BREST ARE A SMOKING RUINS.")

TONIGHT THE DOUGHBOYS REACHED A POINT ABOUT TWO BLOCKS FROM THE CENTER OF THE CITY, WHERE AN ANCIENT 60-FOOT WALLED FORTIFICATION SURROUNDED BY A DEEP, DRY MOAT PRESENTS A SERIOUS OBSTACLE.

ACROSS THE HEAVILY-FORTIFIED KERFAUTRAS CEMETERY, WHERE THE GERMAN PARATROOPERS HAD DUG NUMEROUS FOXHOLES, A TERRIFIC HAND-TO-HAND BATTLE WAS FOUGHT UNDER HEAVY GERMAN FIRE FROM FOUR-STORY BUILDINGS IN FRONT. AFTER FIGHTING ACROSS EVERY INCH OF THE BURIAL GROUND, 450 BY 500 YARDS, THE SOLDIERS WENT INTO THE BUILDINGS AND BROUGHT OUT THE GERMANS ONE BY ONE.

THE FIGHTING NOW IS ALONG THE RUE JEAN JAURES, THE MAIN STREET OF BREST, NAMED AFTER THE FRENCH SOCIALIST LEADER, NEAR WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE FORTIFIED YET ANOTHER CEMETERY, ST MARTIN'S.

I ENTERED THE CITY FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS MORNING ACCOMPANIED BY A GENERAL COMMANDING A FIELD ARTILLERY DIVISION SHELLING THE PORT. SHANDING BEHIND A BANK LESS THAN 200 YARDS FROM WHERE OUR TROOPS WERE FIGHTING IN THE STREET WE WATCHED THE DOUGHBOYS IN GROUPS OF TWOS AND THREES WORKING THEIR WAY CAREFULLY AROUND TENEMENT BUILDINGS NEAR A FACTORY.

TA1148PEW

SEP 20 1944

NANCY, FRANCE, SEPT. 19-(AP)-GERMAN PRISONERS REPORTED TODAY THAT ADOLF HITLER VISITED METZ FIVE DAYS AGO AND DEMANDED THAT THE GARRISON HOLD OUT AT LEAST 10 DAYS, PROMISING THAT A NEW SECRET V-WEAPON WOULD APPEAR SOON.

GH138PEW

PARIS, SEPT. 19-(AP)-FRANCE MAY EXPECT A DEFICIT OF $1,200,000,000 FOR 1944, THE CABINET WAS TOLD TODAY AT A BUDGET DISCUSSION IN WHICH EXPENDITURES OF $4,000,000,000 AND RECEIPTS OF $2,800,000,000 WERE PREDICTED.

TA1239AEW

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY IN FRANCE, SEPT 19-(AP)-TEN JEWISH SOLDIER ATTACHED TO THE THIRD ARMY ATTENDED TODAY THE FIRST ROSH HA-SHANAH OBSERVANCE IN THIS FRENCH COMMUNITY IN FOUR YEARS WITH A FAMILY OF JEWISH REFUGEES AT THE HOME OF A FRENCH CATHOLIC SCHOOLMASTER.

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THE LITTLE BUILDING SHUDDERED FROM NEARBY ARTILLERY FIRE.

THE SERVICE WAS LED BY PVT.HENRY L.LASKER, 94-01 64TH ROAD, FOREST HILLS,N.Y.

OTHERS ATTENDING WERE LT.JULIUS NEDELMAN, 10017 PIERPONT AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO; SGT.MARTIN REITMAN, 142 BARUCH PL., NEW YORK CITY; SGT.MURRAY WELCHAN, 4112 15TH AVE., BROOKLYN,N.Y.; SGT.SAUL LEVITT, 1033 BRYANT AVE., NEW YORK CITY, YANK CORRESPONDENT; SGT.RICHARD S. LEWIS, 6657 REYNOLDS ST., PITTSBURGH,PA.; CPL.ALBERT RICH, 243 WAINWRIGHT ST., NEWARK,N.J. CPL.MEYER ACKERMAN, 191 EAST SECOND ST., NEW YORK CITY; SGT.MEYER GOLDENBERG, 76 HAMPSHIRE ST.HOLYOKE,MASS.; PFC EDWARD STERN, 42 GROVE ST., AMSTERDAM,N.Y., AND BEN DORIN, 2100 EAST 21ST ST., BROOKLYN,N.Y., A MEMBER OF THE MACKAY WIRELESS STAFF.

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

U.S. NINTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, SEPT. 17-(DELAYED)-(AP) THE SURRENDER OF GEN.ERICH ELSNER AND 20,000 GERMAN TROOPS OF HIS "LOST ARMY" CLIMAXED ONE OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR EXAMPLES OF AIR-GROUND COORDINATION IN THIS WAR.

SEP 20 1944

THE 19TH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND UNDER BRIG.GEN.OTTO P.WEYLAND OF 4334 WINDOM PLACE, NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D.C., HELPED FLAIL THE GERMANS INTO SUBMISSION AND THEN HERD THEM UP TO THE LOIRE RIVER, WHERE THEY SURRENDERED TO THE 83RD DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN NINTH ARMY.

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WHEN THE GERMANS, FED UP WITH BOMBING AND STRAFING BY AMERICAN AIRMEN AND THE SPORADIC GROUND ATTACKS BY THE FRENCH MAQUIS, AGREED TO GIVE UP A WEEK AGO ONE OF THE SURRENDER TERMS WAS THE GRANTING OF IMMUNITY FROM AIR ATTACKS WHILE ELSNER'S MEN MARCHED NORTHWARD TO WAITING PRISON PENS.

THE 19TH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND--ONE OF TWO SUCH UNITS IN THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE--WAS ASSIGNED TO SUPPORT THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY ABOUT AUG. 1 WHEN PATTON'S FORCES STARTED RACING THROUGH FRANCE FROM [illegible]RANCHES.

IT PROBABLY IS THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY THAT AN AIR UNIT HAS BEEN GIVEN THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF PROTECTING AN ARMY'S FLANK--A FLANK WHICH GREW TO MORE THAN 400 MILES IN LENGTH.

BEFORE THE SURRENDER, WHEN THE TRAPPED GERMANS SHOWED SIGNS OF ATTEMPTING TO REACH THE REICH THROUGH AN ESCAPE GAP BETWEEN DIJON AND THE SWISS BORDER, THE 19TH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND INTENSIFIED ITS ARMED RECONNAISSANCE.

SEP 20 1944

THE ATTACK REACHED ITS PEAK ON SEPT. 1 AND 2 WHEN THUNDERBOLT GROUPS COMMANDED BY COL.WILLIAM L.CURRY OF RALEIGH, N.C., AND LT.COL. JOSEPH L.LAUGHLIN OF OMAHA, NEB., DESTROYED 346 MOTOR TRUCKS, 94 ARMORED VEHICLES, A BIG AMMUNITION DUMP AND OTHER OBJECTIVES IN THE POITIERS, CHATEAUROUX AND BOURGES AREAS.

ON SEPT. 7 A GROUP COMMANDED BY COL.ANTHONY GROSETTA OF TUCSON, ARIZ., WHICH INCLUDES ROCKET FIRING THUNDERBOLTS, DESTROYED A LONG GERMAN CONVOY MOVING EAST ALONG THE 20-MILE ROAD BETWEEN CHATEAUROUX AND ISSOUDUN.

WEYLAND RECEIVED A NOTE OF COMMENDATION FROM LT.GEN.WILLIAM H. SIMPSON, AMERICAN NINTH ARMY COMMANDER, FOR THE PART THE 19TH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND PLAYED IN THE SURRENDER.

JS 731AEW

With the Canadian First Army, Sept. 18-(Delayed)-(AP)-Briti

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coastal guns firing 21 miles across the channel from Dover knocked o

two German batteries in the Calais area during the last three days.

stewarts 1710N ap-cp-rm-1223p

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY, SEPT. 19-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER FAILED IN A CRUCIAL TEST OF NAZI AUTHORITY OVER MILLIONS OF PARTY-BOSSED GERMANS AS THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE REMAINED IN THEIR RHINELAND HOMES TODAY IN DEFIANCE OF EVACUATION ORDERS.

AS PATROLS OF THE U.S. FIRST ARMY STABBED THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE TOWARD THE HEART OF THE RHINELAND, MANY CIVILIANS ARE REMAINING QUIETLY TO RECEIVE THEM AS OCCUPYING TROOPS DESPITE THE FACT THEIR NAZI OVERLORDS SAID SUCH ACTION WOULD BRAND THEM AS TRAITORS.

THE EVACUATION ORDER FOR THE COLOGNE-AACHEN AREA WAS ISSUED BY THE REGIONAL GAULEITER SEPT. 12. IT URGED THE PEOPLE TO RESIST THE AMERICAN ADVANCE IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE AND LAID DOWN REGULATIONS FOR EVACUATION OF THOSE UNDER 15 AND OVER 60 YEARS OLD. OTHERS WERE TO REMAIN AND HELP BUILD COMMUNITY DEFENSES UNTIL SUCH TIME AS ORDERED TO WITHDRAW.

THERE IS NO WAY TO ESTIMATE HOW WIDESPREAD THE DISOBEDIENCE HAS BECOME BUT IT IS KNOWN TO BE CONSIDERABLE. IT REFLECTS SIGNIFICANT DEFIANCE ON A LARGE SCALE TO HITLER'S AUTHORITY.

THE COLOGNE-AACHEN ORDER GAVE WOMEN AND CHILDREN UNDER 15 PRIORITY IN EVACUATION TRANSPORTATION. THE METHODICAL NAZI OFFICIALS OUTLINED EACH STEP THE PEOPLE WERE TO TAKE IN LEAVING THEIR HOMES, EVEN LISTING ITEMS MOTHERS WOULD TAKE WITH THEM SUCH AS MILK BOTTLES AND BOTTLE NIPPLES.

INCLUDED IN THE ORDER WAS A WARNING THAT THOSE WHO REFUSED TO OBEY WOULD BE CONSIDERED TRAITORS TO THE GERMAN PUBLIC AND WOULD BE IN DANGER OF THEIR LIVES. BUT THESE THREATS HAVE NOT STRENGTHENED THE PARTY HOLD ON THE PEOPLE.

MANY GERMANS REMEMBER TOO WELL THE AMERICAN ARMY OCCUPATION AFTER THE LAST WAR AND THE DECENT TREATMENT THEY RECEIVED FROM THE TROOPS AND THEIR OFFICERS. THEY HAVE NOT BEEN ENTIRELY HOODWINKED BY NAZI PROPAGANDA DESCRIBING THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS AS RAPISTS, PILLAGERS AND MURDERERS.

ONE GERMAN WHO REFUSED TO LEAVE HIS HOME SAID, "IF THE AMERIVAN SOLDIER CONDUCTS HIMSELF AS HIS FATHER, THEN WE KNOW WE HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR."

THIS DOES NOT MEAN THE AMERICAN SOLDIER WILL BE FRIENDLY OR WILL FRATERNIZE WITH THE GERMANS. HE WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO DO THIS FOR SECURITY REASONS AND WILL BE EXPECTED TO CONDUCT HIMSELF IN A RESERVED AND ALOOF BUT SOLDIERLY MANNER TOWARD THE PEOPLE WHO STILL ARE ENEMIES OF ALLIED ARMS.

THE FIRST EVACUATION ORDER WAS DIRECTED TO APPROXIMATELY 2,000,000 PEOPLE IN THE CENTRAL THIRD OF THE RHINELAND. IF DISOBEDIENCE CONTINUES ON A LARGE SCALE, THEN IT CLEARLY SHOWS THE NAZI PARTY'S LACK OF POWER TO INFLUENCE THE RANK AND FILE.

N532PEW

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ADD MOSCA-(LUCE) XX THERE

(BERLIN DECLARED THAT THREE SOVIET ARMIES TOTALLING MORE THAN 500,000 MEN HAD BEEN HURLED AGAINST THE GERMAN BALTIC POSITIONS AND ONE COMMENTATOR PREDICTED AN IMMINENT ONSLAUGHT BY A FOURTH IN THE NARVA SECTOR OF ESTONIA'S NORTHEASTERN COAST.

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(BROADCASTS FROM GERMANY SAID RED ARMY UNITS HAD DRIVEN A "DEEP PENETRATION" NORTHWEST OF TARTU IN THE DIRECTION OF TALLINN, ESTONIAN CAPITAL).

OFFICIAL SILENCE SCREENED DETAILS OF THE SOVIET-POLISH OPERATIONS IN THE WARSAW AREA, BUT GERMAN STRONG POINTS IN THE CAPITAL CONTINUED UNDER HEAVY RUSSIAN ARTILLERY FIRE.

THE VISTULA PROVED A FORMIDABLE BARRIER TO MARSHAL KONSTANTIN ROKOSSOVSKY WHO HAD TO CONTEND WITH NEW ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS SENT INTO ACTION AFTER HE CLEARED THE PRAGA DISTRICT ON THE EAST BANK.

IN THE CARPATHIAN HIGHLANDS OF SOUTHERN GALICIA, COL.GEN.IVAN PETROV'S FOURTH UKRAINIAN ARMY PRESSED ON FROM THE CAPTURED COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK CENTERED IN USTRIKI-DOLNIE, BUT THE ENEMY RETAINED A STRONG BULGE OF POSITIONS ON THE APPROACHES TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIER.

PETROV'S DIFFICULTIES OF TERRAIN EQUALLED OR SURPASSED THOSE OF MARSHAL RODION Y.MALINOVSKY IN NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA WHERE THE RUSSIAN-ROMANIAN ADVANCE WAS SLOWED DOWN SHARPLY.

AMONG 3,000-FOOT PEAKS, PETROV'S ARTILLERYMEN MANHANDLED THEIR GUNS INTO NEW EMPLACEMENTS WHILE HIS ALPINE INFANTRY METHODICALLY ROOTED OUT ENEMY MACHINEGUN NESTS HIDDEN IN CAVES AND ROCKY LEDGES.

FOR NEARLY 48 HOURS THERE HAS BEEN NO NEWS OF MARSHAL FEODOR I.TOLBULKIN'S PROGRESS IN BULGARIA WEST OR SOUTH OF SOFIA, SEP 20 1944 BUT HE IS BELIEVED CONTINUING TO FAN OUT AT THE REAR OF THE GERMAN GARRISONS REMAINING IN THE SOUTHERN BALKANS.

MK629AEW

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD SHUTTLE X X X NOT SERIOUS."

(LUCE)

COL.KARL TRUESDELL, (1536A 40TH) WASHINGTON,

WAS COMMANDER OF THE TASK FORCE WHICH TRAINED IN PRACTICE RUNS IN

ENGLAND FOR THE MISSION.

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THE LEAD BOMBARDIER WAS LT. JOHN S. BROMBERG, (210 S. STANDFORD) ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. HE CARRIED THE HEAVIEST RESPONSIBILITY FOR SEEING THAT SUPPLIES REACHED THE PATRIOTS.

"THE FLAK WAS PRETTY ROUGH OVER WARSAW," SAID LT. MATTHEW MCENTEE, PILOT, (5621 DELAFIELD AVE.) THE BRONX, NEW YORK CITY, "BUT WE DROPPED OUR CANNISTERS JUST AS IN PRACTICE."

AN INTELLIGENCER OFFICER, CAPT. KINGSLEY MOORE, SEWICKLEY, PA., RODE IN ONE OF THE BOMBLESS BOMBERS FROM ENGLAND. HE SAW LITTLE MORE OF WARSAW THAN THE CREWMEN BUSY WITH THEIR GUNS AND INSTRUMENTS.

"IT WAS ALL HAZE AND SMOKE AND THE CITY SEEMED TO BE IN THE MIDST OF A BATTLE," HE COMMENTED.

MK807AEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW,SEPT.19-(AP)-THE ARMISTICE WITH FINLAND WAS SIGNED TODAY BY A GOVERNMENT DELEGATION FROM HELSINKI AND COL.GEN.ANDREI A.ZHDANOV, LENINGRAD'S LEADING POLITICO-MILITARY FIGURE, ON BEHALF OF RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT IS EXPECTED TO BE MADE PUBLIC WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

THE FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER CARL ENCKELL AND THE OTHERS OF THE FINNISH DELEGATION WHO SIGNED FOR FINLAND REFUSED TO COMMENT. THEY PACKED THEIR BAGS IN A MOSCOW HOTEL WHERE THEY HAVE LED A HERMIT-LIKE EXISTENCE AND WERE SEEKING THE FIRST AVAILABLE AIR PASSAGE BACK TO HELSINKI.

(WORD FROM STOCKHOLM SAID THE TERMS HAD BEEN APPROVED BY THE FINNISH PARLIAMENT IN A CLOSED SESSION.

(THE SWEDISH PRESS SAID THE TERMS WERE "HARD," AND ONE WELL-INFORMED FINNISH SOURCE SAID THE ITEM CAUSING FINLAND GREATEST ANXIETY WAS RUSSIA'S DEMAND FOR A 50-YEAR LEASE ON THE PORKKALA NAVAL BASE IN THE GULF OF FINLAND WITH USE OF TERRITORY ONLY EIGHT MILES FROM HELSINKI.)

THE FINNS ADMITTEDLY WERE IN A POORER BARGAINING POSITION THAN WAS ROMANIA, WHICH SIGNED ON THE DOTTED LINE LAST WEEK AS A VIRTUAL CO-BELLIGERENT, AND IT WAS ASSUMED THAT THE TERMS FOR FINLAND WERE STIFFER THAN THOSE ACCORDED ROMANIA.

THE PRESENCE OF ZHDANOV IN THE FINAL NEGOTIATIONS WAS SYMBOLIC OF RUSSIAN INSISTENCE ON FUTURE NAVAL AND LAND SECURITY FOR LENINGRAD. HE IS A MEMBER OF THE POLITICAL BUREAU, SECRETARY OF THE LENINGRAD DISTRICT COMMUNIST PARTY AND PRESIDENT OF THE MILITARY COUNCIL OF THE LENINGRAD FRONT.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE QUESTION OF THE MINING INTERESTS OF CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY IN THE PETSAMO REGION OF FINLAND WAS NOT MENTIONED IN THE ARMISTICE, BUT IT CERTAINLY WAS CAREFULLY DISCUSSED BY THE SOVIET AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS WHILE THE ARMISTICE WAS BEING DRAFTED.

SOME FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC SOURCES MANIFESTED SATISFACTION AT THE APPARENT HARMONY OF THE ALLIED DEALINGS WITH ROMANIA AND FINLAND AND SAW THIS AS SHAPING A PATTERN FOR POST-WAR EUROPE.

THESE PERSONS SAID THERE NOW WAS NO REASON TO DOUBT THAT THIS AGREEMENT WOULD CONTINUE IN THE SETTLEMENTS WITH SUCH COUNTRIES AS BULGARIA AND HUNGARY AND IN THE IMMEDIATE HANDLING OF GERMANY WHEN THE NAZIS COLLAPSE.

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POLAND, HOWEVER, REMAINS ONE COUNTRY WHERE SOVIET AND BRITISH-AMERICAN POLICIES ARE NOT YET COORDINATED. THE QUARREL BETWEEN THE SOVIET-SPONSORED LUBLIN GOVERNMENT AND THE LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE IS BITTERER THAN EVER.

WHILE THE LUBLIN COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION MIGHT AGAIN INVITE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK FROM LONDON TO JOIN ITS ORGANIZATION, THE POSSIBILITY BECOMES INCREASINGLY REM[illegible] THE→ITICALLY COMMITTEE ENTRENCHES ITSELF MILITARILY AND POL[illegible]AND.

MJ522PEW

INSIDE POLAND.

ADD ROME- (LUCE) XX AUTHORITIES

IT WAS LEARNED AUTHORITATIVELY THAT THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, FEARING THE MOB VIOLENCE WOULD BE INTERPRETED AS A FAILURE ON ITS PART, WANTED TO PROCEED WITH CARUSO'S TRIAL AT DAWN. SEP 20 1944

COL. CHARLES POLETTI, FORMER NEW YORK GOVERNOR, AND ALLIED POLICE AUTHORITIES ADVISED AGAINST IT, HOWEVER, IN VIEW OF THE LACK OF PREPARATIONS.

THE TRIAL WAS INTERRUPTED WHEN THE SPECTATORS BECAME A MOB AND DRAGGED DONATO CARRETTA, FORMER VICE DIRECTOR OF THE REGINA COELI JAIL OF ROME, TO THE TIBER RIVER WHERE HE WAS TOSSED IN AND THEN BEATEN TO DEATH WITH OARS.

THE ROME PRESS UNANIMOUSLY ATTRIBUTED THE CARRETTA LYNCHING TO THE PEOPLE'S IMPATIENCE AT THE SLOWNESS IN CARRYING OUT THE FASCIST PURGE, WHICH FINDS CARUSO STILL UNTRIED NEARLY FOUR MONTHS AFTER THE CAPTURE OF ROME.

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THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER UNITAS IN A FIVE-COLUMN HEADLINE SAID, "POPULATION OF ROME EXACTS PROMPT PUNISHMENT OF FASCIST CRIMINALS."

PIETRO NENNI, EDITOR OF AVANTI, SAID CARUSO SHOULD HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO JUSTICE THREE DAYS AFTER THE LIBERATION OF ROME.

GH322PEW

BARI, ITALY, SEPT. 19-(AP)-MARSHAL TITO'S YUGOSLAV PARTISAN FORCES SUFFERED ONE OF THEIR FIRST MAJOR REVERSES IN THE CURRENT BORDER-TO-BORDER OFFENSIVE WITH THE LOSS OF VALJEVO TO GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS, REPORTS REACHING HERE TODAY SAID.

VALJEVO, SOUTHWEST OF BELGRADE, WAS TAKEN LATE LAST WEEK BY THE PARTISANS' FIRST AND 12TH CORPS IN A DRIVE ON THE CAPITAL WHICH ALSO NETTED LAJKOVAC, 15 MILES BEYOND. SUNDAY A GERMAN TANK COLUMN, MOVING DOWN THE HIGHWAY FROM BELGRADE, SUCCEEDED IN CLEARING IT OF CELEBRATING PARTISANS.

ON THE OTHER HAND LATEST REPORTS REACHING HERE OF THE WESTERN BALKAN FIGHTING CONTAINED NEWS OF ADDITIONAL PARTISAN VICTORIES, PARTICULARLY IN ALBANIA WHERE THE IMPORTANT TOWN OF BERAT, 45 MILES SOUTH OF TIRANA FELL TO THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FORCES. REPORTS SAID THE GERMANS SET FIRE TO THE TOWN BEFORE FLEEING.

U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE PLANES BOMBED THE SAVA RIVER BRIDGE AT BELGRADE AS WELL AS A SPAN ACROSS THE DANUBE AT NOVI SAD AND MARSHALLING YARDS AT SUBOTICA.

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TA1238AEW

BY JOSEPH MORTON

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE U.S.15TH AIR FORCE, SEPT. 18 (DELAYED)-(AP)--

ESCAPE IS HIS BUSINESS AND BUSINESS HAS BEEN GOOD.

LT. COL. JOHN W. RICHARDSON, 1517 LYTTLETON ST., CAMDEN, S.C., ~~THE LIEUTENANT COLONEL, JUST BACK FROM A LOOK AT~~ THE EAST BALKAN MARKET, WAS TAKING A MINUTE TO ADD UP THE RETURNS.

FROM PRISON CAMPS IN BULGARIA HE HAD GOTTEN 342 MEN. TWO WEEKS EARLIER 1,043 HAD BEEN BROUGHT BACK FROM ROMANIA. BEFORE THAT HE HAD DONE A BIG WHOLESALE TRADE IN YUGOSLAVIA--AMONG BOTH THE PARTISANS AND CHETNIKS. AND THERE HAD BEEN A GOOD SPRINKLING OF CLIENTS IN GREECE, ALBANIA, NORTHERN ITALY AND SOUTHERN FRANCE.

ALL TOLD 2,940 AMERICAN AIRMEN MISSING IN ACTION, HAD BEEN SAFELY RESCUED.

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AS HE HEADS THE 15TH AIR FORCE'S REPATRIATION SECTION JOHN W. RICHARDSON, ~~1517 LYTTLETON ST., CAMDEN, S.C.,~~ WAS PLEASED WITH THE TOTAL--EVEN THOUGH HE KNEW WHERE THERE WERE A LOT MORE MEN.

EVENTS IN ROMANIA AND BULGARIA HAD BEEN GOOD SINCE RICHARDSON ~~HAD GONE TO THE MIDEAST.~~ HE HAD ARRIVED IN CAIRO ARMED WITH A LETTER FROM HIS BOSS, MAJ. GEN. NATHAN TWINING. HE ASKED AND RECEIVED CARTE BLANCHE SUPPORT FROM MAJ.GEN.BENJAMIN J.GILES, COMMANDER U.S.FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST. HE THEN BEGAN SNIPPING RED TAPE, TALKING UP TO DIPLOMATS AND WHEEDLING SENIOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN OFFICERS. ONE WAY OR THE OTHER HE GOT HIS HANDS ON TRANSPORT AIRPLANES, TRUCKS, AMBULANCES, MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND EVERYTHING ELSE NEEDED. WHEN ALL WAS IN READINESS HE CABLED TWINING FOR SOME LONG-

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RANGE BOMBERS.

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LAST THURSDAY HE MET 342 EVACUEES AT THE SYRIAN-TURK BORDER. BY THE TIME HE GOT THEM TO CAIRO 24 LIBERATORS AND THREE B-17 AMBULANCE PLANES WERE READY AND WAITING. LAST NIGHT ALL HAD RETURNED TO ITALY.

ON NORMAL DAYS RICHARDSON SITS QUIETLY IN A SMALL CROWDED OFFICE WITH A TELEPHONE AT HIS ELBOW. HE HAS ABOUT A DOZEN ASSISTANTS--12 TIMES THE NUMBER WITH WHICH HE OPENED SHOP. HANGING ABOUT ARE ANYWHERE UP TO 50 DREARY-EYED ESCAPEES, ~~ELBOWS~~ CLUTCHING BLUE RED CROSS PRISONER KITS AND WAITING TO EXPOSE THEIR MEMORIES TO THE PRYING INTERROGATION OF A SMALL CORPS OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS. HE RUNS ~~HIS BUSINESS~~ EFFICIENTLY AND IMPRESSIVELY.

ON THE DAY A MAN CRASH LANDS OR BAILS OUT OVER ENEMY TERRITORY AND IS REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION HIS NAME ENTERS RICHARDSON'S ACTIVE FILE. OVER PIPELINES FROM THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS, RESISTANCE ELEMENTS, BRITISH, RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN AGENTS COME CLUES TO HIS WHEREABOUTS. UNLESS CAPTURED HE IS STARTED ALONG A CAREFULLY PLOTTED UNDERGROUND RAILROAD WINDING UP SOONER OR LATER AT A GAP IN THE LINES OR AT AN AIRPORT HIDDEN FROM ENEMY EYES.

THEN ON A DARK NIGHT SOMEONE SLIPS IN AFTER HIM. HE ARRIVES BACK IN ITALY AMZED WITH WHAT HE HAS SEEN AND HEARD--AND RICHARDSON'S FRIEND FOR LIFE.

A GRADUATE OF VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, RICHARDSON WENT ON ACTIVE DUTY IN MARCH, 1942. HE SERVED FIRST WITH THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE THEN IN A LIASON CAPACITY BETWEEN THE EIGHTH AND 15TH AND FINALLY WITH THE 15TH ALONE. SINCE LAST APRIL WHEN HE TOOK OVER HIS PRESENT DUTIES TRAGEDY, DRAMA, AND EXCITEMENT HAVE BEEN A PART OF THE DAILY ROUTINE AND HIS PULSE NO LONGER JUMPS TO 130 WHEN A "HOT OPERATION" COMES UP.

RECOUNTING SOME OF HIS ADVENTURES HE TOLD OF GETTING THE BULGARIAN EVACUEES FROM ~~BULGARIA~~ TURKEY TO CAIRO.

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"I TOLD THOSE GUYS TO LINE UP ON THE STATION PLATFORM AT ~~ALEPPO~~ ALEPPO," HE RELATED TODAY HIS FACE A WIDE SMILE, "AND THEN I WENT OFF TO SEE SOME BRITISH OFFICERS. THEY WERE POINTING AT MY MEN AND I WONDERED WHAT THE DEVIL HAD HAPPENED. I LOOKED AROUND AND THERE WAS A LINE--342 MEN LONG AND STRAIGHT AS A RULER. I NEARLY FAINTED. NOTHING LIKE THAT HAD EVER HAPPENED BEFORE IN THE AIR ~~CORPS~~."

RC1545SERIES AM937AM

BY CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH

KUNMING, CHINA, SEPT. 17-(AP)-THE U.S.14TH AIR FORCE HAS DESTROYED AND VIRTUALLY ABANDONED ITS AIR BASES NEAR KWEILIN, PROVISIONAL CAPITAL IN INVADED KWANGSI PROVINCE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY, IN THE FACE OF A GRAVE JAPANESE THREAT NOT ONLY TO THAT CITY BUT ALSO TO THE WHOLE STRUCTURE OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY EFFORT IN THIS COUNTRY.

CHINESE REVERSES IN THE HUNAN-KWANGSI AREA IN RECENT MONTHS HAS BROUGHT AMONG SOME OBSERVERS HERE A CRITICAL RE-EVALUATION OF THE CHINESE WAR POTENTIAL--REVERSES WHICH GENERALLY ARE PUT DOWN TO INEPTNESS AND CONFUSION OF COMMAND, LACK OF INTEGRATED COMMUNICATIONS AND MANY OTHER DEFICIENCIES.

(THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND SAID THAT ONE OF FOUR JAPANESE COLUMNS STRIKING WESTWARD FROM CANTON HAD PUSHED TO WITHIN 53 MILES OF KWEILIN WHILE FARTHER NORTH A COLUMN POUNDING DOWN FROM HUNAN PROVINCE SPLIT AT TAOHSIEN, 90 MILES EAST OF KWEILIN. ONE ELEMENT PRESSED ON WEST FOR A FRONTAL ASSAULT WHILE THE OTHER CUT SOUTHWEST IN AN APPARENT ATTEMPT TO ENCIRCLE THE CITY FROM THE SOUTH.)

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THERE HAS NEVER BEEN ANY QUESTION OF THE VALOR OF THE CHINESE SOLDIER.

"IN GUTS HE CAN GIVE US LESSONS," SAID ONE AMERICAN.

BUT HIS HANDLING AGAINST THE PRESENT JAPANESE DRIVE HAS RESULTED IN COLLAPSE OF PLANS FOR THE DEFENSE OF KWEILIN ON ITS DISTANT APPROACHES.

A 14TH AIR FORCE OFFICER, IN POSITION TO KNOW, SAID A SHINING EXCEPTION TO THE STORY OF INEPTITUDE HAS BEEN THE PERFORMANCE OF GENERAL HSUEH YUEH, COMMANDER OF THE NINTH WAR ZONE.

PITIFULLY UNDER-ARMED, HIS MEN WERE USED TO THE STRONGEST ADVANTAGE. BUT NOW THE BRUNT OF BATTLE HAS PASSED FROM THE NINTH TO THE FOURTH, SIXTH AND SEVENTH WAR ZONES.

CHUNGKING HAS ISSUED ORDERS WHICH HAVE INDICATED A DISREGARD OR A LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF FIELD SITUATIONS. AN EXAMPLE WAS THE DECIMATION OF ONE ARMY WHICH EVIDENTLY FOR REASONS OF "FACE" WAS ORDERED TO DRIVE BACK INTO HUNAN RAILWAY CITY OF HENGYANG WHEN IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN DIGGING IN FOR THE DEFENSE OF KWEILIN.

THIS ARMY DISINTEGRATED WHEN THE JAPANESE THREATENED TO ENVELOP IT AND SURVIVORS TOOK TO THE HILLS TO FIGHT ON AS GUERRILLAS.

AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE CHINESE CONFUSION ON THE EASTERN FRONT, 200 JAPANESE OR PUPPET PLAIN CLOTHESMEN LURED A WHOLE DIVISION INTO POSITION FOR DESTRUCTIVE FLANKING ATTACKS BY A MAJOR JAPANESE FORCE NEAR HENGYANG.

ONE HEARS THAT THE LITTLE ARTILLERY THE CHINESE HAD, INCLUDING A FEW PACK HOWITZERS WHICH THE AMERICANS FURNISHED FOR TRAINING, WAS USED IN A GENERALLY INEFFECTIVE MANNER. ON AT LEAST ONE OCCASION THE GUNS WERE SO PLACED THEY COULD NOT EVEN REACH THE CHINESE FRONT LINES.

THE CHINESE MADE THE MISTAKE OF SENDING A HANDFUL OF OLD RUSSIAN-MANUFACTURED TANKS AGAINST A JAPANESE ANTITANK GUN WITHOUT ARTILLERY SUPPORT, ALTHOUGH SUCH SUPPORT WAS AVAILABLE, AND LOST TWO OF THEM.

AT TIMES CHINESE INFANTRY HAS BEEN THROWN INTO AN ATTACK SIMPLY FOR THE SAKE OF ATTACKING WITH NO SPECIFIC MISSION. ON AT LEAST ONE SUCH OCCASION THEY WERE CHOPPED TO PIECES BY JAPANESE MACHINE-GUNNERS.

DYSENTERY HAS TAKEN A TERRIBLE TOLL--IN HOT WEATHER THE CHINESE EVEN DRINK THE WATER FROM RICE PADDY FIELDS.

THE ARMY ORDERED TO RE-ENTER HENGYANG ACTUALLY FOUGHT INTO THE CITY'S EAST STATION, BUT LOST 200 OFFICERS AND 5,000 MEN BEFORE WITHDRAWING.

A CHEST OR ABDOMINAL WOUND FOR A SOLDIER WAS VIRTUALLY THE SAME AS A BULLET THROUGH THE HEAD, FOR GENERALLY SPEAKING ONLY THE WALKING WOUNDED COULD BE EVACUATED. THE OTHERS WERE ABANDONED.

THE 14TH AIR FORCE WAS THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL FIREPOWER THE CHINESE HAD AND THE EASTERN FRONT OFFERED THE PARADOX OF UNSUCCESSFUL DEFENSIVE ACTION AGROUND DESPITE CLEAR SUPERIORITY IN THE AIR.

DAY AFTER DAY, FIGHTERS AND FIGHTERBOMBERS DELIVERED DECK LEVEL ATTACKS EXPOSED TO CONCENTRATED JAPANESE GROUNDFIRE WHICH HAS SHOT DOWN FAR MORE PLANES THAN ENEMY AIRCRAFT HAS BEEN ABLE TO DO.

CHINESE COMMANDERS SELDOM IF EVER ATTACKED A POSITION ON THE HEELS OF STRAFING AND BOMBING ATTACKS.

DIVISIONS IN THE NINTH WAR ZONE COMMANDED BY "LITTLE TIGER" HSUEH, GOVERNOR OF HUNAN PROVINCE, TOGETHER WITH CONTINUED PRESSURE OF AMERICAN AIR ATTACKS REMAIN A THREAT TO THE JAPANESE SUPPLY LINE FROM YOCHOW SOUTH THROUGH CHANGSHA AND HENGYANG.

HIS TROOPS HOLD CHUTING, ON THE RAILWAY ABOUT MIDWAY BETWEEN HENG-YANG AND CHANGSHA EAST OF THE SIANG RIVER BUT BECAUSE THE BULK OF JAPANESE SUPPLIES ARE MOVING SOUTH ON A ROAD WEST OF THE RIVER THIS FLANK POSITION SHOULD NOT BE OVERESTIMATED. THOUSANDS OF HSUEH'S MEN LACK EVEN RIFLES.

HE SENT HIS TROOPS THRUSTING SOUTHWESTWARD IN AN ATTEMPT TO INTERCEPT THE JAPANESE AT LINGLING AFTER THE FALL OF HENGYANG, BUT HIS MOVE WAS NULLIFIED BY A COLLAPSE OF OTHER CHINESE FORCES. THE FATE OF THIS FORCE IS NOT KNOWN BUT IT MAY HAVE BEEN TRAPPED.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATES JAPANESE STRENGTH HEADED FOR KWEILIN ALONG THE RAILROAD AND HIGHWAY AT 22,000, WHILE THE FLANKING FORCE AT TAOHSIEN, 90 MILES EAST OF THE CITY, IS ESTIMATED AT 6,000. THE ENTIRE FORCE IN THE SOUTHWARD DRIVE MAY NUMBER 100,000.

THE JAPANESE ARE USING THE FAMILIAR TACTIC OF SENDING OUT PLAIN CLOTHESMEN WHO SPREAD TERROR AMONG THE CIVILIAN POPULATIOS, SYNCHRONIZING THEIR ACTIVITY WITH ASSAULTS BY UNIFORMED CAVALRY.

SOMETIMES THE PLAIN CLOTHESMEN SHOVE AS FAR AS 20 MILES AHEAD OF THE MAIN FORCE, MINGLING WITH REFUGEES AND OFTEN CARRYING GRENADES AND SMALL ARMS IN INNOCENT LOOKING RICE BASKETS ON SHOULDER POLES.

WE/EJ346PEW

BY CLYDE FARNSWORTH

SEP 20 1944

[redacted]

AN AMERICAN V-FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN CHINA, SEPT. 19--(AP)--A TOKE OVERLAND CONTACT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED SOMEWHERE WEST OF THE SALWEEN RIVER BY AMERICAN AND CHINESE FORCES ATTEMPTING TO CLOSE THE GAP IN THE BURMA ROAD WHICH PREVENTS USE OF THAT [redacted] VITAL SUPPLY ROUTE INTO CHINA, IT NOW CAN BE DISCLOSED.

THIS [redacted] CONTACT WAS MADE SEPT. 9, BUT OF COURSE IT IS DOES NOT YET JOIN THE MAIN FORCES OF THE CHINESE FIGHTING FROM YUNNAN

30.24 — 18943

PROVINCE IN WESTERN CHINA AND THE AMERICAN-CHINESE FORCES BATTLING IN THI

OPPOSITE DIRECTION FROM NORTH BURMA. THE GENERAL DISPOSITIONS OF THESE

FORCES HAS REMAINED UNCHANGED IN RECENT DAYS.

THE TOKEN JUNCTURE, HOWEVER, DOES CONSTITUTE A RECONNAISSANCE

BREACH OF THE JAPANESE BLOCKADE OF CHINA ON THE BURMA ROAD.

NO INDICATION WAS GIVEN OF THE PLACE OF THE MEETING NOR OF ITS

PRECISE PURPOSE. IT WAS PERMISSIBLE TO DISCLOSE THAT PARTIES INCLUDING

CHINESE OFFICERS PASSED ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS, JUNGLES AND PLAINES FROM

MYITKYINA, CAPTURED NORTH BURMA BASE, AND IN THE EAST FROM TENGCHUNG,

RECENTLY CAPTURED YUNNAN BASE, TO A SECRET RENDEZVOUS. THE EXPEDITIONS

Carried SEP 20 1944

THROUGH WITHOUT MISHAP ON EITHER SIDE.

THE Y-FORCE (SPECIAL FORCE SET UP TO TRAIN THE CHINESE FOR THE SALWE

RIVER OFFENSIVE) WAS HEADED BY LT. COL. JOHN A. CLEVELAND, JR., OF MIAM

FLA., A WEST POINT GRADUATE OF THE CLASS OF 1933. THE PARTY FROM

MYITKYINA WAS HEADED BY A MAJOR WHBX FROM THE COMMAND OF GEN. JOSEPH

W. STILWELL.

WR -- FARNSWORTH3 PREWI SECOND 0955.

NIGHT LEAD PALAU (350)

BY LEIF ERICKSON

ABOARD U.S.FLAGSHIP, PALAU ISLANDS, SEPT.19 (EAST LONGITUDE TIME (VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-FRESH UNITS OF THE FIRST U.S.MARINE DIVISION MOVED INTO THE FRONT LINES ON PELELIU ISLAND TODAY AND THE LEATHERNECKS MADE SLOW, STEADY PROGRESS NORTHWARD OVER DIFFICULT TERRAIN AGAINST STRONG JAPANESE RIDGETOP POSITIONS NORTH OF "BLOODY NOSE" MOUNTAIN.

THE MOUNTAIN, KNOWN AS UMORBROGUL, OVERLOOKS THE AIRFIELD NOW IN AMERICAN HANDS.

WHILE NOT TRYING ANY OF THEIR CRAZED "BANZAI" COUNTERATTACKS, THE JAPANESE DEFENDERS OF PELELIU OFFERED STUBBORN RESISTANCE FROM ORGANIZED PREPARED POSITIONS OF DEPTH ON THE RIDGES. BUT THE MARINES NOW HAVE REACHED THE HIGHEST CREST OF THE RUGGED HILL BATTLE LINE AND GAINED AN OBSERVATION ADVANTAGE.

MAJ.GEN.JULIAN S.SMITH, MARINE COMMANDER, SAID "WE HAVE SECURED OUR PRIMARY OBJECTIVE ON PELELIU--THE AIRFIELD." HE OBSERVED THEIR WAS NO POINT NOW IN TRYING A WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN TO CLEAR OUT TOUGH ISLAND DEFENSES WITH HEAVY COST IN MEN.

ALREADY SOME 5,495 JAPANESE DEAD HAVE BEEN COUNTED ON PELELIU BY THE HARD-HITTING LEATHERNECKS. AS THE AMERICANS MADE THEIR WAY THROUGH THE RUGGED HONEYCOMB CORAL RIDGE POSITIONS THEY FOUND JAPANESE SOLDIERS SHACKLED HAND AND FOOT IN OBSERVATION POSTS AND CAVES--SUPPOSEDLY TIED UP BY THEIR OWN COMMANDERS TO PREVENT RETREAT.

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEEN WRECKED AND DAMAGED JAPANESE PLANES WERE COUNTED ON CAPTURED PELELIU AIRDROME, KEYSTONE OF PHILIPPINES PROTECTION ON THE EAST. THESE PLANES, INCLUDING 77 FIGHTERS AND 28 MEDIUM BOMBERS, COMPOSED THE PELELIU BASE AIR STRENGTH WHICH WAS KNOCKED OUT ON THE GROUND BY YANK FLIERS DAYS BEFORE THE MARINES ASSAULTED THE BEACHES.

JAPANESE ARTILLERY, UP TO SIX INCHERS, STILL WAS FIRING INTO MARINE POSITIONS BUT THE VOLUME OF THE FIRE WAS ON A REDUCED SCALE AS COMPARED WITH THE OPENING DAYS OF THE BATTLE.

ON ANGAUR, SIX MILES SOUTHWEST OF PELELIU, ELEMENTS OF THE 81ST "WILDCAT" ARMY DIVISION SWEPT THROUGH THE TOWN OF SAIPAN PUSHING TOWARD THE NARROW SOUTHERN END OF THE ISLAND. THE WILDCATTERS WERE CLOSING IN ON POCKETS OF RESISTANCE ON THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE ANGAUR HILLS WHERE THE MAIN JAPANESE PHOSPHATE MINE DIGGINGS ARE LOCATED. SEP 20 1944

EARLY CONQUEST OF ANGAUR IS CERTAIN DESPITE CAPTURE IN A JAPANESE COMMAND POST OF AN EMBLEM PROCLAIMING "WE WILL DEFEND TO THE DEATH. OUR BODIES WILL MAKE A BARRIER ACROSS THE PACIFIC."

ARMY TANK PATROLS PROBED SOUTHWARD AHEAD OF FRONT LINE TROOPS. THE ARMOR THRUST HAS ALMOST REACHED THE SOUTHERN SHORE OF ANGAUR.

XB504PCW NM

BY VERN HAUGLAND

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, SEPT.19-(AP)-FROM AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY ARTEMUS GATES WITNESSED THE RECENT AIR STRIKES AT THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES, AND HE RETURNED TO TELL A PRESS CONFERENCE HERE YESTERDAY THAT THE PALAU ISLAND INVASION WOULD BE A PATTERN FOR FUTURE ACTION AGAINST THE PHILIPPINES.

HE EXPRESSED SURPRISE AT THE JAPANESE FAILURE OR INABILITY TO STRIKE BACK AGGRESSIVELY WHILE THE AMERICAN NAVY TASK FORCE CRUISED WITHIN SIGHT OF THE PHILIPPINES, AND ASSERTED:

"IT MUST BE LACK OF GOOD PILOTS OR LACK OF AIR THINKING. IT MAY BE A CASE OF BEING PUNCH DRUNK AND IN UTTER CONFUSION, TOO."

FOR 15 DAYS, THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR AIR SAID, "THE ONLY LAND WE SAW WAS THE PHILIPPINES. THE LAST THREE DAYS OF THE

STRIKE WE SAILED OFF THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES WITHIN SIGHT OF LAND.
"SURPRISING TO ME WAS THE TOTAL LACK OF AGGRESSION IN THE AIR ON THE PART OF THE JAPS. THE STRIKE BEARS OUT THE CONCLUSION THAT THESE PEOPLE DEFINITELY ARE ON THE RUN. WE MUST BE AS AGGRESSIVE AS WE CAN TO PREVENT THEIR PUTTING UP RESISTANCE."
GATES DISCLOSED FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT SOUTHERN LUZON, THE PRINCIPAL PHILIPPINE ISLAND, ON WHICH MANILA IS SITUATED, WAS BOMBED DURING THE SEPT. 8-13 TASK FOR STRIKE, UNDER DIRECTION OF ADM. WILLIAM F. HALSEY.
THE NAVY PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED THAT THE RAID DIRECTION OF ADM. WILLIAM F. HALSEY.
THE NAVY PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED THAT THE RAID RESULTED IN THE DESTRUCTION OF 501 JAPANESE PLANES IN THE AIR OR ON THE GROUND AND THE SINKING OR DAMAGING OF 173 SURFACE CRAFT. THE BOMBS WERE CONCENTRATED AGAINST PANAY, CEBU, NEGROS AND LEYTE ISLANDS.
"IF WE CONTINUE TO BE AGGRESSIVE, I DON'T SEE THAT THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE CAN POSSIBLY CATCH UP WITH THE JOB WE'VE DONE SO FAR IN NAVAL AVIATION," HE ASSERTED. "WE CAN WIN THE WAR WITH OUR PRESENT AIR EQUIPMENT, BUT THIS DOESN'T EXCUSE US FROM GOING AHEAD AND DEVELOPING NEW TYPES WHICH WE CAN USE IF WE NEED THEM."
WW450APW NM

SEP 20 1944

Buenos Aires, Sept. 19-(AP)-Argentine police searched the office

recently of T. T. Ivanov, representative of the Russian Amtorg corporati

recently, it was learned today.

For three years, Amtorg has been handling Russian commercial interests in the Argentine.

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The search was reported aimed apparently at determining the natur of Ivanov's activities. He was not molested personally.

Ivanov is planning to leave Argentina soon and already has sent h family to Montevideo across the Plate in Uruguay.

LA PAZ, SEPT. 19-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE EMBASSY, IN A STATEMENT PUBLISHED TODAY IN ALL BOLIVIAN NEWSPAPERS, REJECTED AS "OUTWORN AND DISCREDITED" CHARGES MADE FOUR DAYS AGO ON THE FLOOR OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION THAT THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT EDELMIRO FARRELL OF ARGENTINA IS "PRO-NAZI."
THE CHARGES WERE MADE BY RICARDO ANAYA, FLOOR LEADER OF THE LEFTIST REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.
TA1234AEW

MEXICO CITY, SEPT. 19-(AP)-FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS WAS EMPHASIZED BY SPEAKERS AT A MEETING LAST NIGHT HONORING THE INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARIES OF GUATEMALA, NICARAGUA, HONDURAS, COSTA RICA AND EL SALVADOR.

DR. RAUL CORDERO AMADOR, PRESIDENT OF INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ACTION, ONE OF THREE ORGANIZATIONS SPONSORING THE MEETING, EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT ON A FUTURE INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY THE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS WOULD BE A SINGLE REPUBLIC.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY HERIBERTO JARA PRESIDED. SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS ALSO INCLUDED THE SOVIETY OF FRIENDS OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CENTRAL AMERICA DEMOCRATIC UNION.

JW122 7PCW NM

SEP 20 1944

BY SIGRID ARNE

MONTREAL, SEPT. 19-(AP)-THE COLLOSSAL RELIEF DEMANDS OF EUROPE PROMISE TO KEEP FACTORIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA HUMMING FOR AT LEAST 12 MONTHS AFTER THE COLLAPSE OF GERMANY, DELEGATES FROM 44 NATIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION CONFERENCE LEARNED TODAY.

THEY HEARD REPORTS FROM THE COMBINED RAW MATERIALS BOARD, THE COMBI FOOD BOARD AND THE COMBINED PRODUCTION AND RESOURCES BOARD WHICH HAVE BEGUN TO MAKE ALLOCATIONS OF SUPPLIES FOR RELIEF OF EUROPE, AT THE SAME TIME PROTECTING SUPPLIES FOR THE MILITARY AND FOR CIVILIANS.

THE REPORTS SAID THEHUNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CANADA MUST BE THE MAJOR SOURCES UNTIL EUROPE'S FACTORIES ARE WORKING AGAIN.

THIS DOES NOT MEAN, EXPERTS EXPLAINED, THAT THE THREE NATIONS WILL BEAR THE FULL COST OF RELIEF THROUGH THE PERIOD. THE UNITED STATES, FOR EXAMPLE, WILL CONTRIBUTE ONLY THE $1,350,000,000 SHE HAS AGREED TO DONATE. UNDER UNRRA RULES ONLY A MAXIMUM OF 10 PERCENT OF THAT

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(THE COST OF ADMINISTRATION) NEED LEAVE THE COUNTRY. NINETY PERCENT WILL MOST LIKELY BE SPENT IN THE UNITED STATES FOR SUPPLIES, THEREBY PUTTING A LARGE PORTION OF THE NATION'S CONTRIBUTION BACK INTO THE PAY ENVELOPES OF AMERICAN WORKMEN. THIS IS TRUE FOR ALL THE COUNTRIES, DIRECTOR GENERAL HERBERT H. LEHMAN EXPLAINED IN A PRESS CONFERENCE.

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXAMPLES OF SUPPLIES NEEDED AS REPORTED BY LEHMAN:

SEP 20 1944

1. FOOTWEAR, LEATHER, HIDES: 78,500,000 PAIRS OF SHOES, AND REPAIR MATERIAL FOR 48,000,000.

2. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES: UNRRA'S REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS AFTER THE PERIOD OF MILITARY RESPONSIBILITY (THE MILITARY ESTIMATE THEY WILL CONTROL RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR AN AVERAGE SIX MONTHS AFTER OCCUPATION) EQUALS 69 PERCENT OF WOOLEN GOODS, EIGHT PER CENT OF COTTON GOODS AND 29 PERCENT OF KNITGOODS TURNED OUT BY THE TOTAL OF MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CANADA.

SO FAR THE COMBINED BOARDS CAN ONLY FIND A SEVENTH OF THE WOOLEN GOODS NEEDED, AND PART OF THAT DEPENDS ON FINDING FACTORY CAPACITY.

SEP 20 1944

THE TOTAL NEED IS 296 MILLION YARDS FOR THE FIRST HALF YEAR AND THE ALLOCATIONS ARE ONLY 37,470,000 YARDS. KNIT GOODS REQUIREMENTS AMOUNT TO 190,000,000 POUNDS IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS.

3. FARM MACHINERY: FOR THE FIRST 18 MONTHS AFTER LIBERATION THE MILITARY AND UNRRA ESTIMATE 186,000 TONS ARE NEEDED. U.S., U.K., AND CANADA ARE NOW TURNING OUT 94,000 TONS.

THE FOOD BOARD REPORTED THAT IT BELIEVES 1945 FOOD NEEDS IN EUROPE "CAN BE MET, BUT IT DOES NOT MEAN THAT EUROPE CAN MOVE QUICKLY FROM ITS PRESENT DIET, BUT SOME IMPROVEMENT CAN BE PROMISED." THE BOARD SAID THAT ONLY WHEAT AND FLOUR ARE IN ADEQUATE SUPPLY.

OTTAWA,SEPT.19-(AP)-CANADIAN CONSUMERS, WHO NOW MAY BUY UNLIMITED AMOUNTS OF TEA AND COFFEE, WERE ALLOWED ONE OUNCE OF TEA OR FOUR OUNCES OF COFFEE A PERSON PER WEEK WHEN THE ITEMS WERE FIRST PUT ON THE RATION LIST AUG.3, 1942.

COUPON RATIONING OF SUGAR BEGAN JULY 1, 1942, AND EACH COUPON ENTITLED A PERSON TO 1/2 POUND OF SUGAR PERK WEEK. THE VALUE OF THE COUPONS HAS REMAINED UNCHANGED.

BUTTER RATIONING WAS INTRODUCED IN DECEMBER, 1942, AND THE VALUE OF EACH COUPON HAS VARIED BETWEEN 1/3 AND 1/4 OF A POUND A PERSON PER WEEK, DEPENDING ON AVAILABLE SUPPLIES.

SEP 20 1944

MEAT RATIONING WAS LIFTED LAST MARCH WHEN STOCKS INCREASED SHARPLY DESPITE SHIPMENTS OVERSEAS. PRACTICALLY ALL MEATS WERE RATIONED, BUT FOWL WAS NOT BROUGHT UNDER THE ORDER.

CHEESE NEVER WAS RATIONED BUT EARLY IN THE WAR IT WAS IN SHORT SUPPLY FOR A BRIEF PERIOD. STILL AMONG THE RATIONED GOODS ARE PRESERVES AND CANNED FRUITS.

OTTAWA, [illegible] SEPT. 19--(AP)--PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN EDWIN WILLIAM READ NOW IF FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD, THE RCAF ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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HIS FATHER, C.B. READ, LIVES AT 217 KINGSBORO ROAD, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

(ADVANC ...OTTAWA, SEPT [illegible]-PRI [illegible]G, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.GRACIE BRIGG, LIVEST AT EDGEWATER, N.J., IS MISSING IN ACTION, THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SEP 20 1944

PRIVATE JOSEPH GREENBERG, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.IDA GREENBERG,

LIVES AT 3203 FENKELL AVE., DETROIT, WAS LISTED AS INJURED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 19)

OTTAWA, SEPT 19-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER JAMES BROWN, WHOSE FATHER W.T.BROWN LIVES AT 510 SE 45TH STREET, PORTLAND, ORE., HAS DIED OF INJURIES SUFFERED ON ACTIVE SERVICE, THE RCAF ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MEDICATH

NEW YORK, SEPT 19-(AP)-THE GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY DNB SAID TODAY IN A BERLIN BROADCAST THAT A FEW NAZI STRONGPOINTS OF NAVY AND COASTAL ARTILLERY STILL WERE HOLDING OUT IN THE FRENCH PORT OF BREST.

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, ACKNOWLEDGED THAT ALL GERMAN INFANTRY GUNS IN THE PORT HAD BEEN "ELIMINATED."

SB725AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 19-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT HITLER HAD RECEIVED DR. ANTE PAVELIC, PUPPET PREMIER OF CROATIA, IN A CONFERENCE CONCERNING THE FIGHT AGAINST RUSSIA AND QUESTIONS "AFFECTING THE SECURITY OF CROAT TERRITORY." THE BROADCAST WAS REPORTED BY THE FCC.

SEP 20 1944

TA129AEW

BROADCASTS

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 19-(AP)-A JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST SAYS THAT 930 WAR PRISONERS, INCLUDING 750 IDENTIFIED AS AMERICANS, PERISHED IN THE TORPEDOING OF TWO JAPANESE TRANSPORTS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THE BROADCAST, BEAMED TO EUROPE AND RECORDED SUNDAY BY FCC, QUOTED FRONTLINE DISPATCHES RECEIVED IN TOKYO AS SAYING THAT THE AMERICAN PRISONERS AND THE JAPANESE CREW WERE LOST WHEN A TRANSPORT WAS SUNK BY AN ENEMY SUBMARINE OFF MINDANAO IN THE PHILIPPINES ON SEPT. 7.

THE NEWS AGENCY SAID IT HAD BEEN REVEALED, WITHOUT IDENTIFYING THE SOURCE, THAT 180 WAR PRISONERS WERE KILLED IN THE SINKING OF A TRANSPORT OFF SUMATRA ON JUNE 26. FIVE HUNDRED AND FORTY OTHER PRISONERS ABOARD, THE BROADCAST SAID, WERE RESCUED.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT FROM ALLIED SOURCES.

GW1008PEW NM

WASHINGTON, SEPT 19-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE HULL INDICATED TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES IS READY TO CONSIDER REESTABLISHING FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH FINLAND NOW THAT THE FINNS HAVE MADE PEACE WITH RUSSIA AND BRITAIN.

THE DECISION WILL BE MADE SOME TIME AFTER OFFICIAL INFORMATION GETS HERE ON THE KIND OF ARMISTICE WHICH FINLAND SIGNED WITH THE TWO ALLIED POWERS. HULL SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT IT WAS BECAUSE OF THE QUESTION AMERICAN-FINNISH RELATIONS THAT HE WANTED TO KNOW EXACTLY WHAT THE ARMISTICE TERMS SPECIFIED.

THE UNITED STATES WAS KEPT ADVISED IN A GENERAL WAY WHILE THE TERMS WERE BEING PREPARED, BUT EVIDENTLY DID NOT KNOW EXACTLY THEIR PROVISIONS.

IT WAS CONSIDERED CERTAIN THAT THIS GOVERNMENT'S FINAL DECISION WOULD BE GOVERNED TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT BY THE KIND OF POST-ARMISTICE RELATIONSHIP WHICH HELSINKI IS ABLE TO ESTABLISH WITH MOSCOW AND LONDON.

WASHINGTON BROKE RELATIONS WITH FINLAND ON JUNE 30, BRANDING THAT COUNTRY'S GOVERNMENT AS A "PUPPET" OF NAZI GERMANY. NOW THAT THE ARMISTICE IS AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT, IT IS EXPECTED THAT THERE WILL BE STRONG PRESSURES DEVELOPED HERE TO GET THIS COUNTRY AND FINLAND ON DIPLOMATIC SPEAKING TERMS AGAIN.

SU

UNDATED RHINE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 20 1944

THE RHINE RIVER, CROSSED BY ALLIED TROOPS IN HOLLAND, ENTERS THAT COUNTRY IN A WESTERLY DIRECTION FROM AN ALMOST LEVEL PLAIN IN GERMANY, AND DIVIDES INTO TWO ARMS.

THE LARGER OF THESE IS CALLED THE WAAL, AND IT CARRIES OFF ABOUT TWO THIRDS OF THE WATER WESTWARD. THE SMALLER, STILL CALLED THE RHINE, MEANDERS TO THE IJSSEL MEER (ZUIDER ZEE). THE WAAL IS JOINED ON THE LEFT BY THE MAAS (MEUSE) RIVER AFTER PASSING NIJMEGEN.

ACTUALLY, THE ENTIRE AREA BETWEEN IJSSEL AND THE WAAL BELONGS TO THE RHINE DELTA.

THE TERM "NEDER" OR LOWER RHINE GENERALLY IS TAKEN TO INDICATE ALL THAT PORTION OF THE RIVER BETWEEN COLOGNE AND THE SEA, INCLUDING THE BRANCHES IN THE NETHERLANDS.

UNDATED EUROPE AIR COMPARISON

SEP 20 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TODAY'S MAMMOTH BLOWS BY LAND AND AIR AGAINST THE GERMANS WITH THEIR BACKS TO THE FATHERLAND STAND OUT IN SHARP CONTRAST TO THE BITTER, STATIC FIGHTING OF 26 YEARS AGO TODAY.

BRITISH ARMORED COLUMNS TODAY ARE RACING ACROSS HOLLAND; AMERICAN FIRST AND THIRD ARMY FORCES MENACE THE NAZI HOMELAND, THE FORMER BY MAKING ANOTHER CROSSING INTO GERMANY IN THE VICINITY OF HOLLAND'S MAASTRICHT APPENDIX, THE LATTER PLUNGING INTO A VAST BATTLE NORTH AND EAST OF NANCY. FROM THE AIR, THOUSANDS OF AIRBORNE REINFORCEMENTS AND

MATERIAL PLUMMETED TO EARTH, BUILDING UP THE MENACE TO THE NORTHERN END OF GERMANY'S SIEGFRIED LINE.

SEP 20 1944

THE ONLY COMPARISON WITH WORLD WAR I ON THIS DAY WAS THE WEATHER. THE FRENCH FRONT TODAY FROM COLOGNE TO THE BELFORT GAP WAS A CRAGGING FROM POUNDING FALL RAINS. IN SIMILAR WILD WEATHER 26 YEARS AGO THE BRITISH PUSHED DOGGEDLY AGAINST HINDENBURG LINE OUTPOSTS NEAR ST. QUENTIN AND AMERICAN ARTILLERYMEN SHELLED THE GERMAN STRONGPOINT OF METZ. THE FRENCH, DEFENDING NEWLY WON LAFFAUX, CLOSE TO KEY HINDENBURG DEFENSES, WITHSTOOD WAVE AFTER WAVE OF ATTACKS BY CRACK PRUSSIAN TROOPS, WHO MADE VAIN ATTEMPTS TO WIN IT BACK.

RU730PEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 20 1944

WESTERN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM NIJMEGEN, HOLLAND).

RUSSIAN FRONT: 382 MILES (FROM OUTSIDE PULUTSK).

ITALIAN FRONT: 581 MILES (FROM BELOW RIMINI).

MQ1029PEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT. 20, 1918--BRITISH CAPTURED THE STRONGLY FORTIFIED VILLAGE OF MOEUVRES. GEN.ALLENBY'S BRITISH FORCE IN PALESTINE BROKE THROUGH TURKISH POSITIONS BETWEEN RAFAT AND THE SEA.

SEPT. 20, 1940--BRIG.GEN.GEORGE STRONG OF THE U.S. ARMY, RETURNING TO UNITED STATES AFTER TRIP TO LONDON, SAID NAZI BOMBS FAILED TO DO SERIOUS MILITARY DAMAGE AS YET; RETALIATORY RAIDS CONTINUED ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

MQ856PEW

30. 24 — 18947

AMERICANS REPEL COUNTER ATTACKS, WRECK 36 TANKS

H-COWAN

Yanks Cling Grimly to Breaches Smashed in Siegfried Line.

NAZIS HOLD BRIDGE

Great Swirling Battle Raging for Mile Long Bridge Over Rhine.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Thursday, Sept. 21—(AP) British Second Army troops fought desperately today to cross the Rhine river at Nijmegen, Holland, in a race to rescue a huge pocket of Allied airborne forces isolated in the Arnhem sector and under slashing German attack.

The all-important concrete bridge, a mile and a half long and 600 feet above the swift flowing Waalrhine, still is intact, Headquarters declared officialy at midnight, but it was firmly held by the Germans, and a great, swirling battle was raging.

The airborne troops in the Arnhem sector were "completely surrounded' by the Nazis, Headquarters said officially, and battled furiously in the pocket against the German ring.

The Germans increased their air activity greatly and threw planes into heavy bombing and strafing operations both at Arnhem and Nijgemen, and also at British-held Eindhoven.

NIGHT

Decisive Battle

The great battle across the Rhine delta, the German radio said, might prove a decisive western front engagement.

Seventy miles to the south U. S. First Army troops under Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges reached Gressenich, four miles east of Stolberg, in Germany. German forces in this area fought furiously and with better coordination than at any time since the battle of Normandy, front dispatches said.

The Americans were hanging grimly to the breaches in the Siegfried line. They repelled repeated fierce infantry and tank attacks, and 36 enemy tanks were knocked out by the First Army in yesterday's fighting alone. The Nazis were throwing in huge reserves in an effort to prevent further penetration into Germany east of Aachen.

Supplies Flown In

The German news agency DNB said Allied patrols from the Arnhem sector which had driven across the Dutch-German frontier were pushed back in sharp counterattacks. Allied reports said supplies and reinforcements continued to be flown to the sky troops in this area, despite heavy flak and dismal weather.

Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's British Second Army merged with the other two airborne task forces in the snowballing drive across southern Holland yesterday in a spectacular advance. Several clashes occurred, particularly at the town of Best, where considerable British troops were occupied in dealing with a strong German counterattack.

Bridge Is Vital

Failure to take the Waal bridge would mean at least days of delay while engineers install pontoons across the wide, deep stream. This bridge and one steel rail span alongside are the only available crossings in the vicinity.

Nijmegen, a city of approximately 50,000, is situated on a high bluff on the southern bank of the river, and once Dempsey's main forces have crossed the way will be open to them through a rolling valley into the Ruhr, scarcely four miles to the east.

(The Free Netherlands radio in London reported that British tanks had crossed the bridge at Nijmegen, but there was no confirmation either from Allied headquarters or from field dispatches.)

Since the airborne invasion of Holland on Sunday, a strong force of Allied skytroops has been fighting hard to enlarge a pocket in the Arnhem area, 10 miles north of Nijmegen on the Neder Rhine, north of and roughly parallel to the Waal Rhine. The German High Command said this Allied force was under heavy attack from every side and that 1,700 prisoners had been taken.

Huge Sky Armada

Other Allied airborne forces from the Eindhoven and Nijmegen landing areas south of the Waal Rhine, swelled in size for the fourth straight day by a sky armada of transports and gliders, was fighting alongside Dempsey's forces in an effort to save the vital span for miles of British tanks and infantry churning up from Belgium for a smash into the Ruhr.

Ludwig Sertorius, German military commentator, said "the fighting in south and central Holland is continually increasing in grimness, since it is quite evident that the further development of the war on the whole western front will depend to a very great extent on the outcome of this struggle."

Both at Nijmegen and east of Aachen in Germany Allied forces were within 55 miles of Essen, home of the great Krupp Armament works and heart of the Ruhr.

Muddy Terrain

A thick ground haze and muddy terrain provided a grim, bleak day for the fighting in six main battle areas along the German frontier. Massed artillery roared constantly from end to end of the front, interspersed occasionally with the maddening screams of charging SS Elite Guard Nazi youths as they threw themselves against machine-gun emplacements manned by unbudging Americans.

German counterattacks east of Aachen were well coordinated with heavy artillery preparation, and for the first time in weeks the enemy air force offered strong support to ground troops. There were earlier

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British Battling to Cross Rhine, Rescue Allied Airborne Forces Surrounded by Nazis in Holland

indications that the Nazis might pull back to the Rhine for their major stand in Germany, but it was plain now that they intended to fight for every foot of their soil.

Don Whitehead, Associated Press correspondent with American Forces east of Aachen, said "there is little doubt now that the Germans are making their major stand at the Siegfried Line. Some Nazi troops entered the line with orders to hold at all costs. And while the fighting is growing more bitter at the Siegfried Line, the enemy probably is feverishly building defenses on the eastern bank of the Rhine."

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army was locked in a similar bitter struggle east of the Moselle river in northeastern France against German opposition described by headquarters as "heavy and determined."

American Troops captured the village of Chatel on the east bank of the Moselle south of Nancy and seized an important road junction near Luneville, 15 miles southeast of Nancy. Allied troops under Patton advanced eight miles in the Baccarat area southeast of Luneville, but there was no report of gains in the main area of the fighting north of Nancy and near the German-held fortress city of Metz.

The Berlin radio said that Luneville had changed hands several times in the past 24 hours and that hard fighting still was in progress for the city.

The Allied Seventh Army still was at least 12 miles from the Belfort Gap entrance into the southern Rhine valley and was meeting steadily stiffening resistance.

The great Brittany port of Brest, most of it reduced to ruins by Allied bombardment and German demolitions, finally fell to American troops after the main battle for Europe had swept on hundreds of miles across northern France and onto German soil. It was estimated the count of Nazi prisoners might run as high as 17,000.

Boulogne was tottering, with Canadian troops pursuing remnants of its garrison, believed to number about 3,000.

Although Allied commanders have been convinced for some time that Adolf Hitler was directing the Germans' defensive strategy against invasion from the west, there was no new evidence that the Nazi leader and his "intuition" had assumed more active command in recent days.

The enemy's blundering strategy all along has convinced the Allied experts they were dealing with Hitler rather than the German high command. More than one Allied commander, like Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery yesterday, has said the Allies should be thankful for the enemy arrangement.

NEW AIR TROOPS ARE IN HOLLAND BATTLE

LONG

American First Army Holds Breaches in Siegfried Line Despite Heavy Attacks by Germans

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London, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—British tanks have crossed the lower Rhine at Nijmegen in Holland, and are advancing north toward Arnhem on the upper branch of the Rhine, the official Netherlands radio station declared tonight.

As British armor and Allied airborne troops battled tonight along the lower Rhine, with one foot in the door to the great Ruhr Valley of Germany and its war plants, Allied planes for the fourth straight day rushed troops and supplies into the Netherlands.

DAY

Elements of the Allied forces already were astride the Dutch Rhine. Germans in western Holland had virtually been closed off by the linkup of the British Second Army with airborne soldiers at Nijmegen on the Rhine. Both at Nijmegen and east of Aachen in Germany, where American guns were shelling Duren, the Allies were within fifty-five miles of Essen, center of the great Krupps war works and heart of the Ruhr.

The American First Army held onto its breaches in the Siegfried Line despite heavy tank and infantry attacks by the Germans, a front dispatch said tonight.

British Moving Up in Force.

Supreme Headquarters had no word of late developments anywhere along the rain-soaked western front, beyond announcing further supply of the airborne army in the Netherlands. It was emphasized this did not mean there had been no progress, but only that news of it had not reached Supreme Headquarters.

Airborne forces were straddling at least part of the lower Rhine, with the British Second Army moving up in force to exploit the positions threatening an invasion of northern Germany. German broadcasts declared the outcome of the battle in Holland might be decisive for the whole western front.

The Third Army in France moved forward eight miles in the Baccarat area, twenty-nine miles southeast of Nancy. Its units captured Chatel, on the east side of the Moselle between Charmes and Epinal.

British Second Army armor threw a fifty-mile-long wall across eastern Holland in forty-eight hours. It merged solidly with parachute-glider soldiers dropped near Nijmegen on the lower Rhine. The British were apparently battling on to link with still other sky troops ten miles farther north of the upper branch of the river near Arnhem.

The Siegfried Line was being outflanked. The path was opening for a wheeling offensive across the flatlands of northern Germany. Nazis in southwestern Holland were menaced with entrapment.

Americans struck heavy resistance in the invasion of Germany, and in their offensives from the Nancy-Metz line and toward the Belfort Cap farther south. But two infantry columns had thrust twenty miles or more beyond Nancy toward Strasbourg.

With the big supply port of Brest on the Brittany peninsula in American hands, Canadians battled into the channel port of Boulogne. An unconfirmed Algiers broadcast said Boulogne's garrison already had surrendered.

[British coastal guns hurled shells weighing over a ton apiece across the Straits into German resistance points at Boulogne last night in support of the Canadians, BBC said in a broadcast heard by NBC. The German big guns at Cape Griz Nez and anti-aircraft emplacements were the particular targets of the British guns, BBC said.]

New Trap Developing.

The whole Netherlands front was developing into a potential vast new trap for the enemy. The lower Rhine defenses had been turned by the assault from the sky and the drive of the British. Allied warplanes attacked Nazi reinforcements rushing into the Netherlands and other points along the front.

With the British drive under way Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, in over-all command of ground armies on the northern front, declared there was "no doubt" the war against Hitler would end this year.

The British drive enveloped Eindhoven, and stabbed on forty-five miles farther north, joining men of the First Allied Airborne Army at or near Nijmegen. They perhaps were already linked up with the pocket of Allied soldiers at Arnhem.

German resistance tightened considerably. Heinrich Himmler was reported to have visited German units in Holland urging stiffest resistance, but the two Allied armies were steadily enlarging their stand, blocking most of the roads to Rotterdam and Amsterdam. The Paris radio said even the Utrecht line of retreat had been cut by Allied landings from planes.

Berlin Admits Retreat.

Berlin broadcasts acknowledged a retreat across the western Schelde. Polish troops had advanced more than three miles across the Hulst Canal to within three miles of the Schelde estuary west of Antwerp.

Americans in the southeastern corner of Holland crossed into Germany east of Sittard and Amstenrade twenty miles above Aachen, and east of Simpelveld seven miles above that ruined city.

Don Whitehead, Associated Press correspondent, with the First Army, said thirty-six tanks were knocked out and repeated infantry counter-attacks were beaten back by the Americans. Th Germans threw reserves into the battle.

Driven back on their own soil, the Germans were fighting more desperately and there was more co-ordination to their thrusts against the infantry and armored spearheads sitting solidly within the Siegfried defenses than at any time since the battle of Normandy, Mr. Whitehead said.

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Nazis Making Major Stand.

In one sector American defenses blasted eight tanks, while the infantry drove back two ground attacks which were preceded by heavy artillery fire. In another area the Germans threw in forty-one tanks, and twenty-eight of them were destroyed.

"There is little doubt now," Mr. Whitehead wrote, "that the Germans are making a major stand at the Siegfried Line. The enemy probably was feverishly building defenses on the eastern bank of the Rhine.

In Stolberg, Americans fought from house to house against Germans using every obstacle in an effort to delay the advance. The town was almost surrounded. In Aachen, troops heard loud explosions, and there were reports the Gestapo and police were forcing civilians to leave the battered city.

There was no further official news of the American Seventh Army, fighting west and south of the Belfort Gap.

The fanatical enemy stand at Brest, fourth harbor of France, collapsed after a siege of more than a month and a half—the longest of any enemy holdout in the west. All organized resistance had ceased, said Supreme Headquarters. There was no immediate disclosure of the number of prisoners taken in this port 500 miles behind the present battle line. Recently the German strength there was estimated at 12,000 to 15,000.

Boulogne was falling. The city itself was almost entirely in Canadian hands. Canadians had smashed their way completely through it, capturing Le Portel a mile to the southwest, and boxing the German survivors into the hills along the coast between there and the city's southern outskirts. So far seventy-nine officers and 2,900 men have been captured.

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Sept. 20 (AP)—The port of Brest on the Brittany peninsula fell to Allied troops today after 46 days of siege and almost constant pounding by air forces.

Headquarters announced "all organized resistance has ceased in Brest and Recouvrance and our troops have cleared the enemy from the Crozon peninsula."

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The Recouvrance area is south of the city and the Crozon peninsula is southeast.

Lorient and St. Nazaire, on the south coast of the Brittany peninsula, still are besieged.'

Gen. Allen Made SHAEF Chief Of Public Relations

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 20 (AP). Brig. Gen. Frank Allen, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio, became chief of the public-relations division of supreme headquarters today. He replaced Brig. Gen. T. J. Davis, who became ill just before the invasion.

Col. Ernest R. Dupuy, who received the Legion of Merit last week for his work as temporary chief of the division, will continue as assistant chief.

BREST CAPTURED, NAZI COMMANDER FLEES FROM PORT

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Lt. Gen. Ramcke Escapes Doomed City in Submarine or Plane.

BUILDINGS WRECKED

Germans Put Up Fanatical Resistance, Many Prisoners Taken.

By BARBARA WACE

BREST, France, Sept. 18.—(Delayed)—(AP) The port of Brest, from whose submarine pens German U-boats once plagued United Nations shipping, fell to the U. S. Second infantry division at 3 p. m., today after a final 24-hours of ceaseless and terrible artillery bombardment.

German paratroopers who had been holding out for days against a devastating aerial and ground assault were deserted at the end by their highest officers.

Lt. Gen. Hermann Ramcke, German commander of the port, left to subordinates the formality of surrender.

One German prisoner told me Ramcke had not been seen in several days. One report said he had gone to Point Despagnol, the outmost point of the Brest peninsula, where the last force of Germans continue to resist surrender.

(Supreme Headquarters announced Wednesday all organized resistance on this peninsula and the Crozon peninsula to the southeast had ceased.)

NIGHT

There were other reports that Ramcke had fled France either by plane or submarine. Another Nazi prisoner said Ramcke had got out and "probably is in South America by now—it does not matter to us."

The Nazis—naval personnel, paratroopers and merchant seamen—began emerging from their subterranean strongholds at 10:30 this morning.

Forty minutes later as I walked down the steep, muddy slope to the lairs from which submarines for five years had slunk into the grey Atlantic to harrass Allied shipping, the first parties of prisoners were being assembled and marched up the hill towards me.

A mere handful of grinning GIs, with one or two officers, were marshalling the prisoners into groups of about 500 and heading them up the road.

Had Suitcases Packed

"There are thousands of them in there," said one lieutenant. "I don't know how we are going to cope with them. They are all coming out with suitcases — ready to go."

Late in the day it was estimated 8,500 prisoners were taken in the surrender, bringing to 35,000 the number of Germans captured dur-

ing the battle for Brest.

The majority of Brest's buildings were demolished by the long siege and continual blasting by planes and artillery.

"It was the dirtiest and most exasperating battle" of World War 2, one officer of the U. S. Second Infantry Division said.

"The Nazis built the best defenses ever seen in any city in France and they never quit," this officer commented. "We fought them right down to the pen field on the river, until there was no place for them to fight any more. After looking over their fortifications I can't imagine how we took them."

One German prisoner, emerging from the submarine pens, also told me, "If we could have got out of here and fought, the Americans would not have had Brest in eight months."

The paratroopers were unrelenting in their defense. Many times they shot their own Nazi partners who wanted to surrender.

At some places their defense was so fierce that Yanks could not advance through the streets. Instead they moved from one apartment house to another by blasting holes through walls of cellars or top floors.

The victory was accomplished by Maj. Gen. Troy H. Middleton's Eighth Army corps composed of the Second, Eighth and 29th Infantry Divisions.

After some German units began giving up during the morning, an emissary bearing a white flag came out at 12:30 p.m., and asked Maj. William F. Kernan of Washington, D. C., for an armistice to be called at 12:50 to give the Germans an opportunity to notify their outposts that formal surrender would be made at 3 p.m.

Promptly at the latter hour Maj. Gen. Walter M. Robertson, commanding the Second Division, and Brig. Gen. George P. Hayes, commanding the artillery of the Second Division, watched the immaculately dressed and bemedalled Col. Erich Pietzonka, highest ranking German remaining in the city, stiffly hand over his pistol to an American colonel in formal surrender.

LIBERATED DUTCH CITY HIT FROM AIR

EINDHOVEN, Holland, Sept. 20—(AP) A German air raid that came last night in the midst of Eindhoven's celebration of its liberation by Allied forces left much of the center of the city and its residential section in ruins.

(A dispatch from Aneta, official Netherlands news agency, said 65 were killed and 150 seriously wounded in the raid, made by 30 Nazi planes. The death toll was expected to rise, it added, because many persons were listed as missing.)

Thirty minutes before the attack, Eindhoven's citizens were cheering their British and American liberators, children danced in the streets and crowds were gathered around army vehicles so thickly that traffic had halted.

Then came a rumor that German tanks were moving on the city from the north and many of the inhabitants fled from the main streets. This rumor proved a life-saving factor, for it was these streets which bore the brunt of the air raid.

Some tanks did get within shelling distance, but they were driven off by the British forces.

The air raid came suddenly and Eindhoven's air raid precautions were handicapped because the Germans had taken much of the fire fighting equipment when they evacuated the town. The city has no air raid shelters.

The raid was aimed at Allied communication lines which pass from Belgium through Eindhoven to the front line near Nijmegen. It failed in this purpose, however, as Allied traffic kept moving northeastward.

Large parts of Eindhoven were an ugly shambles. The inhabitants were dazed. They had not expected to be drawn back into the war so soon. The Dutch flags they had brought out of hiding hung in tatters over the wreckage.

NAZI BUZZ BOMB FACTORY IN MINE

WITH U. S. THIRD ARMY, Sept. 20—(AP) A vast bomb-proof underground buzzbomb factory which was to employ 15,000 workers and produce hundreds of bombs daily has fallen into the hands of the Third Army at the French town of Thil, near the Luxembourg border.

The plant, built deep in the shaft of an iron ore mine, was in partial operation with 5,000 workers turning out buzzbomb carcasses when the Germans were forced to flee.

Millions of dollars worth of equipment, scheduled to turn out the machines on a Detroit production line basis, had been installed including dozens of giant Skoda lathes and other costly precision equipment. Some equipment was removed, although much of it was left intact.

The tunnel, more than a mile long, led to a factory which was 350 feet below the surface of the small sized mountain and no bomb could reach it.

10 Yanks Rout Nazi Armored Column

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

An American Command Post in Holland, Sept. 20 (AP)—Major generals, even in America's fast-moving armies, don't usually shoot it out personally with German armed columns.

But one Yankee divisional commander did. He and one colonel, three lieutenants and six enlisted men armed only with one machine gun and a number of rifles and tommy guns, held up a heavily armed Nazi column of 117 vehicles for 15 minutes while American tanks got into position for an ambush on the other side.

And when they fled through the town the waiting tanks knocked out 116 vehicles—one half-track escaped—and killed more than 300 of the 470 German troops in the column.

Classic Tank Trap

Sixty of the enemy were captured and it was estimated that only 80 or 90 managed to escape on foot.

"Not a single American soldier was lost—the only casualty was one Free French fighter," said Major Roy Craft, of San Francisco. "It was a classic tank trap."

The German column was wiped out September 2 at Marchiennes, France, near the Belgian border as it raced up from the south trying to escape into the Reich.

An American armored column had just gone north through the town into Higium and tail-end medical and quartermaster trucks still were moving out. The general and colonel were standing in the town talking when a Frenchman ran up excitedly crying, "Les Boches! Les Boches!"

He said a German armed column was approaching the town from another direction heading toward the border.

Organizes Army Of Ten

The general quickly organized his little army of ten Americans, deploying them to cover every route into town.

He sent Lieut. Walter T. Wilson, Jr., Birmingham, Ala., one of his two aides, to guard the southern approach. He dispatched Lieut. Walter W. Bundy, Atlanta, Ga., in a jeep with the .30-caliber machine gun to guard another highway, and his second aide, Lieut. William W. Hersey, Hartford, Conn. to protect a third road.

With each officer went two of the following six enlisted men armed with carbines:

B. D. Grundy, Center, Iowa; Pfc. Richard E. Davis, San Bernadino, Cal.; Pfc. Roy H. Krell, Berkeley, Cal.; Private Willie Day, Rome, Ga.; Private Joseph P. Foley, Everett, Mass., and Pfc. Robert L. Holbert, Lackawaxen, Pa.

Germans Fooled

Using the radio on his jeep, Lieutenant Bundy relayed an order by the general to his own column to send two platoons of tanks racing back and take up ambush positions a little outside of town. Then the general and a colonel, who is a former national champion army rifle shot, took up posts by buildings in the center of town.

As the Nazi column rolled into the streets it was met by a stream of harassing small arms fire from four directions. The startled Germans, swearing and mystified by fire which they believed came from a far larger force, began shooting as their vehicles jammed up.

"For 15 minutes that little American Army tied up almost 500 excited Germans," said Major Craft. "The general and his ten officers and men fired their rifles and carbines and tommy guns—the general had a tommy gun—until the last bullet had been fired.

Some Box Score

"Then they escaped before the Nazis could round them up. The Germans reorganized their column and swept on through the town and ran right into the flaming guns of waiting American tanks.

"The Nazis were cut to pieces before they knew what happened to them," said Craft.

When the smoke of battle lifted and the groaning German wounded and their silent dead cleared away, all but one German vehicle—a half-track that got away by detaching its mobile gun and fleeing across railroad tracks—were in flames.

Vehicles knocked out or destroyed included 20 command and reconnaissance cars, 43 trucks, 14 half-tracks, 8 motorcycles, 12 20-mm. guns, 4 75-mm. guns, 8 150-mm. guns, 3 150-mm. howitzers and 4 dual-purpose guns.

"And that doesn't include nine gun trailers," said Craft. "Boy, that's some box score."

U. S. Flyer Bombs City Of His Birth In Germany

United States Ninth Air Force Headquarters, France, Sept. 16 (AP—Delayed)—Lieut. William E. Chickering, Jr., of Arlington, Va., dropped a 500-pound bomb today on the city of his birth, Coblenz, Germany.

The bomb destroyed three locomotives in the Coblenz railroad yards. The guns of his Lightning accounted for two other locomotives. Chickering made the attack with a Lightning group commanded by Col. Clinton C. Wasem, of Dayton, Ohio.

His father is Brig. Gen. William E. Chickering, chief of the army postal service at Washington. While serving with the army of occupation in Germany in 1919-21, the elder Chickering met the daughter of Brig. Gen. John J. Bradley, now retired. They married and lived in Coblenz until 1923, when they left for the United States with their 6-month-old son.

Red Pact Delighted Hitler

ExBodyguard Says Fuehrer Danced When 1939 Accord Was Signed

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN GERMANY, Sept. 15 (delayed) (AP).—A former personal bodyguard for Adolf Hitler said today that Hitler greeted with surprise and elation the signing of the 1939 non-aggression pact with Russia.

The man, captured in the Allied drive on his homeland, said he was stationed at Hitler's quarters on the day the pact was signed. Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop telephoned the Fuehrer from Moscow to announce the successful conclusion, and the bodyguard, hearing a shout and fearing something was wrong, rushed into Hitler's private room.

He found Hitler dancing and gesticulating, he said, meanwhile shouting: "I didn't think it would work! I didn't think it would work!"

Paris Gets Only Half Of Normal Food Supply

Paris, Sept. 20 (AP)—Three weeks after its liberation, Paris is getting only half its normal food supply and Parisians are living on less than half the calories they need, Food Minister Paul Giaccobi said today.

The diet and health situation is so critical that nine out of ten wounded Frenchmen are dying, compared with a ratio of only one out of ten German wounded, he told a press conference.

The unexpectedly swift Allied advance disrupted the civilian food supply plans conceived in Algiers, Giaccobi said. Paris now is getting 3,000 tons of food daily, against normal needs of 6,000. The caloric intake is 800 to 900 a day, against basic individual needs of 2,000, he added.

In four years of occupation, it was disclosed, the Germans exported from France some 8,000,000 tons of grain, 147,000,000 eggs and 800,000,000 quarts of wine, champagne and brandy.

DE GAULLE ENDS TOUR

Paris, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Gen Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Provisional Government has returned from a five-day tour of southern and central France which he reported he found in a state of confusion because of lack of communications and transportation.

The area was out of touch with the Government and the people still were uncertain whether they were liberated or surrounded by Germans.

Gaston Palewski, chief of Gen. de Gaulle's civil Cabinet said in a press conference today that the General's appearance among the people assured them they were free of the Nazi yoke and that he told them the Government even now was taking steps to bind the nation closer and bring about unity.

Making the trip by plane and car, Gen. de Gaulle visited the large cities of Lyon, Marseille, Toulon, Bordeaux and Toulouse.

Big French Deficit Seen

Paris, Sept. 20 (AP)—France may expect a deficit of $1,200,000,000 for 1944, the Cabinet was told yesterday at a budget discussion in which expenditures of $4,000,000,000 and receipts of $2,800,000,000 were predicted.

Marquise, Ex-New Yorker, Denies Collaboration

Paris, Sept. 19 (AP—Delayed)—The Marquise de Polignac, the former Nina Crosby, of New York, who married into the wealthy French champagne family, sat on a cot in Drancy stockade today and said she welcomed arrest as a way to clear her name of rumors that she was a collaborationist.

The Marquise said the first tip she had that she was to be held for investigation was a French newspaper article attacking her. She has been held now for three weeks.

"I stayed home awaiting arrest," she said.

Life Seems Luxurious

Her preparations for incarceration in the stockade, made notorious by the Germans as a concentration camp and now holding more than 5,000 prisoners, make her life there seem luxurious to her fellow-prisoners.

The Marquise has an air mattress on her bed in a corner of the second floor of the former gendarme barracks and a supply of expensive beauty preparations. She shares the section with several other women of position in French life, including, until yesterday, she said, the Duchess de Brissac.

Despite hardships, she was beautifully groomed and elegantly dressed in a black wool suit trimmed with gold buttons and wore gold earrings to match.

Can Produce Evidence

"I never was a collaborationist," the Marquise declared. She said she thought France and Germany should have come to an agreement to prevent the war, but when the war began she worked for the French and could produce evidence of her efforts.

"I never saw any German army, Gestapo or SS people," she added. "I knew only embassy people."

But through her acquaintance

with the German Embassy people, she related, she was able to obtain freedom for seven persons—including one American and her son by her first marriage to a New York broker, James Biddle Eustis, Sr.

Reported Weekly

Young Eustis was arrested after the United States entered the war but was released on parole, reporting to the Germans weekly.

The Marquise produced an identification card showing that she had driven ambulances for the American Hospital of Paris when the war began, as well as a letter signed by Robert D. Murphy, then United States consul in Paris.

She said she had converted her own car into an ambulance and was driving it up to the time of the liberation of Paris.

Her son by her French marriage is a "high officer" in the FFI, she added.

garrison. Of the total bag, the United States First Army had taken 180,000; the United States Third Army 86,000; the United States Seventh Army 82,000, and the United States Ninth Army 20,000.

The 21st Army Group, including the British Second Army and the Canadian First Army, has taken more than 73,000, some 52,971 by the Canadians alone.

DUTCH ARE WARNED

London, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—The Netherlands Government warned male Hollanders between 16 and 50 to avoid Nazi police who are combing towns, villages and even trains to round up men for compulsory labor service in Germany. The Netherlands News Agency said the warning was broadcast to Holland over Radio Orange in London.

It also was announced in London that a provisional Netherlands East Indies Government had been established by royal decree, with Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, Netherlands Minister of Overseas Territories, temporarily appointed acting Governor-General.

Montgomery Hints Hitler Leads in West; Calls It a Lucky Break for the Allies

London, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery indicated in a speech to troops in Belgium yesterday that Hitler might be taking closer control of fighting in the west.

"The Allies have a lot to be thankful for in that Hitler has taken charge of the operations, as it means the enemy is being commanded by a lunatic," Marshal Montgomery said. "In that respect I am glad that the German generals failed in their bomb attempt against the Fuehrer."

Marshal Montgomery did not go into detail.

Hitler made two crucial mistakes in Normandy, according to Field Marshal Montgomery, the London radio reported today, CBS recorded the broadcast.

"Instead of making a very quick counter-attack on D day, they gathered reinforcements from all over Europe and flung them piecemeal into the battle," Marshal Montgomery said. "The Germans' second great mistake was after the American breakthrough on July 25, when they assembled six Panzer divisions in an attempt to drive through to the coast. At that moment our right flank had reached Le Mans and was making for Paris. We immediately stopped our right wheel, and turned the flank northward, to come in behind the Germans. And from that moment, I maintained that we had won the war."

464,346 Nazi Prisoners

London, Sept. 20 (AP)—More than 464,346 German prisoners have been captured since the landings in France June 6. This total does not include the thousands bagged at captured Brest or tottering Boulogne.

Possibly 12,000 may be added to the total by the final count of Lieut. Gen. Hermann Ramcke's Brest

U. S. BIG BUSINESS

ON 'MAGIC CARPET'

London Paper Says Americans Get Easy Access To Paris

London, *Thursday*, Sept. 21 (AP)—The *Daily Mail* charged today that American representatives of big business were riding into Paris on a supreme Allied headquarters "magic carpet" and in the uniforms of "comparatively junior officers," and that certain American interests were exploiting military agreements with Britain for purely commercial purposes.

British subjects and even British officials wait in vain for permission to enter France, the newspaper said, and are amazed at the alacrity with which American businessmen get facilities for travel to England and transfer to France.

The *Mail* prefaced the article, written by Colin Bednall in London, with a note that it was expected the charges would be assailed both in Britain and America and added, "We feel only good can be done by bringing into the open a subject which already has caused serious damage to Anglo-American relations."

Hopes For Investigation

"We do not believe the American authorities can be fully aware of these charges," the *Mail* said. "We hope they will be thoroughly investigated. Either convincing denial should be given, or, if the facts are admitted, a remedy should be applied."

Bednall wrote:

"The SHAEF organization is such that the question of permits to enter France rests almost entirely on the decision and good will of American officers."

In another dispatch, this one from the *Mail's* Paris correspondent, Alastair Forbes, the newspaper said that "a very large number of American civilians . . . are finding time amid their other duties to indulge to the full the well-known American penchant for energetic private enterprise."

Provided With Uniforms

"These civilians," Forbes wrote, "are provided in most cases with United States officers' uniforms (but without pips)."

The allegations, Bednall said, included one that the first American units to land in France had a representative of a very powerful financial corporation in a Red Cross officer's uniform, and that within 48 hours after his entry into Paris he was out of army uniform and busy with clients.

One plane load of uniformed arrivals in England, Bednall added, included executives of sewing machine and electrical goods firms who then went to Paris.

"Carpetbaggers Passed Through"

"It is a fact that up until a day or so ago SHAEF found it impossible to take highly placed Englishmen with grave wartime responsibilities to Paris . . . while 'carpetbaggers' passed through."

The British Chamber of Commerce still is denied entry by SHAEF, Bednall said, although the British Government approved the return to Paris offices.

Associated Press Correspondent Nedville Nordness, in a dispatch from Paris, said C. J. Henderson, president of the British Chamber of Commerce, had just arrived to investigate the state of British interests.

Nazi Document Reveals Plan To Save Officers For Next War

New York, Sept. 20 (AP)—The German high command is urging Nazi-minded generals to save themselves and their subordinates down to the rank of company commanders as a nucleus for an army to launch a third war aimed at winning world leadership, a copyrighted front dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune* declared today.

Secret Document Found

War Correspondent Joseph Driscoll, with American forces in Germany, said "proof of this plot to reconstruct the Germany army" was found in a secret document bearing the imprimatur of the Supreme Command of the armed forces ofthe Reich. It was prepared for distribution to Nazi-sympathizing officers down to division leaders, he said.

Driscoll quoted the document as saying:

"Every member of the armed force must know that it is absolutely necessary to save the Officers' Corps for the reconstruction of the fatherland. The German officer is too valuable to be sacrificed, especially in hopeless situations. The officers' salvation through retreat is in the interest of the country.

"Present Turn Of War"

"It was the German Officers' Corps which most promoted Germany to be the world power in the first attempt in 1914-18. It was this same Officers' Corps which reconstructed Germany for the second attempt to lead the world. It has been foreseen that this second attempt could fail. The present turn of the war forces us to be extremely conservative with expending our officer material.

"Our final and complete victory was so certain even a short while ago that we can prepare ourselves wtih fresh courage for a new later fight. In order to prepare for this unavoidable third contest for leadership of the world expertly, we need our officers. At all times we have found troops in sufficient quantities.

"Therefore, care has to be taken continuously so that the Officers' Corps be maintained at the present strength. At the same time, certain company commanders are to be selected to remain with the troops and even to sacrifice themselves, if necessary. Such examples are necessary for maintaining the morale of the troops. Division commanders will select junior officers who are to die a hero's death."

German Plans For Next War

New York, Sept. 20 (AP)—The German Foreign Office said today, according to the British radio, that Germany plans to win the next war, and "will remember the attitude of this or that neutral state during the fateful hours of this war."

Warrants Are Issued For 5 French Admirals

New York, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Office of War Information today said it was advised the Paris regime had issued warrants for the arrest of five French admirals.

One was named as Georges Robert, who, as governor of Martinique, for many months defied Allied efforts to take over that island.

The other admirals were listed as J. P. Esteva, commander of Bizerte at the time of the American landings; Paul Auphan, former chief of the naval general staff at Vichy, and J. M. C. Abrial and C. J. G. Platon, former members of the Vichy Cabinet.

Belgian King To Keep Throne, Radio Reports

New York, Sept. 20 (AP)—The British radio said today that Belgian Premier Hubert Pierlot had announced to the Belgian Parliament that "King Leopold, now a prisoner in Germany, is to return to the throne of Belgium."

The Parliament held its first meeting yesterday in Brussels, said the broadcast.

There was no announcement of action reportedly scheduled to select Prince Charles as regent of Belgium in Leopold's absence.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1. Western Front: 310 miles (from Nijmegen, Holland).
2. Russian Front: 312 miles (from outside Pulutsk).
3. Italian Front: 581 miles (from below Rimini).

Reds Smash Nazi Lines In Bitter Baltic Battle

Breakthrough Carries Soviet Troops Within 50 Miles of Tallinn.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—(AP) Propelled by a double breakthrough in Estonia by a Fourth Army group, the Red Army's grand offensive to rid the Baltic states of Germans before snow flies has engulfed nearly 2,000 more towns and reached within 50 miles of Tallinn, Estonian capital, Moscow disclosed tonight.

An order of the day from Premier Stalin to Marshal Leonid A. Govorov of the Leningrad front forces and the midnight Moscow communique announced a breakthrough north of Tartu, east-central Estonian rail city, had gained more than 43 miles on a front 75 miles wide and had taken more than 1,500 towns in four days.

A northern wing of the same army thrust westward from Narva in a 37-mile advance in three days, taking more than 300 communities.

These forces stood less than 50 miles southeast of Tallinn in the area west of Vageva.

Autumn fog made denser by the smoke of artillery fire covered much of the Baltic country as the Russians broke through the strongly-fortified region along the western shore of Lake Peipus and advanced northwestward on the railway running from Tartu to Tallinn.

Estonian troops were participating alongside the regular forces of the Leningrad front, the Russians said.

Casualties inflicted on the Germans were not yet tabulated, but an early-morning supplement to the communique signified they were heavy, telling of a German regiment being wiped out and 600 prisoners taken at one spot, and of 2,000 Germans being slain outright at another.

In the swampy country west of Narva, despite German mines, the Russians cleaned out the 30-mile-wide land bridge between the Gulf of Finland and Lake Peipus and thrust on west along the railroad toward Tallinn.

Width of the latter front was not disclosed, but the list of captured towns made evident that the two wings of the Leningrad army were joined and that the Russians now had a solid, advancing front swinging more than 300 miles southwestward from the Gulf of Finland to points west of Riga, with the Leningrad, Third, Second and First Baltic forces all in action.

Beat Back Counterblows

On the Riga front, where only Tuesday the Russians announced penetration by the First Baltic army to six miles south of that capital city of Latvia, the communique was silent except to men-

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tion repulse of German counter-attacks west of the city.

The Second Baltic army, operating about 55 miles east of Riga, seized another 100 towns in the area north of captured Plavinas and the Third Baltic, pressing northwest and south from the newly-captured key railway junction city of Valga, took more than 50 additional places in southern Estonia and northern Latvia.

Added to the nearly 3,000 towns listed by the Russians Tuesday as captured in the great offensive, the total bag was near 5,000 in five days of the offensive to kill or drive into the sea the Nazis remaining in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. These German troops recently were estimated to number possibly 200,000, certainly numerically inferior to the Soviet forces opposing them.

The Germans in their communique and in subsequent radio broadcasts, contended they were repulsing the Russians in the Baltic states and had made some gains of their own in the Jelgava area below Riga, where the Russians said Nazi counterattacks failed.

The Germans acknowledged that Russian and Polish troops under cover of artificial fog had crossed the Vistula River into Warsaw but radio commentators said these forces had been wiped out. The German high command said only that they were "cut off."

The Russians were silent concerning the Polish fronts, both at Warsaw and elsewhere, except to announce capture of a handful of mountain villages in southern Poland on the border of Czechoslovakia.

The Russians likewise kept their own counsel on land developments in the Balkans, telling only of continuing air raids on the Hungarian capital, Budapest, and the Hungarian-held Transylvanian town of Satu-Mare, both described as highly successful.

Huge fires were set in the vicinity of Budapest's gas works, rubber factory and railway station, while at Satu-Mare three ammunition trains exploded, enveloping the railway junction in flames.

London, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Russian troops have broken through German defenses in an offensive north of Tartu in Estonia, capturing more than 1,500 communities, a Soviet order of the day announced tonight.

The Red Army has moved forward forty-three miles on a seventy-five-mile front in four days, Premier-Marshal Stalin's broadcast declared.

The order, addressed to Marshal Leonid A. Govorov, said his Leningrad front army also had wese of Narva in three days, seizing 300 places.

The victories rated a salute of twenty salvos from 224 Moscow guns.

The order thus disclosed five great offensives in the Baltic states, two of them by Marshal Govorov's army.

Two others are driving in upon Riga, the Latvian capital, from the south and east, and another is pounding on from Valga on the Estonian-Latvian border.

Marshal Govorov's Leningrad Army captured Tartu on August 25.

The Germans, in their communique and in subsequent radio broadcasts, contended they were repulsing the Russians in the Baltic States and had made some gains of their own in the Jelgava area in the corridor west of Rega.

The Germans acknowledged that Russian and Polish troops under cover of artificial fog crossed the Vistula River into Warsaw, but radio commentators contended these forces were wiped out, while the high command communique said they were "cut off"—not necessarily the same thing.

Moscow, Sept. 20 (AP)—A massive Baltic drive, first phase of a great Russian autumn offensive, rolled the Germans back steadily today over the Latvian front, imminently menacing Riga and threatening to bring its fall at any moment.

Front dispatches said advance tank and motorized infantry units had pushed deep into the city's defenses. The official communique announced an approach to within six miles as the Red army edged in from three sides.

Huge Fall Drive Expected

In four days the Russian Baltic armies have captured nearly 3,000 communities in their smashing attack, which promises to clear all the Germans shortly from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and pave the way for the remaining steps of the autumn offensive, expected to be bigger than anything to date. Developments may be expected from the Gulf of Finland to Yugoslavia.

The present northern campaign appears aimed at driving out, killing or capturing the last German in the Baltic region before the first snows.

Advance 25 Miles

The heaviest Russian attack in Latvia was southeast of Riga, with Gen. Ivan Bagramian's forces smashing forward 25 miles on a 75-mile front, sending the Germans reeling back into the Latvian capital.

The closest approach to Riga officially disclosed came with capture of Kekava, on the west bank of the Daugava (Dvina) river, six miles south of the city. A Soviet communique said the Germans there had orders "not to retreat a single step," but they lost more than 3,000 men. In five days on the whole front the Germans have lost 570 tanks and 390 planes.

Valga Loss Hard Blow

On the Estonia-Latvia frontier Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Third Baltic Army captured Valga, a railway center, 60 miles east of the Gulf of Riga, in a drive that threatened to divide the German armies in Estonia from those to the south.

East of Riga, the Red army seized another important communications center, Plavinas. The Germans attempted a counterattack west of Jelgava below Riga, but the Soviet communique said the attacks were repulsed.

In Romania combined Romanian-Russian forces captured Timisoara, 20 miles from the Yugoslav border and 73 miles northeast of Belgrade, Yugoslav capital.

Nearer Budapest

After capturing Timisoara, seventh largest Romanian city, the Russians pushed the Germans and Hungarians back onto the plain within 148 miles of Budapest.

The main objective in the Baltic states was the division and liquidation of Col. Gen. Georg Lindemann's 16th and 18th German armies, comprising more than 20 divisions.

A dense autumn fog lay over the Baltic. The Russians reported great confusion in German ranks, with many large units lost and wandering in the Riga forests.

Izvestia said the tanks of Lieutenant General Obukhov, who captured Jelgava, "are breaking through to Riga."

Russ Terms

London, Sept. 20 (AP)—Stripped of her richest industrial territory and burdened with heavy cash reparations as the price of peace, Finland was dedicated today by Acting Prime Minister Ernst von Born to building up a new national existence "with the opportunities left to us."

Of immediate concern was the probably bloody task of removing German troops—one of the conditions imposed in the 28-point armistice agreement reached in Moscow yesterday with Soviet Russia and Great Britain.

Disarming Nazis A Worry

"It is a serious matter that we have to disarm German troops in Finland and hand them over to the Allies," said von Born in broadcasting details of the armistice to the Finnish people. "And this, although we have to prepare hastily for the (Finnish) army to return to a peacetime footing."

An appendix to the agreement published today said withdrawal of the Finnish troops behind the new state frontier and advance of the Russians up to it would begin at 9 A. M. tomorrow.

(Stockholm reported today that Finland broke relations with the German puppet states, Hungary, Croatia and Slovakia.)

Russian Motives Discussed

The London *Times*, declaring the Finns "have obtained conditions much less onerous than those offered in March of this year," said that through Moscow's successive arrangements with Romania, Bulgaria and Finland any "suspicion . . . of a dark plot designed to bring the whole of eastern Europe under Russian sway is exposed as lacking foundation."

Stockholm reports lacking immediate official confirmation yesterday said Finnish troops had moved against Nazi forces in northern Finland. Von Born said the south as far as Oulu already was clear. The Germans, if they desire, can withdraw into northern Norway.

Russ To Use Airfields

The armistice implied a certain amount of Allied assistance in case of prolonged German resistance. The pact requires that airfields in southern and southwestern Finland be placed temporarily at the disposal of the Allies.

The loss of territory to Russia was the sorest point to the Finns.

"Thus Karelia is lost," said von Born.

Best-Developed Area

Karelia, the area northwest of Leningrad and west and north of Lake Ladoga, includes the city of Viipuri and is the most industrially developed region of Finland. In that area lives more than ten per cent. of Finland's pre-1940 population.

The agreement also provided for the outright ceding to Russia of the Petsamo area in the far north, with its port and rich nickel mines, and the leasing for 50 years of the Porkkala peninsula, with its naval base on the Finnish Gulf, for use as a military region.

300 Millions In Cash

In cash, Finland must pay reparations totaling $300,000,000 (American) within six years. Von Born disclosed this was only half what the Russians had asked in the peace negotiations last spring, but he added that "it is relatively heavier than any demand for reparations made on any country after the last great war."

For the duration of the war the Finnish merchant fleet is placed at the disposal of the Allies for the transportation of war materiel.

None of the other 23 points in the agreement was discussed by von Born because, he said, "at this stage we have not yet formed an accurate idea of every detail."

The acting Prime Minister said that, even though the conditions are difficult, Finland "must stick to reality," remembering that "it is our lot to live and dwell as a neighbor of powerful Russia."

(The action was in line with authority granted some months ago to the various Soviet Republics to conduct their own foreign relations and operate their own military establishments. Several republics already have taken advantage of this right, granted by the Supreme Presidium of the Soviet Union.)

It also was announced that a law had been passed returning to the peasants lands seized by the Germans.

ENEMY SUPPLY LINES BOMBED

Aerial Drive Aimed At Cutting German Reinforcements

London, Sept. 20 (AP)—The day and night aerial campaign to prevent the enemy from moving troops or supplies to the Siegfried Line or Holland continued today along 100 miles of the German frontier.

Ten main traffic centers along that border have been subjected to concentrated attacks in the past two days, and pilots reported large fires still blazed tonight in the latest cities raided: Rheydt, Munchen-Gladbach and Bitburg.

Hungarian rail yards and bridges, an airfield in Czechoslovakia and the Apollo oil refinery at Bratislava, Slovakia, were pounded by 500 to 750 American Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the Italian-based 15th Air Force.

RAF Bombs Calais

Strong forces of RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes early tonight dumped between 3,000 and 4,000 tons of explosives on the French port of Calais, where German defenders still were holding out, while fighters showered leaflets there and at ten other isolated pockets on the Channel coast. Gun emplacements and underground troop shelters were singled out as targets in the two-and-one-half-hour attack.

The Thunderbolts and Lightnings which escorted carriers transporting supplies to the airborne army in Holland met no enemy planes, but ran into heavy flak from positions which pilots said were heavily strengthened since last Sunday. One of the planes was missing.

Heavy Damage Reported

RAF Lancaster crewmen who attacked the German border railway centers of Rheydt and Munchen-Gladbach, about 20 miles west of Dusseldorf, said they did heavy damage to loaded freight cars in

Finns Break With Puppets

Helsinki Ends Relations With Hungary, Croatia and Slovakia Today.

Stockholm, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Finland broke relations today with German puppet States Hungary, Croatia and Slovakia.

The Finnish break with the Nazi satellites followed publication of the Russian-Finnish armistice terms in Moscow.

The Swedish press in commenting on the terms offered the Finns generally characterized them as "very hard" and emphasized that the Russians would have leadership of the Allied control commission.

There was nothing in the terms, observers said, which substantiated the doubts expressed in an editorial in Dagens Nyheter that foreign legations might not be permitted to function in Helsinki.

Russ Capture Of Riga Is Believed At Hand

Red Army Breaks Through Germans' Front in Estonia

More Than 1500 Communities Captured as Russians Move Forward in Drive North of Tartu.

Finns Prepare To Meet Stiff

Estonia Sets Up Agencies

Moscow, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Supreme Soviet of Estonia, meeting somewhere in territory reoccupied by Russian troops, has voted to establish its own commissariats of foreign affairs and defense, it was announced today.

the crowded yards and to adjacent warehouses. Both cities are connected by mainline tracks to Aachen and the Netherlands.

Some flyers said they believed they had hit an ammunition train at Bitburg, 15 miles north of Trier.

United States Eighth Air Force fighter planes renewed their heavy strafing attacks on German gun installations and flak posts in Holland and escorted reinforcing gliders and troop carriers.

Mosquitos Out

The RAF's overnight activity included numerous Mosquito plane operations against enemy rail and highway movements deep inside Germany. All raids were described as highly successful. The RAF lost five bombers.

The raids against Hungary were directed at the Datvan railway yards, 30 miles northeast of Budapest, and the Gyor yards, 70 miles west of the Hungarian capital. Both have been crowded with German rolling stock.

The Malacky airdrome in Czechoslovakia, 35 miles northeast of Vienna, was blasted. The Germans had been using it as a fighter and dive-bomber base against the Russians and Czechoslovak Partisans.

BOMBERS BLAST RAILS IN HUNGARY

London, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Approximately 750 United States heavy bombers based in Italy blasted rail facilities near Budapest and elsewhere in Hungary today and flew deep into Czechoslovakia to support the Russian armies in an attack on an airfield.

Allied air fleets in the west hauled reinforcements and supplies to the Airborne Army in Holland after snapping railroads leading to the Siegfried Line in at least ten places in twenty-four hours. An armada of gliders was towed to Holland, protected by American fighters.

British heavy bombers pounded the twin railroad towns of Munchen-Gladbach and Rheydt just north of the battle of Aachen so heavily during the night that the German communique termed the blows "terror attacks."

The Apollo oil refinery at Bratislava, in Slovakia, was attacked by the Americans flying from Italy. Other Liberators bombed an airdrome in Czecho-slovakia. The Germans had been using it for fighters and dive bombers attacking the Russians and Czech patriots.

Fortresses bombed the Szob rail bridge and the north and south bridges at Budapest which are bottlenecks for supplies between Vienna and Hungary. Liberators bombed the Datvan railyard, thirty miles northeast of Budapest, and the Gyor yards, seventy miles west of the capital. Both had been clogged with traffic.

Two important railway lines, one coming from Aachen and the other from Cologne, meet at Rheydt before running into Munchen-Gladbach, two miles away. There they connect with the main route from the Ruhr to Holland.

Raids Concentrated

The Air Ministry described the raids as concentrated and said large fires were started. Five planes were lost.

The overnight activity also included numerous Mosquito attacks upon rail and road movements deeper in the Reich, and Berlin reported an assault upon Budapest by Mediterranean-based planes.

There were indications the offensive was being continued today, the German radio warning service reporting shortly after 11 A. M. that Allied raiders were over Bavaria.

19 Planes Lost Yesterday

Seven German key communications centers were pounded yesterday by almost 2,000 Allied planes, including 700 Fortresses. Ten heavy bombers and nine fighters were lost in these forays.

One formation of Mosquitos participating in last night's operations caught a barge convoy hustling fresh German troops across the Rhine between Emmerich and Dinslaken. The raiders riddled the boats with cannon and machine-gun fire and left several ablaze.

A formation of British Beaufighters tracked down seven German ships attempting to deliver supplies late yesterday in the heavily defended fjords of Norway and hit all seven, leaving three burning furiously, it was announced.

One plane was missing on the 900-mile round-trip flight.

Battle Of London Called Won But Not Yet Over

London, Sept. 20 (AP)—With air-raid sirens howling nightly as the Germans shoot all available flying bombs from the north of Holland, Britons received another official warning today that "the battle of London is won but not yet over."

The capital counted casualties and damage again after the third successive night alert as Ellen Wilkinson, Parliamentary Secretary for Home Security, advised evacuated civilians to "stay out of London until it is safe."

Two flying bombs flew in tonight over a town within a matter of seconds to make it the fourth night in a row for attacks on southern England. They came from due east over the coast.

3d Robot Night For London

London, Sept. 20 (AP)—For the third straight night the Germans struck at London and southern counties with flying bombs last night.

Although the attack was not heavy compared with previous assaults, considerable damage was done to homes in scattered areas. A fire watcher was among the fatalities.

The new assault gave added weight to the warnings of Government officials that the danger is not over and those evacuated during the height of the *blitz* should not return home. There were indications that the number of returning evacuees was diminishing.

GERMAN ESCAPE FLEET CRUSHED

LONDON, Sept. 20.—(AP) German attempts to stage a Dunkerque-like evacuation from Boulogne on the night of Sept. 1 were smashed by British coastal guns which sank 11 German ships trying to run the gantlet to Cap Gris Nez, it was disclosed today.

Every available gun of the Dover coast artillery opened up at 11:30 p. m. that night on the leading group of the Nazi flotilla and when light naval forces closed in for the kill, the guns were turned on the second group of enemy vessels.

The firing went on for nearly three hours, with 220 rounds fired and German guns answering with about 120 rounds.

Observers said this action was the most spectacular of the two-week gun duel that raged across 22 miles of sea. England's "hell fire corner" was pounded with long barrages, but the Germans paid heavily in men and materiel.

In addition, one-ton shells were dropped from English gun emplacements on Nazis in the Boulogne area, who also were subjected to heavy bombing by planes and constant shelling from Canadian batteries attacking the city from the east and south on the French mainland.

100 CARRIERS IN U. S. NAVY

Jane's Fighting Ships Sees Decline In Jap Navy

London, Sept. 20 (AP)—The United States has more than 100 aircraft carriers in commission and many more building, "a fact of ill omen to Japan," says *Jane's Fighting Ships* in its 1943-44 edition, published today.

The new editor of the authoritative naval publication contrasts American seapower expansion, which has continued at a tremendous pace, with the decline of the Japanese navy.

Noting that the 45,000-ton battleships Musasi and Yamato are believed completed, *Jane's* says, "There is little else of note to record about the Japanese navy except that its list of losses is lengthening."

Two New Battleships Due

The publication says United States naval power will be augmented by the 45,000-ton Missouri and Wisconsin, "due for commissioning in 1944," and notes that "new cruisers have been completed recently in numbers considerably exceeding losses."

United States ships listed as in service at the start of 1944 totaled 4,167, excluding landing craft and vessels without motive power, it continues, adding, "This immense program has been carried through, moreover, without overlooking the necessity for modernizing older ships."

Japanese shipbuilding resources, according to *Jane's*, are manifestly unequal to the task of replacing losses that have been observed, while the German fleet is without a single capital ship and now "no longer appears to be making any serious attempt to replace losses."

Widespread alterations to the appearance of ships is notable in the Allied construction trend. The increased number of carriers at the disposal of Allied navies is leading to the removal of catapults and aircraft from battleships and cruisers and "this step seems a sound one, for not only do catapult aircraft occupy valuable deck space, but the danger from petrol fires is a very serious one."

The United States, the book observes, appears to have ceased construction of 1,700-ton destroyers "to make way for a group of 2,200-ton flotilla leaders more powerful than any preceding type of American destroyer."

The new *Jane's* lists more than 40 British escort carriers, a majority of them built in the United States.

Wife of Hopkins's Son Is Entertainer

London, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Brenda Stephenson Hopkins, pretty wife of Sergt. Robert Hopkins and daughter-in-law of the presidential adviser, Harry Hopkins, still does her bit entertaining doughboy twice a week at the American Red Cross Club.

Since August 30 the 18-year-old daughter of a Lancashire hydraulic engineer has been the wife of young Hopkins, but she has not seen him since two days after their simple wedding in a London suburbs. He returned to a signal photography company in France and has been unable to return since then. They write each other daily.

Jewish Brigade For British Army

London, Sept. 20 (AP)—The British War Office announced last night that a Jewish brigade is being formed for active operation in a theater of war. Part of the force will consist of Palestine troops already in the British army.

The Palestine Jewish Agency and other Jewish organizations have campaigned for such a force for years. The brigade will be self-contained, including infantry, artillery and auxiliary troops. The Palestine agency said approximately 1,000,000 Jews are fighting in United Nations armies.

confirmation.

Washington, Sept. 20 (AP)—The need for withholding information from the enemy clouded with mystery today the loss of the submarine Flier.

Two possibilities immediately were seen—she went down in action while other American vessels were close enough to pick up her crew or she was destroyed and her crew captured by the Japanese.

The navy withheld any details of the sinking disclosed in a communique which said the Flier had been lost in "recent action" and that "next of kin of officers and men" had been notified.

Not Customary Language

This wording was contrary to customary language of communiques reporting loss of submarines—ordinarily they are listed as "overdue and presumed lost" when they fail to return from a war patrol, and then the navy adds "next of kin of all casualties have been notified."

The department did say, in response to questions, that the craft's skipper, Com. John Daniel Crowley, of Springfield, Mass., is a survivor.

Loss of the 1,525-ton Flier brings to 30 the number of American submarines lost since the war started. All are listed as "overdue and presumed lost" except the Flier and four others lost in non-combat operations.

Total Loss 183

Including those submarines, American naval losses since the Japanese made their attack on Pearl Harbor number 183. Two ships, the minesweeper Perry, lost off Palau, and the transport Noa, sunk in a collision in the Pacific, were added to the total yesterday.

The Japanese have lost 931 ships, including 89 combat vessels, to American submarines alone. This figure was reached yesterday with announcement of the biggest bag ever reported in a single communique on submarine action—29 Japanese ships, including two destroyers and an escort vessel, sunk on recent war patrols by American submersibles.

Auto Workers End Sit-Down

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Employees resumed work today in the Austin automobile factory in Birmingham, where 15,000 staged a two-day sit-down over wages, challenging the contention that the automobiles produced constitute war work. Negotiations will be resumed tomorrow.

Strike In Denmark Marked By Gunfire

Stockholm, Sept. 20 (AP)—The total strike in Denmark called yesterday in protest against German seizure of the Danish police administration continued tonight amid sporadic outbreaks of gunfire in Copenhagen, the free Danish press service said.

The agency said 1,700 Danish policemen, members of the Copenhagen constabulary which battled four hours yesterday against German occupation of the police station in the capital, had been deported to a concentration camp in Germany.

Denmark Reported Quiet Again

Stockholm, Sept. 20 (AP)—Street fighting and disorders which erupted in Denmark yesterday as Danes demonstrated against German seizure of Government buildings and police stations were reported to have abated last night and latest advices from Copenhagen indicated that calm once more prevailed in the city.

The Free Danish Press Service said the Free Danish Council had asked all Danes to stop fighting, but to continue a general strike until Thursday in protest against the dissolution of the Danish police force of 12,000 men.

Some Trains Stop

Free Danes said some trains already had stopped last evening and predicted the strike would be universal except for gas, water and electric services.

Earlier reports from Denmark said Danish constabulary had fought a fierce but unequal battle yesterday in defense of the Royal Palace at Amalienborg in Copenhagen, where aging King Christian X and his family were besieged.

The Danish officers finally were subdued after killing at least 14 Nazis, these advices said. Some members of the constabulary were reported to have fled to Sweden.

Lost Submarine's Crew Thought Saved Or Held

London, Sept. 20 (AP)—The German communique asserted today that Nazi submarines were operating in the Indian Ocean. Possibly such craft could use Japanese bases in Burma or the Andaman islands. The broadcast bulletin said these U-boats and others in the English Channel sank four ships totaling 26,000 tons and damaged three others with torpedoes. There was no

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The Germans, with memories of the part the Paris police strike played in the liberation of the French capital, have sent 1,700 Danish police officials and policemen to Germany to internment. This was disclosed today in a broadcast of the German radio in Denmark. It said that most of Denmark's urban areas were tied up by strikes.

The broadcast, as heard by FCC monitors, said the administrator of King Christian's Amalienborg Castle had died of wounds suffered in a gunfire exchange yesterday between palace guards and German marines.

AMERICANS BREACH NAZI GOTHIC LINE

NORGARD

Eighth Army Troops Reach Outskirts of Rimini in Bitter Fighting.

SEP 21 1944

ROME, Sept. 20 (AP) The Allied communique today announced that American Fifth Army troops have breached the massive, fiercely defended Nazi Gothic line on a six-mile front above Florence, opening the way for swifter descent on the Po Valley some 23 miles distant.

NIGHT

Easily defended mountain roads winding toward Bologna, gateway to the central section of the valley, and Imola, a smaller industrial city, probably will keep the advance to a relatively slow pace until Allied forces burst into the flatlands.

A greater immediate threat to the Germans was an Eighth Army push by Canadian and Greek troops to the outer defenses of Rimini, Adriatic port at the southeastern tip of the valley from where tanks and infantry could spread in a huge flanking movement. Its airfield already is in Allied hands.

NIGHT

Troops in this area are assaulting the village of San Fortunato, and nearby have reached the outskirts of San Marino and captured Serravalle.

DAY

The American break-through above Florence climaxed one of the toughest assignments of the Italian campaign and a week of the heaviest fighting. It carried Fifth Army forces to within three miles of the Apennine stronghold of Firenzuola, a road center about 22 miles from Bologna.

Brazilian, South African, British and Indian troops supported the Americans on both flanks and maintained strong pressure against the Germans in close fighting. More than 600 prisoners were taken in two days.

With the battle for the Po valley near, the Italian general staff broadcast an appeal to patriots in northern Italy to rise against the Germans.

"Hit at once for the liberation of Piedmont and Italy," they were told.

FIFTH MAKES WIDE BREACH IN GOTHIC LINE

NORGARD

U. S. Troops Cut Through It on Six-mile Front Above Florence.

PUSH CLOSE TO ROAD CENTER

Americans Storm Up Steep Slopes to Capture Two Heights.

SEP 21 1944

Rome, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—American troops of the Fifth Army have breached the Germans' Gothic Line on a six-mile front above Florence after a week of intensive fighting and have struck within three miles of the important road center of Firenzuola, Headquarters announced today.

Storming steep mountain slopes, American troops won the heights of Castel Guerrino and Lacroce and penetrated well into the heart of the Gothic defenses twenty-two miles northeast of Florence.

Front line dispatches to the United States Army newspaper Stars and Stripes said that the gains through the rugged mountains "cost us an uncomfortable number of losses."

The official announcement said, "although no large-scale breakthrough is apparent, the Fifth Army penetrated against defenses which are stronger than any yet encountered in Italy."

On the east coast, units of the British Eighth Army battered to within rifle range of Rimini, gateway to the Po Valley.

On the flank of the Americans, Brazilian, South African, British and Indian infantry also scaled mountain strongholds and came to grips with the enemy at close quarters.

"The capture of most important hill features within the last forty-eight hours threatens the whole enemy position," it was commented officially at Fifth Army Headquarters.

CARUSO TRIAL UNDER GUARD

Rome Police Ex-Chief Trembles At Description Of Victims

BRIA

SEP 21 1944

Rome, Sept. 20 (AP)—Pietro Caruso, former Rome police chief on trial for his life in an improvised courtroom elaborately guarded to protect him from mob violence, turned pale and trembled today as a medical expert described the bodies of executed hostages recovered from Rome's "Smolensk Forest"—the Ardeatine caves.

As the trial opened for the second time the husky defendant, his hands trembling so that papers he held rattled, told the court that Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring, Nazi commander in Italy, ordered him to furnish hostages for execution in reprisal for the bombing of an SS column.

Cut Number To 50

He said, however, that he was aware of the gravity of the request and cut the number of hostages turned over to the Germans from the 80 demanded to 50.

Prof. Attilio Ascarelli, director of the medical-legal investigations at the massacre scene, told the court 39 of the total of 335 bodies exhumed out of the caves near Rome's ancient Appian Way were found beheaded. Their necks had been smashed by high-explosive bullets and time had done the rest.

Caruso passed his hand before his eyes as the witness gave the details.

NIGHT

Piled "Like Sardines"

Ascarelli said the bodies "were piled up in two galleries like sardines in a tin," that all the bodies were found with their hands tied behind their backs and that the Germans who carried out the executions had mined the caves to obstruct recovery of the victims.

The trial was adjourned until tomorrow after several witnesses testified against Caruso. They included the present police chief, Enrico Morazzini, who said Mussolini congratulated Caruso for breaking into St. Paul's Church.

Three witnesses testified in his favor, including an 84-year-old bishop who said Caruso once released a priest from Regina Coeli prison upon the bishop's request.

Postponement Overruled

The first round went against Caruso when the court overruled a defense motion for a postponement of the trial until six months after the war. The defense contended it needed two key witnesses, Guido Buffarini-Giudi, former Interior Minister, and Caruso's former deputy police chief, a man named Traveglio.

In contrast to the violence marking the original effort to begin the trial Monday when one of the key witnesses was beaten to death by an angry mob, the hearing began quietly and without disturbance.

This possibly was due to the fact that the choice of the courtroom—in Rome's 16th century Palazzo Corsini—was kept secret until the trial started. Many lines of police blocked the streets leading to the palace and corridors were constantly patrolled. Allied military police were held in reserve.

Tries To Shift Blame

Caruso, who headed the police during the last four months of the German occupation, tried to shift the blame in each of the four charges against him:

That he turned over to the Germans 50 hostages for execution.

That he seized citizens for labor battalions.

That he violated the extraterritoriality of St. Paul's Church.

That he authorized his secretary and others to attend a German sabotage school in the Netherlands.

On crutches as a result of an automobile accident when he tried to escape the Allied armies, Caruso had to be helped to his chair near his secretary and codefendant, Roberto Occhietto.

Says He Consulted Minister

Caruso said Kesselring's order for 80 hostages was issued to him through former SS chief in Rome, one Kappler.

Conscious of the seriousness of the request, Caruso said he sought Buffarini-Guidi's advice.

The raid on St. Paul's Church last February, when Caruso's police ignored sanctuary and seized Italian officers and civilians, was also blamed on the Germans by the defendant.

Occhietto, on the stand after Caruso, claimed he furnished information obtained from occupation forces to the Allied Fifth Army.

To Seize Fascists' Property

Col. Charles Poletti, Allied Military Government official and former New York Governor, was present for the opening session. Poletti worked with the Italian police in arranging precautionary measures.

Gaining scant attention in comparison with the Caruso trial was the announcement that properties of Fascist executed Count Galeazzo Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law and Foreign Minister, and 96 other prominent Fascists would be confiscated by the Italian Government.

Caruso Blames Kesselring

Rome's ex-Police Chief on Trial for Life Seeks to Shift Death Guilt.

Rome, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—His hands trembling, former Police Chief Pietro Caruso testified at the trial for his life today that Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring, Nazi commander in Italy, had ordered him to furnish eighty Italian hostages for execution in reprisal for the bombing of an SS column.

SEP 21 1944

The trial, delayed Monday by the lynching of the chief State witness, started today while Allied police stood watchfully by.

Caruso was Rome's police chief during the last four months of German occupation. He said Kesselring's order was transmitted through the former German SS commander in Rome, one Kappler. The eighty were to be executed with hundreds of others, he said. Testifying that he was aware of the gravity of the request, Caruso asserted that he sought guidance from former Fascist Minister of the Interior Buffarini-Guidi.

"You had better turn them over, otherwise who knows what will happen to us," he quoted the official as saying. Caruso said he complied with the order after cutting down the number to fifty.

The witness also blamed the Germans for the raid on St. Paul's Church last February, when Caruso's police broke into the sanctuary and seized Italian officers and civilians. He said he did not know that the action violated the Vatican's extraterritorial rights.

Secretary Says He Aided Clark.

A tall and handsome co-defendant, Robert Occhietto, secretary to Caruso, testified that he played both sides of the street during the German occupation, obtaining information from the Nazis which he asserted he turned over to Lieut.-Gen. Mark Clark's Fifth Army.

Col. Charles Poletti, Allied Military Government official and former New York Governor, attended the trial.

The hearing began quietly in contrast to the violence which marked the original effort to begin the trial Monday when one of the key witnesses, Donato Car[illegible], former vice-director of the Regina Coeli jail of Rome, was beaten to death by a mob.

The new choice of a court room was kept secret until the trial started. Many lines of police blocked the streets leading to the palace and patrolled all the building's corridors.

Caruso, on crutches as a result of injuries received in an auto wreck when he attempted to flee north ahead of the Allied armies, was helped to a chair near his secretary and co-defendant, Roberto Occhietto.

Specific charges read against Caruso were that he turned over to the Germans fifty hostages for execution, seized citizens for labor battalions, violated the extraterritoriality of St. Paul's Church and authorized his secretary and others to attend a German sabotage school in the Netherlands.

ALLIES RING ISLE OF CRETE

NORGARD

Nazi Troops Hit By Sea And Air And Escape Cut Off

Rome, Sept. 20 (AP)—Allied air and naval forces have loosed a mounting attack against Nazi transport and airfields on Crete and have blockaded the island to prevent escape of the German garrison Allied communiques announced today.

NIGHT

Simultaneously land and carrier based aircraft blasted harbor and radio installations on the Aegean island of Melos and maintained a heavy bombing offensive against other German-held islands on the approaches to the Balkan peninsula.

Crete, which the Germans captured from the British May 31, 1941, after an invasion by air and sea, was subjected to an attack by naval aircraft from an escort carrier force September 17 in which 11 motor vehicles were destroyed and others damaged, a joint Allied communique reported. A Junkers transport plane was destroyed on the ground.

Attackers Suffer No Loss

Without loss of a single attacking plane, the assault was kept up in the two following days, with 25 more vehicles, including three staff cars, destroyed, the communique said.

SEP 5 1944

A Middle East air communique issued in Cairo said Baltimore bombers joined in the assault yesterday, blasting communications and road transport.

Attacks on enemy airdromes, harbors and installations in the Aegean have been maintained during the last week, the Cairo communique said. Heraklion and Maleme airdromes on Crete were bombed on the night of September 14-15. The assault was repeated on the night of September 15-16, when Calato airdrome on the island of Rhodes also was blasted.

Porto Lago Bombed

Porto Lago, near Leros, was bombed last night for the third consecutive night and was left in flames.

[The OWI recorded a British broadcast quoting Ankara radio as saynig Nazi occupation troops had abandoned the large Aegian island of Andros, approximately 35 miles

east of the Greek mainland. Previous reports had said the Germans were evacuating other Aegean islands along the Turkish coast.)

The joint communique reported that the Dalmatian islands of Mljet, Korcula and Brac in the Adriatic were freed from the Germans by combined operations of Tito's Yugoslav Partisans, the Royal British Navy's Balkan air force and Allied "land forces." Operations are continuing, the communique reported.

Harbor Of Melos Hit

The British cruiser Aurora bombarded the harbor at Melos September 17, the naval command announced, and returned the following day with the destroyer Terpsichore and poured shells into the enemy wireless station there.

The Cairo communique said eastern Mediterranean Beaufighters yesterday destroyed a 500-ton ship which apparently had run aground at Andros island. Their rockets left the craft in a sheet of flame and smoke rising to 2,000 feet.

Allies Blockade Foe On Crete

Rome, Sept. 20 (AP) — A strong Allied blockade has been thrown around Crete to prevent the escape of the German garrison and enemy forces there are being subjected to a succession of sea and air attacks, an official announcement said today.

Carrier-based planes from an Allied naval task force operating in the Aegean destroyed 11 German motor vehicles, damaged many more, and wrecked a JU-52 on the ground in an attack on Crete three days ago. The next day naval planes knocked out at least 25 more vehicles.

Melos Bombarded

The British warship Aurora on September 17 bombarded Melos, a tiny Aegean Island midway between Crete and the Greek mainland. A German wireless station on Melos was the target for both the Aurora and the British destroyer Terpsichore the next day.

A joint Allied communique announcing these strikes also said that the islands of Mljet, Korcula and Brac off the Dalmatian coast were freed from the Germans by combined operations of Yugoslav Partisans, the British navy, the Balkan Air Force and Allied "land forces of the Adriatic."

Considerable losses were inflicted upon the enemy garrisons and operations are continuing in the Dalamatian area, the announcement said.

Italy To Confiscate Ciano's Property

Rome, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Italian Government announced today that the properties of the late Count Galeazzo Ciano and 98 prominent Fascists will be confiscated under a decree providing seizure of Fascist profits.

Ciano, former Foreign Minister, was executed by the Fascists last January 12 for the part he played as a member of the Fascist Grand Council in the ousting of his father-in-law, Benito Mussolini, as dictator of Italy.

10 MORE BIG TOWNS ARE TAKEN BY TITO

Partisans Capture Peak 115 Miles From Berchtesgaden

Bari, Italy, Sept. 20 (AP)—Marshal Tito's Yugoslav national liberation army has moved into ten more sizable cities and towns, it was reported today, attacking Germans the full breadth and length of the country and intrenching themselves on a frontier mountain top only 115 miles from Hitler's stronghold at Berchtesgaden.

Among the cities taken was the important communications center of Niksic in Montenegro strongly held by the Germans for more than two years.

Battering back two armored forces attempting a juncture just north of the Albanian border, the Partisans also captured Andrijevica, a town which has changed hands at least a half dozen times.

Tank Column Pulls Out

Forty-five miles south of Belgrade a German tank column which pushed in Sunday to relieve a besieged garrison was reported getting out of the town as fast as possible. It was ambushed on every turn on the route back to the capital and impeded by road blocks created as fast as the Partisans

Appeal by Alexander.

London, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, Allied commander in Italy, broadcast instructions today to Italian patriots to turn against the Germans in northern Italy.

"Hit at once for the liberation of Piedmont and Italy," said his broadcast.

Albanians Occupy Berati, Algiers Says

London, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Algiers radio said today that Albanian Forces of the Interior had occupied Berati on the retreat route of German forces in Greece and had entered Tirana and Elbasan. There was no immediate confirmation.

Turks Expel Bulgarian

ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 20 (AP) —Peter Grabovsky, former Acting Premier and Foreign Minister of Bulgaria, who fled to Turkey with other pro-German Bulgarian leaders, was escorted by police to the frontier today and handed over to Bulgarian authorities. The prompt expulsion of the first alleged war criminal to try to obtain refuge abroad was reported to have been caused by the intervention of the American Ambassador, Laurence Steinhardt, who pointed out to the Turkish authorities that delay would be unwise.

Big Rice Crop Seen In India

Calcutta, Sept. 20 (AP)—Crop prospects in the lush green rice fields of Bengal indicate today that there will be no repetition of last year's famine.

Calcutta a year ago was crowded with hungry hordes estimated at more than 250,000 men, women and children, while in other parts of Bengal thousands were dying of hunger and disease.

Official sources estimate that with a big rice crop in prospect there should be no widespread hardship this year. The next six weeks will be decisive.

High prices and fear of a recurrence of the 1943 food shortage have caused Bengal's farmers to sow an additional 2,000,000 acres in rice.

Allies Now Only 15 Miles From Tiddim

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Fifth Indian Division, pursuing the retreating Japanese deeper into Burma, has reached the outskirts of Tongzang, about 15 miles north of Tiddim, Allied headquarters announced today.

Additional Allied troops are pouring across the Manipur river, the announcement said, to reinforce the drive on Tiddim.

Japanese forces have been firing a single long-range gun from a position near Tongzang in an effort to screen their withdrawal and were said to be using light tanks in an effort to keep their escape route open.

JAPS STRIKE FOR WUCHOW

Foe Reported Advancing 25 Miles From Strategic Port

Chungking, Sept. 20 (AP)—Japanese bent on driving the United States air force out of eastern China were reported moving tonight toward the strategically important Sikiang port of Wuchow.

The Japanese were last reported only 25 miles northeast of Wuchow, where there are large foreign property holdings. American Catholic and Baptist missionaries have been stationed there. Wuchow is 140 miles west of Canton, and roughly midway between Canton and Kweilin.

Japs Fall Back In Yunnan

Far to the west of the Yunnan front, a Chinese communique announced, heavily reinforced Japanese were compelled to withdraw from some positions around Lungling in the fighting for the Burma road.

Chinese troops were declared to have inflicted considerable casualties on the Japanese, who were digging in after pulling back from positions commanding part of the Burma road. Monsoon rains, scheduled to be over around October 15, still were restricting air and ground activity.

Appraising developments in eastern China, P. H. Chang, Chinese Cabinet spokesman, said "it cannot be denied that the military situation is very serious." He insisted, however, that ample preparations were being made for the defense of Kweilin. The Chinese said enemy troops were 31 miles northeast of Kweilin.

Chiang Accepts Plan by Nelson To Step Up China's War Industry

By The Associated Press

CHUNGKING, Sept. 20.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has accepted a set of recommendations submitted by Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chairman, and Major General Patrick J. Hurley, designed to bring more of China's currently available industrial power to bear upon the war effort, it was announced tonight.

At the same time Mr. Nelson said he would leave "very shortly" for the United States to report to President Roosevelt and to work out the American part of the economic program agreed upon during his two-week stay here. Military aspects will require General Hurley to remain in China for the time being.

Mr. Nelson said he expects to return to Chungking later in the year, 'when the operational phases of the joint program are getting into full swing." The two Americans returned to Chungking today after two days as house guests of the generalissimo at his country home.

A spokesman for the Americans said Nelson and Hurley had received the whole-hearted co-operation of the Chinese government and "all meetings have been held in an atmosphere of complete candor."

Explaining the necessity of expanding China's industrial potential, the spokesman said that every ton of material produced in China "frees precious airplane space for other vital material and equipment that China needs but which she cannot produce herself."

War Situation Grave, Say Chinese

Chungking, Sept. 20 (AP)—A Chinese Cabinet spokesman, commenting upon progress by Japanese troops in their campaign to cut China in two, said today: "It cannot be denied that the military situation in China today is very serious."

The spokesman, P. H. Chang, said, however, that ample preparations were being made for the defense of Kweilin, Kwangsi province strong point, and "when the enemy comes we shall deal him a severe blow."

40 Miles From Base

Japanese columns were reported last night only 40 miles northeast of Kweilin, where the United States 14th Air Force recently blew up and abandoned most of its installations.

Greater help for China has been foreshadowed by the visit to Chungking of Donald M. Nelson and Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley.

Nelson Plan Accepted

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is understood to have accepted a set of recommendations submitted by Nelson, who announced he was leaving "very shortly" for the United States to report to President Roosevelt.

The recommendations include definite plans for bringing more of China's presently available industrial potential to bear upon the combined effort to defeat Japan.

Nelson said he expected to return to Chungking later in the year, "when the operational phases of the joint program are getting into full swing."

Jap Flanks Attacked

The Chinese high command said Japanese forces which penetrated the easternmost corner of Kwansi province from the Canton area were within 25 miles of Wuchow, important river port, but declared Chinese troops were attacking the Japanese flanks.

A group of Maryknoll fathers and American Baptist missionaries are stationed in Wuchow.

The high command said Japanese regulars advancing down the Hunan-Kwangsi highway had been halted 31 miles from Kweilin and that Japanese forces at Sinning, 90 miles north of Kweilin were being attacked.

Truck Convoy Bombed

Earlier, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell announced that Chinese-American wing fighters of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's command destroyed approximately 90 Japanese vehicles from a 300-truck convoy on the Changsha-Kweiyi road in one of a series of ground support actions this week.

Fighters and medium bombers of the United States 14th Air Force kept up a steady drumming of enemy supply lines, storage depots and troop and truck columns near Kweilin, the announcement said.

LIBERATORS BOMB DAVAO

Brave Monsoon Storm For Attack On Philippines

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Thursday*, Sept. 21 (AP)—More than 50 Liberators battled through heavy weather to hit the Japanese at Davao, southern Philippines, Monday with 120 tons of bombs and didn't encounter a single enemy fighter, headquarters announced today.

The Davao airdrome, barracks and supply depots took the bulk of the punishment. Returning flyers reported numerous fires and heavy explosions.

Some Attack Talaud

The monsoon front was so extensive that some big bombers couldn't get through and, instead, dumped their explosives to the south on the Japanese garrison in the Talaud Islands.

It was the second heavy blow tossed at the Philippines since Gen. Douglas MacArthur achieved a new air base at Morotai, atop the Moluccas, 300 miles southeast of Mindanao.

The new blow by Liberators followed the first low-level attack on the Philippines by Mitchells Sunday.

Resistance On Morotai

At Morotai, invaded September 15, advance patrols ran into stubborn enemy resistance on a small scale. The actual invasion was virtually unopposed and the defenders fled to the hills.

Headquarters announced another in the almost daily series of air attacks on Dutch Celebes, south of the Philippines. In day and night attacks Monday, raiders destroyed four enemy planes and sank a lugger.

AMERICANS BREAK JAP RESISTANCE ON ANGAUR ISLE

Soldiers of 'Wildcat' Division Victorious in First Action.

DAVAO AGAIN BOMBED

Marines Battling Stubborn

30.24— 18955

Japanese Defense of Peleliu.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 — (AP) The Navy reported tonight that "our forces have killed an estimated 7,045 enemy troops on Peleliu and 600 on Angaur" in bitter fighting against the Japanese defenders of those far Pacific islands.

Moping up on Angaur island by troops of the 81st Infantry Division continues, it was said.

On Peleliu, "the enemy resistance is bitter," a Pacific fleet communique reported, "but slow progress is being made."

The Japanese were said to be in strong defensive positions in rough terrain paralleling the western shore and the First Marine division continued yesterday "to apply heavy pressure."

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Successful American conquest of another of Japan's Pacific island bases—one guarding the eastern approaches to the Philippines—was announced officially by the U. S. Navy late yesterday.

Little Angaur island, southermost of the Palaus, was captured by soldiers of the 81st "Wildcat" Division, while on Peleliu island, six miles northeastward, veteran Marines held the upper hand. The leathernecks already control the southern part of the island and its strategic airdrome, as well as most of the eastern coast. Tney continue to push to the west and north against tough and fanatical Japanese resistance.

In his Wednesday communique Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said organized Japanese resistance on Angaur ceased the previous afternoon. The doughboys were mopping up against what was expected to be only sniper opposition. The soldiers took the island in three and a half days against relatively light opposition.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported from the Southwest Pacific front today (Thurs) that his heavy bombers, despite adverse weather, rained 120 tons of explosives on airdrome and other installations at Davao, chief city of the southern Philippines. There was no interception. Many fires blazed in the wake of the Yank raiders.

Other American fliers hit Dutch Celebes, immediately east of Borneo, destroying four Japanese planes and sinking a lugger.

On Morotai island, 300 miles south of the Philippines, American patrols met stubborn small scale Nippon resistance as they cleaned out enemy pockets.

Adm. Nimitz reported widespread aerial strikes against five Japanese Pacific strongholds. Chichi Jima, in the Bonins, 615 miles southeast of Tokyo, was blasted. One cargo ship was left in flames. Marcus island was raided, as were Pagan, in the Marianas, Ponape, in the Carolines, and Wotje in the Marshalls. In the latter attack 27 tons of bombs were unloaded on barracks. No American planes were lost.

The military situation within China's vital southeast zone was termed "very serious" by a Chinese spokesman as he commented on the Japanese plan to seal off the China coast by cutting the country in two.

The spokesman predicted, however, that Chinese forces would deal the Japanese a "severe blow" if and when they reach Kweilin. Official reports placed one Japanese column 31 miles from Kweilin, where the Chinese claimed their advance was halted.

Morotai Planes Hit Mindanao

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Sept. 20 (AP)—The first big raid on the Philippines since the twin invasions of Morotai and the Palaus indicated today the "battle of the approaches" has roared into a new phase on the south.

To the east, one of two invaded islands in the Palaus virtually was conquered and unofficial reports placed the other on the point of falling.

At Morotai, within 300 miles of the southern Philippines, today's report implied that newly acquired base already is throwing punches at the primary objective of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. For the first time, he listed attacks by Mitchell medium bombers.

Airdrome, Piers Hit

They spread fires over the airdrome and piers at Buayan on that portion of Mindanao which is nearest to Morotai.

In a communique last night at Pearl Harbor, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that 81st Division troops hold two thirds of Angaur, southernmost of the Palaus, and have pocketed remnants of the small Japanese garrison.

On Peleliu Island, marine captors of the airdrome were credited in official reports with controlling most of the east coast, but found the going rough against Japanese pillbox and trench positions in the center and on the west.

Little Left To Enemy

That covered developments through Monday, United States time.

(Today, Palau time, in a Blue network broadcast from Peleliu, John Cooper said the leathernecks have seized all but the north tip of the island. He said the portion still in enemy hands did not present too serious a problem and already naval shelling of Nipponese positions had been discontinued.

(Cooper reported the Japanese have not been able to get a single plane through the curtain of American aircraft ruling the skies over Peleliu.)

Sneak Blow Repulsed

Japan's concern over the danger to the Philippines presented by Morotai was suggested by MacArthur's report today of a third unsuccessful attempt of enemy planes to deal a sneak, night-shielded blow at that base.

MacArthur's announcement of Allied air activities included a 145-ton pounding of Dutch Celebes. Nimitz' communique told of strikes at Shumushu and Paramushiro in the Kuriles, including the strafing of an enemy destroyer, and a single plane raid on Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, 750 miles south of Tokyo.

The Tokyo radio announced today that about 200 American bombers and fighters had heavily attacked Koror Island in the central Palaus again yesterday and declared that thirty Liberators had raided Chichi in the Bonin Islands, some 600 miles south of Tokyo. The FCC recorded the broadcast.

ANGAUR DRIVE IS COMPLETED

Resistance Declared At End. Hot Battle Rages On Peleliu

Liberators make way through storm to bomb Davao in Philippines.....Page 5

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 20 (AP)—Complete conquest of Angaur Island, the first in the strategic Caroline chain to be overrun, was announced today as American marines fought for a knockout on Peleliu, just north of Angaur in the Palaus.

A later report said an estimated 7,045 enemy troops had been killed on Pelelieu and 600 on Angaur.

Soldiers of the army's 81st Division, seeing action for the first time, ended organized Japanese resistance on Angaur yesterday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Mopping Up Remnants

Only light resistance had been encountered by the 81st (Wildcat) Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller, since they crashed the beaches last Saturday.

Mopping-up operations were proceeding against remnants of the garrison, originally estimated at about 1,000. They were scattered individually or in small groups through the wooded portions.

Army engineers have begun the construction of a big airstrip on Angaur. The Japanese had no field there.

A continuation of neutralizing raids on enemy positions from the northern Kuriles south through the Bonins and Marianas and east to the Marshalls was announced.

Set Cargo Vessel Afire

At Chichi Island in the Bonins Seventh Army Air Force Liberators fired a cargo vessel Monday and destroyed eight or ten barges.

Ponape, in the eastern Carolines, Marcus Island within 1,200 miles of Tokyo and Wotje atoll in the Marshalls were targets in the new raids. All planes returned from these operations.

Nimitz had no report on the invasion of Peleliu, where the marines last were reported battling forward foot by foot among the ridges and gullies of the central portion of the island.

Defenses Dug Deeply

Rugged ridges, pillboxes and other fixed defenses and heat combined with the stubborn Japanese resistance today to slow the conquest of Peleliu.

The defenders were holding out in the central ridges, the island's stronghold, and along the western coast. Most of the eastern coastal area, however, was under control of the marines.

Numerous Defenses Met

Never before in the Pacific have the marines encountered such deeply dug defenses and so many of them, said Lieut. Col. John W. Scott, of Elkton, Md., staff officer of the First Marine Division.

Rembert James, Associated Press correspondent with the marines, quoted Scott as saying more defenses could be counted "per square yard than on any other island in the Pacific." That took in Tarawa, Saipan, Guam and many other islands.

Heat Prostrations Numerous

There were numerous heat prostrations as the marines fought among the ridges and gullies. Gains were limited to 75 yards in an entire day at some places.

"This is the roughest ground you could ever find to fight over," was the way Col. Lewis B. Puller, of Saluda, Va., described it.

NIMITZ ANNOUNCES ANGUAR CONQUEST IS NOW COMPLETE

MacArthur's Bombers Raid the Philippines Heavily From New Bases.

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—The Eighty-first Infantry has completely captured little Anguar Island, southernmost of the Palau group. The conquest came yesterday afternoon when, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said in a communique, organized Japanese resistance ceased, but "mopping up operations" are proceeding.

The conquest required three and one-half days. Elements of the Eighty-first landed on the three square mile wooded, coral island, Saturday morning and progressed steadily south. They encountered relatively light opposition from an estimated 1,000 Japanese defenders.

Remnants of the Japanese garrison undoubtedly scattered through heavily wooded portions of the island, but so few and broken up that it is believed they can offer only sniper resistance.

There was no further word from Peleliu, six miles north where the First Marines are meeting bitter, fanatical Japanese resistance. Approximately half of Peleliu has fallen already to the Marines.

ARMY AND MARINE OUTFITS CONTROL ALL ANGAUR ISLE

By ELMONT WAITE

WITH U. S. ARMY ASSAULT FORCES, Angaur Island, Sept. 20 —(East Longitude Time) (Via Navy Radio)—(AP) Army and Marine commanders toured nearly conquered Angaur island today, reaching its southern tip without finding any major battling—just continuous mopping up on Japanese pockets of organized resistance.

Maj. Gens. Julian C. Smith and Roy S. Geiger, Marine commanders in the invasion of Peleliu six miles northeast of Angaur, made the tour with Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller, who commands the army's 81st "Wildcat" division on this island.

Everywhere amid the ruins of small frame homes were hastily packed suitcases and paper-wrapped dishes. The residents evidently had no time to pick up what few possessions they had made ready for their flight.

Here and there lie the bodies of a few more Japanese who waited until today to make their final suicidal gesture of resistance.

Yank army engineers, who have done an amazing job in pushing rough roadways through the island, already are cleaning up and preparing to begin construction of a big airstrip tomorrow.

Phosphate Plant Ruined

Towering above all other wreckage on Angaur is the huge Japanese phosphate plant with its miles of narrow-gauge railroad and toy-like locomotives and flatcars. Much of the plant was razed earlier by carrier-based planes and assault shellings completed the job. Huge generators stand on bare platforms—there is no sign of the buildings that once sheltered them.

Still standing is the radio tower—the Americans saved it for their own use. The body of its last Japanese defender sprawled at its base.

On the docks were crated household goods—as though some had fled by boat in such frantic haste there was no time to save things they had so carefully brought to the pier.

Thus far a few hundred Japanese bodies have been counted. There cannot be many left alive.

Souvenir hunters today swarmed thickly over the ruins of homes and other buildings but military discipline was beginning to hallt the searchers. Sentries stood guard over the ruins of a warehouse which still held many cases of catsup, tinned salmon and other foods.

A black goat, a white goat and a horse seemed to comprise the livestock population. They were in the hands of three different army units.

Cheating Death On Palau Islands

With United States Assault Forces on Angaur, Palau Islands Sept. 20 (AP) (Via Navy Radio)—Lieut. William W. Edwards, of Auburn, Ala., fell flat as a Japanese grenade exploded. It was so close that Edwards' wrist watch was blown off—but Edwards was only scratched.

A tank named Kabibble took three shell hits while supporting an advance, but the crew escaped unhurt.

Japs' Peleliu Defenses Reported Thickest Yet

By Rembert James

With United States Marines on Peleliu Island, Palau, Sept. 19 (AP—Delayed)—(Via Navy Radio)—The Japanese are dug in deeper and closer together on Peleliu Island than on any island the marines have ever hit.

"You can count more defenses per square yard than on any other island in the Pacific," said Lieut. Col. John W. Scott, of Elkton, Md., First Marine Division staff officer.

He had in mind Tarawa, Saipan, Guam, Cape Gloucester and all the other marine landings when he made this judgment of Peleliu's defenses.

Japs Die Hard

The Japanese are dying hard. Yesterday I watched the marines edging along a ridge in the center of the island on which the enemy apparently has concentrated his main strength. Japanese rifle and

machine-gun fire broke out at intervals and heavy mortar shells fell in irregular patters filling the sultry air with earaching concussions.

The afternoon heat was extreme. One corpsman said the marines in his outfit were swallowing up to 20 salt tablets daily to replace salinity lost in perspiration.

Commit Suicide

The Japanese succeeded in running three barges and a sampan down at night from Koror Island, 15 miles to the north. American planes destroyed the craft on the beach the next morning.

Marines who finished the conquest of the southern end of Peleliu said Japanese army officers in a cave on a high promontory committed suicide when the marines closed in. This followed the example of self-destruction on other Pacific islands, but was the first such incident reported at Palau.

There are so many troops—both marines and Japanese—jammed on this two-by-five island that a marine officer estimated each man has only 18 square yards to himself, even counting the extensive mangrove swamps.

tions with Lieut. Jim Kisner, of Natchez, Miss., who guided him back to his carrier.

Curtin's View On V-Day

Canberra, Australia, Sept. 20 (AP). Preparations for a celebration of Victory Day in the European war drew from Prime Minister John Curtin today the comment: "I'll feel a sense of relief when Germany surrenders, but no holiday feeling, for each day lost will mean a day's gain to Japan."

"It is utterly wrong to believe the war will cease when Germany surrenders. Greater Allied strength in the Pacific will impose greater stresses on Australia."

Mexican Workers In U. S. Get Uniforms

Mexico City, Sept. 20 (AP)—Labor Secretary Francisco Trujillo Gurria will distribute 300 uniforms among Mexican migratory workers employed in the United States, it was disclosed officially yesterday.

He will go to the United States to supervise the distribution, and the new uniforms will be worn for the first time on November 20, the day of the Mexican revolution. The uniforms of railway laborers will be especially designed overalls, while those of farm hands will be suits of green material.

Bomb Blast Sprays Fighter Plane With Mud, Grass

Aboard A Carrier Flagship Off the Philippines, Sept. 12 (AP—Delayed)—Lieut. (j.g.) George Junkin was so close to the island of Cebu today that a bomb explosion sprayed his Hellcat cockpit with mud and grass.

The 22-year-old fighter pilot from Bayside, Long Island, escorted navy bombers striking the Japanese airfield on the central Philippines Island. As his navy Hellcat plummeted downward, he couldn't pull it out of the dive.

"I guess I was going too fast for my own good," he remarked afterward.

Tugging and straining at his control stick, he leveled his plane at what he estimated to be a bare 20 feet off the ground as a dive bomber's bomb hit directly ahead of him.

The concussion almost threw the Hellcat on its back. The windshield was shattered, and through it came a shower of mud and grass.

"I slowly started to climb, not knowing what was wrong," he said. "If I had to bail out, I wanted to be sure of altitude.

"Then I really got scared. I couldn't see. My eyes were all right but the absence of the windshield handicapped me."

Junkin managed to make connec

UNRRA Lists Chief Needs

Montreal, Sept. 20 (AP)—Reports presented to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration conference here indicate Europe's demands will keep factories in the United States, Britain and Canada busy for at least 12 months after Germany's collapse.

Committees already have begun to make allocations of supplies and the figures present this picture of the principal needs:

FOOTWEAR—78,500,000 pairs of shoes and repair material for 48,000,000 more.

69 P. C. Of Woolen Goods

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—UNRRA's requirements for the first six months will equal 69 per cent. of the woolen goods turned out by the mills of the United States, Britain and Canada; 8 per cent. of the cotton goods and 29 per cent. of the knit goods.

FARM MACHINERY—186,000 tons.

UNRRA experts say the United States, Britain and Canada must be the major sources of supply until Europe's factories are running again, but this, they point out, does not mean these three countries must foot the whole bill.

Contribution By U. S.

The United States, for instance, has agreed to contribute $1,350,000,000, but only 10 per cent. of this—the cost of administration—need leave the country.

Ninety per cent., says Director General Herbert H. Lehman, probably will be spent inside the United States.

New Yorker Wounded.

Ottawa, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—The Canadian Army announced today that Lieut. Craig Neelands Smith, whose mother, Mrs. Hazel S. Craig, lives at 49 West 57th street, New York city, has been wounded.

Japs Term Peace Rumors False

New York, Sept. 20 (AP)—A spokesman for the Japanese Board of Information described as false today rumors which he said emanated from Stockholm that "Germany was seeking peace with the Soviet Union and Japan with the British and the United States."

A Domei dispatch broadcast from Tokyo quoted the spokesman, Sadao Iguchi:

"Such rumors are too absurd to be taken seriously."

Allies Weary, He Says

The spokesman added that they reflected war weariness in the United States and Britain. "It is the intention of the enemy powers to spread the peace rumor in an effort to alienate Japan and Germany," he was quoted.

Iguchi also denied "recent reports emanating from enemy sources" that Portugal had decided to sever relations with Japan and would sent 10,000 men to the Southwest Pacific island of Timor, part of which is Portuguese territory occupied by the Japanese. He said Japan's relations with Portugal were being maintained "on a basis of cordiality and neutrality."

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Sept. 20, 1940.—Brig.-Gen. George Strong of United States Army, returning from London, says German air raids have failed to do serious military damage; both British and Nazis exchange new night blows in air.

Roosevelt Names Envoy To Exiled Polish Regime

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—(AP) In a diplomatic move with a bearing on the domestic political picture, President Roosevelt today named Arthur Bliss Lane as ambassador to the exiled government of Poland—thereby suddenly reaffirming United States support for the regime which Russia declines to recognize or deal with.

Lane is one of eight ambassadors whose names the President submitted to the Senate today for confirmation. Five of the men drew European assignments, covering six countries now being liberated or soon to be.

Most attention centered on the unexpected naming of Lane to the Polish government at London. It comes at a time when Premier StanislawMikolajczyk is still trying, so far as is known here, to work out some agreement with Moscow whereby his government may be merged with the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of Liberation.

There were two possible interpretations of the President's action, as diplomats saw it. One was that an agreement for settlement of the Russo-Polish dispute had actually been arrived at or was near, so that the President felt free to name an ambassador whose duties could be continued regardless of the merger of the London government and the Polish committee, which actually is doing the administrative work in Russiain liberated areas of Poland.

The other interpretation was that on the question of Poland the United States was determined, regardless of Russian policy, to stand by the exiled government. It is at this point that domestic political implications come in, since there is a large Polish-American vote in this country which is believed by officials here to be committed to support of the London regime.

The United States has been without even a nominal diplomatic representative to the London government for several months. The last ambassador was Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, who resigned as ambassador to the Polish and several other exiled governments early this year and entered military service.

The diplomatic list also contained indirect reference to Latvia and Estonia, which along with Lithuania comprise the Baltic states taken over by Russia in 1940. American policy has always been not to recognize the claimed absorption of the three little countries into the Soviet Union. However there was some speculation, as a result of today's action, whether the United States is inclined to deal with the absorption as a fait accompli of European politics and eventually get around to formal recognition.

Wiley Reassigned

This could mean bucking Moscow on Poland but accepting the Soviet position on the Baltic states. Today's action was the assignment of John C. Wiley, the former minister to Latvia and Estonia, as ambassador to Colombia.

The Senate promptly confirmed the nominations of Lane and Wiley, along with six other diplomatic appointments submitted by the President today. The others were:

Charles Sawyer, former Democratic National Committeeman from Ohio and former lieutenant governor of that state, to be ambassador to Belgium with additional duty as ambassador to Luxembourg.

Stanley K. Hornbeck, Colorado, who is now a special assistant to Secretary Hull, to be ambassador to the Netherlands. Hornbeck is a veteran foreign service officer trained in Far Eastern affairs and his appointment seemed to emphasize American interest in the future of the Dutch East Indies.

Richard C. Patterson, Jr., of New York was named ambassador to the exiled government of Yugoslavia at London.

Lithgow Osborne of New York, an official of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration, with headquarters in London, was named ambassador to Norway.

Walter Thurston of Arizona, now ambassador to El Salvador, was named envoy to Bolivia and John F. Simmons of New York, who has been counsellor of embassay at Rio de Janiero, Brazil, was appointed ambassador to El Salvador.

The Senate also confirmed the recent nomination of George Wadsworth of New York, as minister to the Lebanese republic and to Syria.

SCENTS QUEBEC POLITICS

Dirksen Says Churchill Made a 'Fourth Term Speech' There

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill's Quebec declaration of friendship for President Roosevelt was described tonight by Representative Dirksen, Republican, of Illinois, as a "fourth term speech."

"The people of this country," Mr. Dirksen said, "are quite capable of running their own affairs, and selecting their President without outside advice."

In an address prepared for radio broadcast and released by the Republican National Committee, Mr. Dirksen also charged that Mr. Roosevelt had used the Navy "for election purposes," in his trip to Hawaii.

On the President's Quebec trip, he said, "Prime Minister Churchill was sort of impressed into service for election purposes" and asserted he had no idea that Mr. Churchill "could be prevailed upon to make a fourth term speech."

Mr. Dirksen said too, that the address Mr. Roosevelt will make Saturday will be the "third campaign speech of the fourth term candidate," but the "first speech by the fourth-term candidate as a candidate."

Sweden Contacted On Ties With Reich

Washington, Sept. 18 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull said today an exchange had been going on for some time with Sweden on her position with regard to Germany and that the United States is giving close attention to the matter.

His assertion was in response to a news conference question about published reports that this Government, Britain and Russia had sent notes to Sweden, asking that that neutral review her relations with Germany.

Peace Use Factor In Ship Plans

Washington, Sept. 20 (AP)—Construction of merchant ships for the war in Europe is rapidly drawing to an end as emphasis shifts to types wanted for the war in the Pacific and for post-war trade routes.

The output of the Liberty ship, which started life as an ugly duckling but became a workhorse of the seas, already is being tapered off in favor of faster vessels to span the vast Pacific.

When the war in Europe ends, it was learned today, some contracts for Liberty ships will be canceled, with a possibility that no more keels will be laid.

Tonnage Decline Seen

As more of the bigger, faster ships come off the ways and the number of Liberty ships continues to decrease, the monthly tonnage delivered will decline, at least for the next several months.

Present indications for 1944 construction in shipyards under the jurisdiction of the Maritime Commission are about 16,000,000 deadweight tons (carrying capacity), as compared with last year's record of 19,238,626 tons.

The number of "special military type" ships is increasing monthly. Principal production in this category is the new Victory ship outfitted as a combat transport.

Troop Carrier

Another new ship coming into production is the P-2, about the size of the peacetime liners Washington and Manhattan. During the war, the P-2 will be used as a troop carrier, after the war as an ocean liner.

Other ships for which there is a heavy demand for the war with Japan include high-speed tankers and fast, sleek C-type ships. The C-ships were designed before the war as part of a long-range construction program to restore the American merchant marine to its one-time glory.

Argentina Getting No U.S.Film

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—The Foreign Economic Administration said today that shipments of American film to Argentina were stopped last April. This was the reply to questions about how the Argentine government was able to get out motion-picture shorts, made with American film, caricaturing Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and his policy of non-recognition of the Buenos Aires regime. Officials said they assumed that Argentina had stockpiled some of the film, and that at the time shipments were halted it had a good supply on hand.

State Department Kept Informed, Hull Asserts

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Washington, Sept. 20 (AP)—Secretary Hull said today the State Department was kept fully advised on the terms of the Romanian armistice regarding the return of Transylvania to Romania.

His news conference comment was in response to a question prompted in an assertion by Senator Taft (R., Ohio) in the Senate yesterday that W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to Moscow, may have authorized the armistice provision without Hull's knowledge.

Hitler gave the former Romanian province to Hungary in the Vienna award of August 30, 1940.

Pointing out that final disposition of Transylvania will depend upon confirmation at the general peace settlement, Hull said this is not in line with the American policy that territorial settlements should be a matter of general discussion and decision after the ending of hostilities.

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MAY BACK DE GAULLE

Washington, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Diplomatic sources indicated today that the United States and Britain soon may recognize the National Committee of Gen. Charles de Gaulle as a provisional government.

It is believed that the question was brought up by the British at the Quebec conference of Prime Minister Churchill, British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden and President Roosevelt.

Gen. de Gaulle now calls his administration the Government of France, but it is unlikely that Britain and this country will go beyond provisional recognition until elections can be held in France.

Barkley Plans Action On World News Freedom

Fighter-Plane Machine Guns Sink Three Jap Destroyers

Washington, Sept. 20 (AP)—Destruction of three Japanese destroyers by machine-gun fire from navy Hellcat fighter planes was reported by the navy today.

Two of the enemy warships were sunk off Chichi Jima only 600 miles from Tokyo on August 4 by carrier-based fighter planes. A third was blown up in an explosion following strafing southwest of the Marianas on July 25.

Made Even More Valuable

"Hellcats have effectively strafed enemy shipping for a long time," the navy said. "Their ability, now proven, to destroy merchant vessels and warships up to and including those of destroyer size and armor makes them even more valuable to the fleet."

In the attack off Chichi Jima, 47 Japanese ships in convoy were sunk or damaged in a coordinated assault by planes and surface vessels. Two divisions of Hellcat fighters joined in strafing attacks on a destroyer, which finally burst into flames and exploded.

Explosions Rend Ship

Meanwhile, two other divisions attacked another enemy destroyer. As the fighters pulled off two explosions tore the ship apart.

Near the Marianas on July 25, fighter planes attacked another destroyer in strafing runs.

"The enemy vessel blew up with a terrific explosion and disintegrated," the navy reported.

Senate Subcommittee Will Consider Question Today

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Senate majority leader Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, announced today that a foreign relations subcommittee would meet tomorrow to consider a resolution advocating that Congress go on record as favoring international agreements for the free interchange of independent news.

"We are working on a streamlined proposal which we are hoping we can agree upon and call up in the Senate for passage tomorrow before recessing until after the November election," Mr. Barkley told reporters. He said that if the subcommittee agreed on language the resolution would be submitted immediately to the full committee for its indorsement. It could then be reported to the Senate and called up for passage by gaining unanimous consent of the membership.

Senator Barkley did not disclose the form of a possible proposal, other than to say that it probably would suggest incorporation of a news freedom provision in international agreements other than the peace treaty.

Capt. John H. Cassady Named Rear Admiral

Washington, Sept. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today nomination of Cept. John H. Cassaday, former skipper of the aircraft carrier Saratoga, to be a rear admiral.

Cassady, a native of Spencer, Ind., as commanding officer of that big carrier, participated in many of the major actions in the war against Japan. He now is on duty in the office of the chief of naval operations.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 2,355 Army casualties in the European area. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

HOUSE COMMITTEE URGES PROBE NOW ON PEARL HARBOR

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 — (AP) A House-sub-committee urged an immediate and independent investigation of the Pearl Harbor disaster today while Senators engaged in another hot argument on the subject.

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Declaring "we should learn for ourselves what happened," a House sub-committee composed of two Republicans and a Democrat asked the Naval Committee and Military Committee to set up congressional investigators working independent of military officials.

But Chairman May (D.-Ky.) of the Military Committee said he wouldn't do anything about the recommendation.

"Congress has passed a resolution directing the Army and the Navy to investigate the Pearl Harbor disaster," he said, "and until Congress decides that it wants to do otherwise, those departments should do the investigating."

Chairman Vinson (D.-Ga.) of the Naval Committee is out of town but the ranking Republican member, Rep. Maas (R.-Minn), said Vinson probably would feel as May does.

In the Senate Wiley (R.-Wis.) said the Commander-in-Chief, War and Navy departments, rather than Congress, are responsible for failure to start court martial proceedings to determine responsibility for the success of the Japanese attack.

Senator Hatch (D.- N. M.) replied that Senate debate about Pearl Harbor has been "viciously partisan" and Senator O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.) declared it is "easy to create the impression during a presidential campaign" that some "great wrong" has been done by the President.

"Those whose efforts are used to undermine the confidence in our government are not acting in the best interest of our country," he declared.

The House sub-committee—Representative Hebert (D.-La.), Cole (R.-N. Y.) and Hess (R.-Ohio)—said the demand for the full story of Pearl Harbor is increasing and added:

"It may be that there was a time when the exigencies of war made it inadvisable that such an investigation be made. That time appears now to have passed."

Dismounted Cavalry Work Is Praised

Washington, Sept. 20 (AP)—Dismounted cavalrymen function as efficiently as regular foot soldiers, says Col. Marion Carson, cavalry officer who is back in the United States following eight and a half months of duty in the southwest Pacific.

Reporting on the First Cavalry Division, which rid the Admiralty Islands of several thousand Japanese in less than a month, Carson said:

"It was a case of a crack cavalry organization clicking exactly as dismounted cavalrymen should—and in the face of the toughest defensive terrain imaginable.

"The job was the same as that encountered by any of our top-notch infantry outfits, to land, establish a foothold and then go in and rout the enemy out of the jungle."

FISH WANTS OLDER ARMY MEN RELEASED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 — (AP) Release of married men 35 years or over from the Army within 30 days after the end of hosilities with Germany was proposed in a bill introduced today by Rep. Fish (R.-N. Y.).

Additional Air Service To Canada Is Favored

C.A.B. Examiners Recommend Extensions for 3 Lines

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Colonial, Pennsylvania - Central (P. C. A.) and American Airlines received the nod today in a Civil Aeronautics Board examiners recommendation for additional air service in the territory between Washington and Canada.

Neither Colonial, P. C. A., nor American received all they asked for, however, and the applications of Eastern Air Lines, United Air Lines, Page Airways, and Hylan Flying Services for routes in the same general area were not recommended at all.

Examiners William J. Madden and H. Heinrich Spang recommended that Colonial be permitted to extend its route from Burlington, Vt., to Ottawa, Canada; that P. C. A. be allowed to extend its Washington-Buffalo route to Rochester, and that American be permitted to include Elmira and Corning-Binghamton, N. Y., on its route between Syracuse and Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and to extend this route from Scranton-Wilkes-Barre to Philadelphia, via Allentown-Bethlehem, Pa.

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If the board follows the examiners' recommendations, Colonial would be able to offer service between New York and Ottawa, via Burlington; P. C. A. could offer service between Washington and Rochester, and American could provide service between Washington and Syracuse, via Philadelphia, Allentown-Bethlehem, Scranton - Wilkes - Barre, and Elmira, Corning-Binghamton.

Hyphenated cities are C. A. B. designations for communities served by one airport.

Japan's Prison Camps Not So Bad as Feared

Hull Reports on Conditions Outside Philippines

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—The State Department has reason to believe, Senator Wallgren, Democrat, of Washington, was informed today, that conditions in Japanese prison camps outside the Philippines are not so bad as feared.

Replying to Senator Wallgren's inquiry as to steps taken by the American government to aid prisoners in the camps, Secretary of State Cordell Hull quoted a statement from General Wainwright who said that conditions in his camp at Formosa were "as good as can be reasonably expected."

Neutral observers are not allowed to visit camps in the Philippines and information on conditions in camps there is deficient, Mr. Hull wrote, but reports on camps elsewhere in Japanese-controlled territory "indicate that conditions are not as bad as we had feared they would be."

Since June 1, Mr. Hull said, the Japanese government agreed to permit prisoners in the Philippines to receive financial relief and the Swiss government has been instructed to furnish the maximum allowed, about $10 a month. A similar arrangement recently has been agreed to for American prisoners and civilian internees in the Dutch East Indies, Mr. Hull said.

U. S. To Sell More Sealskins After War

Washington, Sept. 20 (AP)—Uncle Sam probably will sell more of his sealskins after the war, says Secretary Ickes.

The Government-owned herd of fur seals on the Pribilof Islands is growing fast. Ickes, custodian of the famous herd, announced today it now numbers 2,945,663. Last year's census showed a population of 2,720,000. In 1911 the herd was only 123,138.

This year 47,652 skins were taken from the islands. Canada got 20 per cent. of those under an international agreement. The Pribilofs, which Russia threw into the Alaska deal in 1867, are in the Bering Sea. At that time the herd numbered possibly 4,000,000.

Senator Checks On Kelly Plea to Soldier Voters

Ferguson Hints Campaign Committee May Look Into Chicago Mayor's Activity

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—A Republican hint that the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee might look into the political activities of Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago developed tonight after the disclosure that pro-Roosevelt campaign letters accompanied soldier-vote applications mailed from that city.

Members of Congress of both parties agreed the letters were legal under terms of the soldier-vote bill.

But Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, said he is checking reports that the Chicago Mayor has been "very active with respect to soldier voting matters" to determine "whether the activities warrant looking into by the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee." He would not elaborate.

First news of the Democratic campaign letter broke in Poplar Bluff, Mo., where the newspaper, "American-Republic," said an unidentified Chicago soldier on Guadalcanal received a letter urging a fourth-term vote and signed "Edward J. Kelly, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Cook County."

150,000 Letters Sent

Later "The Chicago Times" quoted Mayor Kelly as saying 150,000 such letters went to Chicago service voters with the explanation: "We believe that the soldiers want to vote for Roosevelt and we're happy to assist them in obtaining applications for ballots."

A Justice Department spokesman said the department could not give an opinion on the letters since it has not been formally requested to look into them.

The Poplar Bluff newspaper said a copy of the circular letter was mailed to Grover Dalton, Republican state chairman in Missouri, by a Missourian who received it from a Chicago soldier friend. It quoted one paragraph of the letter:

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"We are deeply grateful for the sacrifices you are making for our country and trust that with your help and under the continued guidance of President Roosevelt this war will end in a lasting peace."

Mayor Kelly is Democratic national committeeman for Illinois in addition to his post as Cook County Democratic chairman.

Senator Ferguson told a reporter political propaganda sent direct to soldiers "is perfectly legal as long as the government itself doesn't sponsor or pay for it. That's the law and I agree it should be the law."

Sailors Got Republican Letters

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 20 (AP).—"The Miami Herald" tonight quoted a naval officer, anonymous at his own request, as saying that a sailor at the Miami Naval Training Station who applied for a wartime ballot from Michigan had received Republican campaign literature enclosed with his ballot.

The officer said that other sailors from Minnesota and from New Hampshire had received Republican literature separate from their ballots but carrying service numbers of the sailors on the envelopes.

"Those numbers could have come only from their applications for ballots," the officer told "The Herald."

The sailors brought the campaign literature and enclosing envelopes to the officer, who in turn volunteered the information to "The Herald."

Republican campaign material enclosed with the ballot from Michigan asked support for the Dewey-Bricker ticket and urged re-election of Governor Harry F. Kelly, according to "The Herald."

"We pass this information on to you and hope that it may assist you when marking your ballot," reads the campaign letter turned over to "The Herald" by the officer. "We are proud of these Republican candidates and are working to re-establish good sound government in the nation."

Minesweeper 409 Lost In Hurricane, Navy Says

Washington, Sept. 20 (AP)—Loss of the minesweeper 409 at sea during last week's hurricane along the East Coast was reported by the navy today.

The navy said that the U. S. S. YMS-409 "has not been heard from and is presumed to be lost."

The area through which the vessel was operating at the time the hurricane struck "has been under constant search" since the storm and the search still is continuing, the navy reported.

The YMS-409 carried a normal complement of approximately 20 officers and men under command of Lieut. Herbert L. Strauss, Jr., whose wife, Mrs. Adelyne Lorraine Strauss, lives in Chicago.

"The next of kin of those aboard are being notified," the navy said.

The vessel was built by the Henry C. Grebe & Co. at Chicago and was launched October 27, 1943.

Her loss is the fifth as a result of the hurricane. Previously the loss of the destroyer Warrington, two Coast Guard vessels and a lightship had been reported.

Lend-Lease Food Outgo Drops Sharply From '43

558 Million Pounds Shipped in August, Billion Last Year

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—A sharp decline in lend-lease foodstuffs delivered by the United States to Allied nations during August as compared with shipments during the same month last year was reported today by the War Food Administration. Total deliveries of all lend-lease foodstuffs for the month amounted to 558,577,695 pounds, compared with 1,076,611,544 in August a year ago and 522,851,964 pounds in July this year.

The W. F. A. said that 50 per cent of the August shipside deliveries were for the United Kingdom and other British possessions, 41 per cent for Russia and the remaining 9 per cent for Greece, North Africa, West Africa, the Netherlands, Poland, Yugoslavia and the French Committee of National Liberation.

CONGRESSMAN RAPS PAC CONTRIBUTION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—(AP) Rep. Grant (R-Ind.) told the House today that the C.I.O. exacted a $1 assessment from his father, a union member, for the Political Action Committee created by Sidney Hillman.

Waving a dues slip with a dollar "union assessment" notation, Grant said:

"That's the kind of money Sidney Hillman and his gang use to fasten their grasp on America."

Contending that union rules stipulate a member in arrears is to be suspended Grant said: "That means you either pay or you're out of a job. Is there anything voluntary about that?"

The C.I.O.-P.A.C. has started a "dollar" campaign in behalf of the Roosevelt-Truman ticket. Hillman recently testified before a House committee that all the dollars are "voluntary" and that half of collections remains in the local union.

Rep. Taber (R-N.Y.) declared that Hillman "will carry the Democrats down to defeat this fall. x x x He is a course they can't shake off."

Rep. Rankin (D-Miss.) joined in denouncing the C.I.O. and Hillman, but predicted the President "will repudiate Sidney Hillman within the next several days."

General Pershing Shows Continued Improvement

Washington, Sept. 20 (AP)—Gen. John J. Pershing, ill at Walter Reed Army Hospital, continued to improve today.

Hospital authorities said the 84-year-old World War I leader showed "a slight improvement over yesterday," when he was reported to be maintaining an earlier gain.

POWER TO CHANGE WAGE SCALE SEEN

WLB Panel Says Little Steel Formula Can Be Changed

THE WASHINGTON SCENE:

Speculation is caused by naming of Ambassador to Polish Government in Exile and of Minister to Syria and Lebanon.....*Page* 12

House passes the George bill, packs to go home.....*Page* 8

Washington, Sept. 20 (AP)—Organized labor's campaign to break the Administration's wartime wage restraints won new ground tonight as a War Labor Board panel declared that the "Little Steel" wage ceiling can be broken to keep earnings abreast of the cost of living.

It was the second time in a week a WLB panel had found the President has the power to modify wage controls.

Today's panel, which heard the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, demand a 17-cent hourly wage boost, did not recommend the increase, but said it could be granted and detailed surveys showing the cost of living has gone up beyond the "Little Steel" barrier freezing salaries at 15 per cent. above January, 1941.

Hands Are Not Tied

A week ago another panel which reviewed a wage increase asked by CIO steel workers made similar findings. Both panels reported that estimates on the increase in the cost of living range from the 25.1 per cent. figure of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to 45.3 per cent. claimed by the CIO.

Today's panel concluded:

"There is no executive action restricting the board from recommending modification of or Congressional action prohibiting or restricting the President from reconsidering and modifying the 'Little Steel' formula in the light of the rise in the cost of living since May, 1942."

Involved in today's case are 50 plants and 130,000 workers at the General Electric Company, and approximately 31 plants, four subsidiaries and 80,000 employes at Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Beside the general wage increase based on the increase in cost of living since January 1, 1941, which the union asked to be made retroactive to January 1, 1944, the demand included a monthly cost-of-living bonus, a guaranteed weekly wage and, at Westinghouse, progression increases for salaried workers. The latter was to be covered by a separate report of the panel.

Granting of the demands for the 17-cent hourly wage increase and the monthly bonus "would require a reevaluation and reformulation" of the national wage policy, the panel said, adding that the board has not adopted any policy on guaranteed weekly or annual wages. The steel workers likewise sought a guaranteed annual wage.

Gross Earnings Statement

The panel found that wage increases, at both companies have reached the 15 per cent. limit of the Little Steel formula.

Panel members are Moses Shapiro, New York arbitrator; Fred Krafft, of the American Viscose Corporation, and George Pennington, of the United Steel Workers of America, CIO.

The panel said it was apparent that the cost of living increased between January 1, 1941, and December, 1943, in excess of 15 per cent.

"The increase in the gross earnings of workers (except as to those resulting from cost-of-living adjustments) are not properly to be considered in determining the question of whether increases should be granted to workers to meet the rise in the cost of living since May, 1942, in view of the fact that a reduction in the hours of work available (a distinct possibility in a period of cutbacks and reconversion) will result in an immediate sharp decrease in such earnings," the panel said.

Nippon's Trojan Buffalo Can't Buffalo Marines

NEW YORK—(AP) Tojo lost two warriors, and an imitation buffalo lost its hindquarters when six Japanese soldiers tried to get by a Marine outpost in the dark by posing as a stray water buffalo, according to Sgt. Edward C. Stodell of Los Angeles, Marine corps combat correspondent of Los Angeles.

Late one evening, an outpost guarding the Pago River Water Point saw what looked like a water buffalo waddling along the outskirts of camp.

"Funny looking water buffalo to me," mused a Marine.

"That," said another, "is no water buffalo. That's Japanese."

They opened fire, and the lone buffalo disintegrated into six fleeing soldiers. Two were killed, the other four vanished. At the side of the dead Japanese, the Marines found a big rain cape which had served as the covering of the fake buffalo.

Control Of Some Enemy Firms Held Peace Need

New York, Sept. 20 (AP)—Control over certain industries in aggressor nations may be necessary to preserve peace, Walter S. Tower, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, said today.

In a speech prepared for acceptance of an Army Ordnance Department distinguished service award, Tower asserted: "Such control could be made effective only after careful study of the relations of such industries both to peace and to war."

Maj. Gen. G. M. Barnes, chief of Ordnance Research and Development Service, presented the award to the intitute "in recognition of outstanding and meritorious engineering advisory services, in war and peace, for the development, manufacture and maintenance of ordnance material.

TRUMAN REPLIES TO DEWEY BLAST

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 — (AP) U. S. Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic vice presidential nominee, declared today, "the indispensable man proposition was originated by Republicans."

He made the statement at a press conference at headquarters of the Democratic National committee when asked to comment on the charge by Republican presidential candidate Thomas E. Dewey at Portland, Ore., last night that President Roosevelt considered himself indispensable to the entire world."

"The indispensable man proposition was originated by the Republicans," Truman said. "We never said there was an indispensable man. We say we believe there should be a man of experience in the White House at this time."

A reporter read these words of Truman as quoted by Dewey: "The very future of the peace and prosperity of the world depends upon his re-election in November," and asked the Democratic candidate for comment.

"I think that is true," Truman asserted.

"If he (the President) is not—' the reporter began, but Truman cut the question short by saying: "Don't put any words in my mouth I will stick to the quotation."

Truman declared in a formal statement commenting on Dewey's Portland speech: "So far we have had not one constructive policy suggested by the minority party's candidate. He recites stories of alleged evils but offers no plan of correction or remedy.

"In short his arguments boil down to this—'I concur in the administration's foreign and domestic policies in detail but I could do better with them than Franklin D. Roosevelt.'"

The statement added: "A candidate should stay within the limits of veracity — or at least within shooting distance of probability."

Truman said Dewey had a "dream of himself in the White House with a Senate and House of Representatives all Republican." This, Truman, added, was an impossibility.

Asserting that Dewey "talks volubly of disunion between the President and the national legislature," Truman said:

"The Republicans have fed the people that sort of talk through many campaigns — interspersed with the declaration that the Congress was composed of rubber stamps wholly subservient to the President. Mr. Dewey hardly can have it both ways."

The vice presidential candidate then said Congress voted every pre-war defense measure offered by the President and since that time "has validated every essential measure to the conduct of the struggle."

Asked whether he planned to confer with Sidney Hillman, chairman of the C.I.O. Political Action committee which is supporting President Roosevelt, Truman said he did not, but added: "if Hillman wants to see me, I'll see him."

5 MAJOR TROUPES TO TOUR FRONTS

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—(AP) five troupes of major league baseball stars will head overseas shortly after the World Series to entertain soldiers in front line battle areas under the auspices of the USO Camp Shows. The tours will be sponsored by the Army Special Services division in co-operation with the American and National leagues.

Eleven active players and six managers, including Mel Ott, playing pilot of the New York Giants, will be included on the roster of volunteers who will visit the five theaters of war on tours lasting from two to three months.

Four more players, two umpires and five baseball writers also have agreed to make the overseas jaunt for entertainment purposes.

Leo Durocher of the Dodgers, Freddy Fitzsimmons of the Phillies, Frankie Frisch of the Pirates, Luke Sewell of the Browns, Steve O'Neill of the Tigers and Ott will give the GI's the inside on the master minding that goes on behind the big league scenes.

Dixie Walker, of Brooklyn, who appears to be headed for the National league batting title, will head a delegation of senior circuit performers that includes Billy Jurges and Joe Medwick of New York, Rip Sewell of Pittsburgh and Bucky Walters of Cincinnati.

A Yankee contingent of Nick Etten, Johnny Lindell and Tuck Stainback heads the American league group. Others are Don Gutteridge of St. Louis and Joe Kuhel and Dutch Leonard of Washington.

Carl Hubbell, veteran Giant ace now head of the club's minor league organization, will make the trip with Vernon "Lefty" Gomez, ex-Yankee star, Bing Miller, coach of the Chicago White Sox, and Harry Heilmann, former Detroit Tiger.

Beans Reardon of the National league and Bill Summers of the American represent the umpires, and John Carmichael of Chicago, Tom Meany and Arthur Patterson, of New York, Jack Melaney of Boston and J. Roy Stockton of St. Louis are the touring scribes.

It is emphasized that the players will not necessarily play ball but will entertain the troops with story telling, answering questions and autographing baseballs in shows to be conducted by the writers. Films of the 1944 World Series will be shown with a running commentary by the players.

Commissioner K. M. Landis, president Ford Frick of the National and President Will Harridge of the American have worked on the program several months in close cooperation with Lt. Col. Henry W. "Esky" Clark, chief of the athletic branch of the Special Services Division.

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MORE AND BETTER GAS IS PROMISED U.S. AFTER V-DAY

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 — (AP) More and better gasoline for civilian motorists after the end of the war in Europe was forecast today by Robert E. Wilson, president of the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Co.

Wilson foresaw a 25 per cent increase in rations and declared in an address prepared for a meeting of the Empire State Petroleum association:

"Prompt relaxation in gasoline rationing would appear to be not only possible but desirable."

Government pressure on householders to burn coal instead of fuel oils, and some easing of the oil restrictions, also should follow the end of the European phase, the oil man-chemist told the industry group.

Wilson explained that military needs now take 40 per cent of the nation's gasoline, or about 800,000 barrels daily of quality fuel, half for European use, one-fifth for the Pacific, and the rest for domestic military activities.

With the war's spotlight shifted to the Pacific, Wilson said, military demand for high-grade gasoline should drop sharply.

"This should permit at least the restoration of regular gasoline to 72 octane and the removal of present limitations on the output of premium gasoline," he commented.

While gasoline demand for Pacific requirements will continue large, Wilson said, he questioned the ability of tankers to transport all available, and suggested the resulting surplus here should be distributed to prevent unnecessary accumulations.

After the first six months of the Japanese phase of fighting, he added, military use might approach present levels. Offsetting this, however, he said, should be rehabilitated European refinery capacity.

Lindbergh In New York

New York, Sept. 20 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh, recently returned from civilian airplane testing activities in the Pacfic war areas, arrived here by train today from Pittsburgh.

Air-Borne Tank in Action

8-Ton 'Locust,' Carried by Gliders, Used By Army In Holland

ROCHESTER, Sept. 20 (AP).—A new Army ordnance eight-ton air-borne tank, the M-22, is in action in the invasion of Holland, the Rochester ordnance district chief said tonight.

Colonel Frank J. Atwood declared the tank, familiarly known as the "Locust," is armed with a 37-mm gun, a machine gun, three sub-machine guns, a dozen grenades and 3,000 rounds of cannon and small arms ammunition. It is transported beyond enemy lines by gliders, or, with the turret removed, under the wings of giant cargo planes, Colonel Atwood asserted.

PRESIDENT'S WIFE AT REFUGEE CAMP

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 20—(AP) Mrs. Frankin D. Roosevelt visited many of the 982 Europeans at the Fort Ontario emergency refugee shelter today, and commented that "evidently the shelter program has been very successful to date. I have not received a single complaint."

The First Lady was accompanied by Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., wife of the Treasury Secretary. During her visit, Mrs. Roosevelt received a package of woodcuts and watercolors from Mrs. Marian Sommerburg, a Jewish refugee from Germany.

The gift was made, Mrs. Sommerburg said, "Because of the thankfulness of my heart for the salvation of myself and my children from persecution."

The shelter, in which the refugees will remain for the war's duration, was opened Aug. 5 by the War Relocating Authority. Mrs. Morgenthau's husband is a member of the War Refugee board which directs the shelter's policies.

Noting that she found some anxiety among the Europeans over operations and like matters, long postponed, Mrs. Roosevelt added:

"The attitude has been wonderful. At last these people have freedom from fear for their very lives."

Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Morgenthau were honor guests at a luncheon attended by the Oswego advisory committee and the 10 members of the Refugee Advisory committee and their wives.

GLIDERS TO DROP TANKS IN GERMANY

BOSTON, Sept. 20 — (AP) The American Army facing Hitler's hordes is ready to put into action, behind the German line, those hard-hitting army ordnance airborne tanks that made their battle debut in Normandy, Col. H. B. Sheets, commanding the Boston Ordnance district, said tonight.

The tanks, known officially as the M-22 and unofficially as "Locusts," are ready to by-pass Germany's Westwall or wherever the Nazi army elects to make a last-ditch stand, the colonel added.

The tanks can be transported far behind the enemy lines by gliders or, with the turret removed, under the wings of giant cargo planes.

The eight-ton vehicles carry a 37-mm gun, a machine gun, three submachine guns, a dozen grenades and 3,000 rounds of cannon and small arms ammunition, Col. Sheets disclosed.

They raised havoc with Hitler's forces by dropping behind his defences in Normandy and, said Col. Sheets, "The same tactics should prove equally effective on German soil."

Sees Final Attack Against Japs Near

Princeton, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—The moment of the final attack against Japan "has almost come," says Rear Admiral William R. Munroe of New York, commandant of the Third naval district.

The admiral, addressing 645 commissioned officer graduates of the Princeton Naval Training School yesterday, declared:

"The attack will come at the latest when we turn on the Japs the vast power, our own and that of our Allies, which will be released by final victory on the European continent."

BRICKER CHARGES NEW DEAL DRIVE CONFUSES VOTERS

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 20—(AP) The Democratic national administration was accused tonight by Gov. John W. Bricker, Republican vice presidential candidate, of spending millions of taxpayers' money to confuse voters and promote a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

Furthermore, Bricker declared in a speech released by his campaign staff, "New Dealers" are resorting to "threats and intimidation" and are using "hundreds of thousands" of political employes.

There is no question of a Republican victory in the November election, Bricker told an audience in the Wilkes-Barre armory, if the campaign issues "were between state socialism and self-government, between centralized power and the Federal system, between deficit financing and government economy, between the New Deal and the Republican party."

But, he added, "the issues are confused and purposely confused by the New Deal."

"They are basing their campaign first upon propaganda. The Washington administration is spending hundreds of millions of dollars of the taxpayers' hard earned money to propaganda them—to promote the idea of an indispensible man and a Commander-in-Chief—to gather together the minority groups who have been the palace favorites of the New Deal hoping to win this election."

More serious than propaganda "taking undue credit for the war effort," Bricker said, "is the withholding of news from the American people."

Cites "Pearl Harbor" Case

Citing the delay in the court-martial of Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short as an example of concealing news, he said the people are entitled to know the facts of "the disgraceful Pearl Harbor episode" and remarked further:

"I do not know whether it would help our side or the other side, but I do know that the New Dealers thi I do know that the New Dealers think it would harm their selfish interests."

Criticizing the "armed guards" at the international food conference at Hot Springs, Va., and the closed meetings at Dumbarton Oaks on a blueprint for peace, Bricker asserted "We want to be assured that America's interests are upheld in those meetings."

The Ohio governor then turned to what he called "a campaign of threats and intimidation on the part of the New Dealers" and said it had been conducted recently under the leadership of Attorney General Biddle.

Biddle, he said, brought an indictment against western railroads "without the facts," and this, Bricker contended, was "an intimidation and threat."

Hit at Patronage

Striking at patronage, Bricker said almost 3,500,000 employes were responsible to the administration and that while hundreds of thousands were rendering patriotic war service, other "hundreds of thousands of them are political employes," desirous of holding their jobs.

On the issue of indispensibility, Bricker said:

"It has been said that we must not change horses in the middle of the stream. The New Deal convention answered that one when it changed the off horse and Sidney Hillman holds the check line on the lead horse."

The vice presidential candidate sped here from Harrisburg, Pa., where he told a noon day crowd massed in front of the State Capitol that the "New Deal cannot be trusted" because its 12-year record was one of "broken promises" without parallel in history.

He also asserted that Earl Browder, president of the Communist Political association, had been released from prison "to bring his subversive Communists into line with the New Deal philosophy of politics in the campaign."

Bricker speaks next at Baltimore tomorrow night.

Doctor Stayed with Injured Men When Hurricane Sank Destroyer

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 18—(Delayed) — (AP) Refusing to abandon patients who could not be moved, the ship's doctor apparently went down with the destroyer Warrington when she plunged to her death Sept. 13 beneath the hammering hell of giant waves whipped by 100-mile winds of an Atlantic hurricane.

This and other acts of heroism and a story of a 48-hour struggle for survival on a life raft which was capsized "like a pancake" at least 10 times, were told here today by the Warrington's skipper, Comdr. Samuel Frank Quarles, 33, of Nathalie, Va.

Quarles was one of 66 Warrington survivors landed at Norfolk Sunday night. Many were injured and all were suffering from shock and exposure. Repeated capsizing of rafts and floater nets caused heavy loss of life. Two men on Quarles' raft swallowed salt water and died in agony All crew members not numbered among the survivors are carried by the Navy as "missing" and their next of kin have been so informed.

Quarles said the ship's doctor, Lt. Robert M. Kennedy (whose wife is Mrs. Margaret L. Kennedy, Elgin, Ill.) stayed up all Tuesday night, Sept. 12, treating injured and exhausted men as the mounting fury of the storm mauled the destroyer. When the abandon ship order was given about 1 p. m. Wednesday, Kennedy had several patients unable to be moved, including one with a broken hip.

"With complete disdain for his own life he stayed with those people and apparently went down with the ship," the skipper said. "I was not aware of this at the time. He had received the order to abandon ship. This had been verified by people who were near him." He is listed as missing.

Lt. W. U. Williams, Seattle, the eexcutive officer, told how an officer named Kroll dived into state rooms before the ship sank, risking his life to obtain mattresses to throw overboard for men to cling to in the water. "Kroll got out and reached a raft," Williams said. He is listed as missing.

Quarles said that another officer refused to don a life jacket, saying he could not swim and wanted "this to be the end." He "went down like a plummet" after shaking hands with the skipper.

German Prisoners Called 'Unconvertible'

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 20 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Laurence D. Smith, commandant of a war prisoner camp at Fort McClellan, Ala., says it would be a "waste of time" to attempt "converting or reeducating" German prisoners of war to the American way of thinking.

He told a civic club here yesterday that German prisoners "do not like anything they have seen in this country." He added that this dislike, together with the knowledge that they must leave this country when the war ends, makes them invulnerable candidates for "American re-education."

LEWIS ASKS FULL SUPPORT OF MINE WORKERS UNIONS

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20 — (AP) The United Mine Workers convention ended today with the framing of new contract demands and an appeal by President John L. Lewis for the same measure of support next year which the miners gave him in the four-strike wage fight of 1943 and 1944.

"Sixteen long months," said Lewis in the convention finale, "we weathered those adverse circumstances and lived through those trying vicissitudes, only because of the loyal confidence and support and the surpassing courage of the mine workers of America."

When the wage agreements expire next spring, said the miners' chief, "I will rely upon you just as I relied upon you in 1943 and 1944.

"We are going to carry on," Lewis continued, "and how! and if there are any in this country who don't like that and want to shed tears over it, let them begin to shed them now."

No Politic Ambitions

Lewis criticized the nation's press and radio, disclaimed all political ambitions, and warned delegates that they would read and hear statements that this was not a democratic convention.

Rapping some unnamed labor leaders, Lewis said that "when the labor movement of this country exists only for its officers to receive political crumbs from the tables of the politically powerful of this country, then the men and the women who maintained these unions have a right to turn those supine rascals out.

"I have had presidents of the United States call me to the White House over many years and tell me what a nice man I would be if I would do what they wanted me to do. And nine times out of ten they wanted me to do something that would disarm you or prevent you from accomplishing something for yourselves.

"What care I for those efforts to beguile and seduce? No president has anything that I personally want. I only want increased opportunity and fair treatment for the mine workers."

The scale committee report adopted by the convention left the principal demand—the basic rate increase—to the policy committee to determine later. The other de-

mands include: a seven-hour day, including underground travel time at full working rate, inclusion of most supervisory and technical employes under the contract at minimum salary rates, and certain working equipment without cost.

O. W. I. Using New Radio, Most Powerful in World

3 200,000-Watt Transmitters Sending News Abroad

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20 (AP).—News of Allied successes will bombard Axis citizens on a twenty-four-hour basis from the most powerful short wave transmitters in the world, the Office of War Information disclosed today. Three new short wave stations, WLWL, WLWS and WLWR, each capable of an output of more than 200,000 watts, have gone into operation twenty miles north of here to disseminate news and tentertainment to all parts of Europe and to Africa and South America. Formal dedication of the stations will take place simultaneously in Cincinnati and Washington on Saturday night.

The new installations cover a square mile of level ground, fenced in and heavily guarded. A forest of antenna surrounds the only building on the premises.

Key point in the maze of wires, transformers, switch towers and other equipment is the tube which makes 200,000 watts possible. The most powerful tube Germany has been able to develop has an output of 100,000 watts, the O. W. I. says.

Of thirty-three short wave stations in the United States used by O. W. I. for propaganda purposes, two stations, WLWO and WLWK, are powered with 75,000 watts and have been in operation for more than a year.

may be necessary" to maintain peace and prevent recurrence of war;

Immediate enactment of legislation for universal one-year military training of qualified young American men, upon expiration of the Selective Service act;

Continued control of army and navy bases needed for national security, maintenance of an American Navy capable of combatting "any probable combination of hostile ships," and "vigorous opposition" to scrapping any first line ships, and

Support of the "free enterprise" system, "with government control limited," and "prompt and sympathetic administration" of the Legion-supported G.I. Bill of Rights.

Scheiberling, a World War I infantry captain, had been serving as vice-chairman of the Legion National legislative committee. He is married and has a son, Edward N., Jr.

Accepting the commandership Scheiberling said in a broadcast that the universal military training proposal would be the legion's major objective in the coming year. He pledged the legion to protect the rights of World War II veterans and work for administration of the G.I. Bill of Rights with "delays and red tape" kept at a minimum.

The new commander also demanded "a peace with teeth in it—a peace that can and will be enforced."

Vice Commanders elected included Frank E. McCaffrey, Providence, R. I.; Bascom F. Jones, Nashville, Tenn. The Rev. deWitt Mallory, Jacksonville, Fla., was named national chaplain.

The $1,000 annual award to the legionnaire who has contributed the most unselfish service to his community during the year was presented to Maj. Horace Shelton of Austin, Tex.

with a victory dinner tonight the election of Mrs. Helen Lee Gilbert of Norwich, Conn., as national president of the American Legion Auxiliary.

Mrs. Gilbert, first Connecticut woman to hold the office, received a tumultuous ovation as she was presented to the delegates to both the American Legion and Auxiliary conventions by Connecticut Department Commander Herbert L. Emanuelson of Orange.

She was escorted by a Connecticut department color guard that included Clarence Hillman of East Hartford, Benjamin Graham, Charles McCabe and Richard Barrett of Windsor, Joseph Lane of Orange, Raymond Kincaid of Plainville, John Potter of Torrington, William Davis of New London and John Goss of Hartford.

"With a single purpose," Mrs. Gilbert said in her acceptance speech, "we shall represent ourselves and our organization to the world in winning a just peace and fighting for the rights of our boys and girls who are suffering from this war."

The delegates, their conventions ended, are expected to arrive in Connecticut Friday.

PRAISES COL. KNOX

Chicago, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—The late Frank Knox was praised today as one of the greatest Secretaries the Navy has ever had, in an address by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John L. Sullivan before the American Legion convention.

Presenting the Distinguished Service Medal of the Legion to Knox's widow in honor of her husband, Mr. Sullivan said that during Col. Knox's administration the Navy rose from third place to "by far the most powerful aggregation of ships, planes, equipment and personnel in the naval history of the world."

In response, Mrs. Knox said that if Col. Knox were here he would take the opportunity to ask for support for "continued maintenance of our great navy, adequately manned, adequately armed and large enough to protect our country against any threat of future aggression."

Legion Elects New Leader, Opposes 'Soft Peace'

CHICAGO, Sept. 20—(AP) The American Legion drew their pattern for a postwar United States today.

Before concluding their 26th annual convention by electing Edward N. Scheiberling, Albany, N.Y., attorney, as National Commander, the legionaires adopted resolutions recommending:

Unconditional surrender and permanent disarmament of Germany and Japan, with opposition to a "soft peace;"

An association of free nations "implemented with whatever force

Earlier today Mrs. Charles B. Gilbert of Norwich, Conn. was elected president of the Legion Auxiliary. Yesterday Spence S. Eccles of Ogden, Utah, was named head of the Forty and Eight, Legion affiliate.

Legion spokesman said selection of the meeting place for next year's convention would be left to the executive committe meeting in November at Indianapolis, national headquarters.

Conn. Woman Heads Auxiliary

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.— (AP) Connecticut delegates celebrated

DEWEY WILL SPEAK ON COAST TONIGHT

San Francisco Talk to Deal with Relations of Government to Public.

EN ROUTE WITH DEWEY, Sept. 20.—(AP) Thomas E. Dewey, greeted by a cheering crowd at sunny Eugene, Ore., on his way to San Francisco predicted late today the election of Wayne Morse to the United States Senate.

Introduced by Morse as the "next President of the United States," Dewey greeted the compliment by referring to him as "Senator Morse."

"We've had a beautiful trip down and we've had no train wrecks," the G.O.P. nominee declared.

He paid tribute to the trainmen who had carried on despite injuries suffered in yesterday's wreck at Castle Rock, Wash.

"We have a comparatively simple job to do if you will help us," he said. "We have to get a new administration and Republican Congress. Then we will have the greatest house cleaning in history."

Speaking from the rear platform of his train, the candidate said, "we can wipe out the dismal years of the New Deal."

"The magnificent future of this West seems to me to be clearer and clearer every mile that I travel," Dewey said.

"It's grand to find a whole, great enormous section of the United States which the New Deal hasn't even begun to spoil," the nominee said, as the crowd cheered.

As Dewey traveled toward San Francisco in his repaired special train during the day he worked on his speech in which he said he would outline his concept of how the government should treat the public.

The Republican challenger of a fourth term drive for President Roosevelt left Portland, Ore., shortly after 11 a. m. (P.W.T.) behind a shiny new locomotive. He went immediately to his private car and set about revising the broadcast he will deliver in San Francisco. It will be the third in a series of four on the Pacific Coast.

Unhurt in Train Crash

Appearing none the worse for the shaking up he received when his special crashed into the rear of a stalled passenger train yesterday, the governor stopped his motor caravan briefly in front of the "50,001 club" in Portland enroute from his hotel to the train.

He waved and bowed to a crowd in front of the club—an outgrowth of the 50,001 write in votes accorded him in the Oregon primary election—but did not speak.

The night before he had received the most tumultuous ovation of his transcontinental tour when he denounced the "indispensable man" campaign which he said was being waged by the Democrats.

A crowd of about 7,000 in Portland's Ice Coliseum yelled, cheered and stomped their feet when he asserted "there is no indispensable man."

Calls for Change

The "one indispensable thing" to achieve teamwork and devotion to unity in government, he declared, "is a change from the indispensable man."

He announced he will present, at San Francisco, his idea of "a whole new approach to the relationship between the government of the United States and its people."

"I shall present," he declared, "the philosophy by which I believe we can achieve our two great goals for America, freedom and security for all."

The press corps accompanying him, several of them wearing bandages and chest braces from cuts and rib fractures suffered in yesterday's wreck, found the train restored to its usual trimness. Porters and other railroad employes worked all night cleaning up broken glass and other debris, installing new windows, chairs and tables, and trying to identify the owners of personal effects scattered throughout the train.

A new baggage car was added to replace the one that telescoped against the locomotive.

Some Jap-Americans Move Back To Coast

Seattle, Sept. 20 (AP)—The return of Japanese-Americans, forbidden in the Pacific Coast defense area since 1942, has started under an army-approved program for "screened" individuals, the Rev. U. G. Murphy, chairman of the Evacuees Service Council, has disclosed.

Rev. Mr. Murphy described the plan as an "infiltration" program to "ease the Japanese-American's back to the Pacific Coast to test community sentiment."

Used In Other Cities

The system is likewise being worked in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Rev. Mr. Murphy told a special civil meeting yesterday, and added that a Japanese-American girl had been allowed to return to high school at Pasadena, Cal.

The first known Japanese-American to return to Seattle under the exemption from the 1942 evacuation act, which is still in force, is Miss Kaoru Ichihara, a secretary of the Seattle Council of Churches. Several other Japanese were reported to be on their way home to West Coast cities.

Berge Pledges U. S. Aid To Northwest on Trade

Says Justice Department Will Fight Industrial 'Blockade'

SEATTLE, Sept. 20 (AP).—The Department of Justice will assist the Pacific Northwest in gaining freedom from "trade restraints and blockades which are being thrown in the path of your industrial development," Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge told the Rotary Club today.

"In your efforts to free yourself from absentee control and to establish independent local industries, you will, of course, encounter tough obstacles," Mr. Berge said.

"You will run into patent restrictions, basing-point and transportation discriminations, and numerous established industrial practices which work against the interest of the West. But your business leaders will find that most of these problems are not insurmountable."

The west coast "should be especially concerned that the program of the monopolists for a regulated economy, instead of a free competitive economy, shall not prevail," said Mr. Berge, "because if it does prevail you definitely will be the losers. The industry of the west coast is not the interest that entrenched monopoly seeks to preserve against new competition."

ADD LONDON (LONG)
A FRONT DISPATCH SAID A NEW JUNCTION OF THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY AND THE FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY HAD OCCURRED ON THE WAAL RYN (RHINE) ON THE EDGE OF NIJMEGEN.

THE PATHWAY TO THE NORTH EXTENDS ACROSS TWO ARMS OF THE LOWER RHINE FROM NIJMEGEN TO ARNHEM, BOTH OF WHICH WERE IDENTIFIED OFFICIALLY AS THE TARGETS OF SUNDAY'S LANDINGS
ADDITIONAL ALLIED LANDINGS WERE REPORTED BY THE AIR TROOPS
AGENCY TO HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE DUTCH PROVINCES OF UTRECHT AND GELDERLAND, AND NORTHEAST OF ARNHEM AND NIJMEGEN.
IMMEDIATELY NORTH AND SLIGHTLY NORTH OF AT NIJMEGEN THE BRITISH WERE 12 MILES WEST

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THE GERMAN CITY OF KLEVE, WHICH HAS BEEN AUTHORITATIVELY DESCRIBED AS THE NORTHERN TERMINUS OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE. ESSEN IN THE HEART OF GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL RUHR VALLEY IS 43 MILES SOUTHEAST OF KLEVE.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY, WHO IS IN OVERALL COMMAND OF THE GROUND AND AIRBORNE ARMIES ON THE NORTHERN FRONT, TOLD HIS TROOPS IN BELGIUM YESTERDAY THAT THERE WAS "NO DOUBT" THE WAR AGAINST THE GERMANS WOULD END THIS YEAR.

DECLARING THAT "NO HUMAN POWER CAN STOP THE UTTER AND COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN ARMY," MONTGOMERY ADDED:

"I WOULD SAY THERE IS NO POINT IN RUSHING STRAIGHTAWAY TO BERLIN TODAY OR THIS WEEK. IF YOU FIRST DEFEAT THE GERMANS OR COLLECT THEM IN AS PRISONERS YOU WILL MAKE THE JOB EASY."

AS THE ALLIED POWER BLOW ON THE NORTHERN FLANK TOOK SHAPE THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY ON THE FRONT FACING EAST SHELLED DUREN, 20 MILES SOUTHWEST OF COLOGNE, AND PRUM, EIGHT MILES INSIDE GERMANY AND 45 MILES WEST OF COBLENZ. THIS SHELLING MAY PRESAGE THE LONG-AWAITED DRIVE INTO THE RHINELAND.

DUREN IS AN IMPORTANT ROAD JUNCTION 15 MILES EAST OF AACHEN AND THE LAST BIG HURDLE BEFORE COLOGNE. PRUM IS 30 MILES SOUTH OF AACHEN ON THE INNER FRINGE OF THE SIEGFRIED DEFENSES AND FIVE MILES EAST OF BRANDSCHIED, WHERE THE AMERICANS DUG IN.

IN THE SECTOR NORTH OF AACHEN THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY MADE STILL ANOTHER CROSSING INTO GERMANY. A DISPATCH FROM THE OFFICIAL DUTCH NEWS AGENCY ANETA SAID THE YANKS HAD LIBERATED THE NETHERLANDS BORDER CITY OF SITTARD, 13 MILES NORTHEAST OF MAASTRICT, IN THE VICINITY OF THE NEW PENETRATION INTO GERMANY.

RAINS YESTERDAY ALONG THE ALLIED LINE FROM THE REGION OF COLOGNE TO BELFORT GAP TURNED THE FRONT INTO A QUAGMIRE ENABLING THE GERMANS TO FIGHT THE AMERICAN FIRST, THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES TO A VIRTUAL STANDSTILL.

THE GERMANS TURNED ROBOT FLYING BOMBS AGAINST THE REAR AREA OF THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY AS A MIGHTY BATTLE RAGED OVER AN AREA OF 50 SQUARE MILES ALONG AN ARC EAST OF THE FRENCH CITY OF NANCY. A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WAS THROWING MEN AND TANKS AWAY RECKLESSLY IN AN EFFORT TO HALT THE THIRD ARMY'S DRIVE TOWARD STRASBOURG AND THE RHINE.

WES GALLAGHER, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, SAID MANY GERMAN UNITS HAD BEEN LEFT WITHOUT MOTOR TRANSPORT, LEAVING THEM THE CHOICE EITHER TO STAND AND FIGHT OR BE OVERRUN BY THIRD ARMY ARMOR.

"TO EMBATTLED AMERICAN TROOPS FIGHTING FOR EVERY INCH OF GROUND THERE IS NO TALK OF THE WAR BEGIN OVER IN TWO OR THREE WEEKS," HE SAID. "THEY WILL SETTLE FOR ANY TIME THIS YEAR."

FARTHER SOUTH FRENCH TROOPS OF LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M. PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY BEAT OFF AN ENEMY COUNTERATTACK 10 MILES SOUTH OF BELFORT. A COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THAT ALLIED TROOPS HAD TAKEN FOURGEROLLES, 27 MILES NORTHWEST OF BELFORT.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID YESTERDAY THAT THE NAZI GARRISON AT THE BRITTANY PORT OF BREST HAD RETREATED TO NEARBY LE CROZEN PENINSULA FOR A FINAL STAND. THE ENEMY BROADCAST ALSO ACKNOWLEDGED THAT CANADIAN TROOPS HAD FOUGHT INTO THE FRENCH CHANNEL PORT OF BOULOGNE, BUT SAID THEY WERE REPULSED.

RADIO FRANCE AT ALGIERS SAID TODAY THE GERMAN GARRISON AT BOULOGNE HAD SURRENDERED. THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS.

THE JUNCTION OF THE BRITISH AND AIRBORNE ARMIES ON THE EDGE OF NIJMEGEN CAME AFTER THE BRITISH ADVANCED MORE THAN 37 MILES YESTERDAY FOR A TOTAL GAIN OF 50 MILES IN 48 HOURS.

THE FIRST UNION BETWEEN THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY AND THE SKY SOLDIERS WAS MADE IN THE VICINITY OF EINDHOVEN MONDAY.

THE COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY MADE ITS DASH WAS LARGELY CLEARED OF THE ENEMY BY AMERICAN, BRITISH, POLISH AND DUTCH AIR-BORNE TROOPS.

VALKENSWAARD, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF EINDHOVEN, WAS THE STARTING POINT OF THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY DRIVE. A SPEARHEAD BY-PASSED EINDHOVEN AND SENT A COLUMN FOUR MILES EAST TO GELDROP TO PROTECT THE FLANK.

TANKS RUMBLED AND SWAYED ACROSS PONTOONS NORTH OF EINDHOVEN WHERE THE GERMANS BLASTED THE WILHEMINA BRIDGE AND RACED ACROSS COUNTRY TO GRAVE, NINE MILES SOUTHWEST OF NIJMEGEN. THERE THE AIRBORNE TROOPS HELD A VITAL BRIDGE ACROSS THE MEUSE AGAINST FRENZIED GERMAN ATTACKS.

MORE ALLIED TROOPS DROPPED FROM THE AIR THROUGHOUT THE DAY YESTERDAY IN WHAT WERE DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS STRONG FORCES. A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THE NAZIS GRADUALLY WERE RECOVERING FROM THE SHOCK OF THE AIR LANDINGS AND WERE STIFFENING THEIR RESISTANCE.

M511AEW

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LONDON, SEPT.20-(AP)-THE GERMANS SAID TONIGHT THAT TWO AMERICAN AND ONE BRITISH AIRBORNE DIVISIONS WERE OPERATING IN HOLLAND.

THE U.S. 83RD AIR BORNE DIVISION WAS REPORTED IN THE NIJMEGEN SECTOR. IT HAS NOT PREVIOUSLY BEEN REPORTED IN ACTION, ALTHOUGH THE 82ND AIRBORNE, COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. MATTHEW B.RIDGEWAY, WAS IN ACTION AT CARENTAN ON D-DAY.

THE U.S. 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION, COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. MAXWELL D.TAYLOR, WAS REPORTED AROUND CAPTURED EINDHOVEN. IT PREVIOUSLY WAS AT CARENTAN.

THE BRITISH FIRST AIRBORNE DIVISION WAS REPORTED NEAR ARNHEM.

WM136PEW

LONDON, THURSDAY, SEP 21-(AP)-THE ALLIED LINE ON THE WESTERN FRONT, SO FAR AS IT WAS KNOWN, EARLY TODAY:

EXTENDED FROM ZEEBRUGGE EAST ALONG THE DUTCH-BELGIAN BORDER, WITH A SPEARHEAD UP TO TERNEUZEN AND BACK DOWN TO ANTWERP. CARRY A FIFTY-MILE SPEAR FROM THE ESCAUT CANAL UP TO NIJMEGEN AND BACK DOWN TO THE GERMAN FRONTIER, WITH ARROWS POINTED EASTWARD AT SITTARD AND SIMPELVELD, AND FOUR MILES EAST OF STOLBERG.

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THE LINE IS UNCHANGED DOWN PAST THE PRUM AND TRIERS BULGES. FROM NANCY IT CURVES WESTWARD, LOOPING THROUGH CHARMES, CHATEL AND EPINAL, SOUTH TO LUXEUIL, LURE, PONT DE ROIDE AND EASTWARD TO SWITZERLAND.

ADD LONDON X X X COAST

TODAY'S INSTALLMENTS OF REVIVED ROBOT ATTACKS APPARENTLY REPRESENTED NAZI "SHELF CLEANING" EFFORTS TO CLEAR THEIR DEPOTS IN INSTALLATIONS OF NORTHEASTERN HOLLAND NOT YET LIBERATED BY THE ONRUSHING ALLIED ARM-

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IES LINKING UP WITH SKY TROOPS.

THE NAZIS' CURRENT SADISTIC ATTACKS ARE SIMILAR TO THEIR FRANTIC EFFORTS TO SHOOT THE WORKS FROM PAS DE CALAIS BEFORE THAT AREA WAS OVERRUN.

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FIELD DISPATCHES FROM THE WESTERN FRONT SAID THE LARGEST FLYING BOMB ASSEMBLY PLANT YET FOUND HAD BEEN DISCOVERED NEAR THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER. IT WAS DESCRIBED AS SUBTERRANEAN WITH AN OUTPUT OF 700 ROBOTS DAILY.

IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT ONE ROBOT KILLED A FIRE WATCHER AND INJURED OTHERS WHILE HEAVY BLASTS DAMAGED HOMES. ONE PUBLIC LIBRARY WAS WRECKED.

ENGLAND WAS WARNED THAT EVEN THE LIBERATION OF THE WHOLE OF HOLLAND WOULD NOT GUARANTEE AN END TO FLYING BOMBS. ROBOTS, CARRIED ON LAUNCHING PLANES, COULD BE TAKEN OUT INTO THE NORTH SEA FROM BASES ON THE ISLE OF SYLT OR LOWER NORWAY.

ME1047PEW

LONDON, SEPT 20-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT HITLER HAD AWARDED ONE OF THE HIGHEST GERMAN DECORATIONS TO LT.GEN.HERMANN RAMCKE, FANATICAL NAZI COMMANDER OF THE FALLEN BRITTANY PORT OF BREST. THE AWARD WAS THE OAK LEAVES WITH SWORDS AND DIAMONDS TO THE KNIGHTS CROSS OF THE IRON CROSS. RAMCKE REJECTED NUMEROUS AMERICAN ULTIMATUMS TO SURRENDER DURING THE LONG SIEGE.
SJ935AEW

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LONDON, SEPT 20-(AP)-DR. PAUL SCHMIDT, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN PRESS DEPARTMENT, TOLD A CONFERENCE OF NEWSPAPERMEN TODAY THAT "BELIEF IN A GERMAN VICTORY HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH MYSTICISM."

"IT IS," HE EXPLAINED, "THE RESULT OF A GENERAL INVESTIGATION OF THE COURSE OF MILITARY EVENTS SO FAR AND OF THE MATERIAL, PERSONAL, SPIRITUAL AND POLITICAL POTENTIAL."

IN CASE THIS WAS NOT CLEAR TO HIS AUDIENCE, DR.SCHMIDT, IN THE WORDS OF A DNB BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO, "DREW THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSION":

"THE POLITICAL RECOGNITION IS: GERMANY MUST BE VICTORIOUS BECAUSE THE GERMAN REICH OTHERWISE WOULD DECAY.

"THE MILITARY AND ECONOMIC REALITY IS: GERMANY CAN BE VICTORIOUS. THE NATIONAL AND SPIRITUAL CONSCIENCE SAYS GERMANY WILL BE VICTORIOUS."

ME1051PEW

london, thursday, sept. 21--(ap)--prime minister winston churchill will report to the house of commons on his recent conference at quebec with president roose velt when the british leader returns to england, it was disclosed today.

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parliament will reassem le ne t tuesday, churchill is expected to appear a short time after that date.

apl 00540 mb/115a

LONDON, SEPT. 20-(AP)-STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, PREMI OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, HAS SENT A MESSAGE OF THANKS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FOR THE SUPPLIES FLOWN TO PARTISANS FIGHTI THE NAZIS INSIDE WARSAW BY AMERICAN BOMBERS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TO

THE MESSAGE SAID IN PART: SEP 21 1944

"PLEASE ACCEPT, MR. PRESIDENT, THE HEARTFELT THANK WHICH I HAVE THE HONOR TO PRESENT ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF WARSAW FOR THE VERY EFFECTIVE AID WHICH THE U.S. AIRFORCE IN

30.24— 18963

THEIR GALLANT [redacted] FLIGHT HAS GIVEN THE DEFENDERS OF THE POLISH CAPITAL."

THE BOMBERS DROPPED THE SUPPLIES OVER WARSAW AND FLEW ON TO BASES IN RUSSIA.

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APL/C2320/WP-11PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SEPT 20-(AP)- GREAT PORT OF BREST ON THE BRITTANY PENINSULA FELL TO ALLIED TROOPS TODAY AFTER 46 DAYS OF SIEGE AND ALMOST CONSTANT POUNDING BY AIR FORCES.

HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TERSELY, "ALL ORGANIZED RESISTANCE HAS CEASED IN BREST AND RECOUVRANCE AND OUR TROOPS HAVE CLEARED THE ENEMY FROM THE CROZON PENINSULA."

THE RECOUVRANCE AREA IS SOUTH OF THE CITY AND THE CROZON PENINSULA IS SOUTHEAST.

CONFIRMATION OF THE VICTORY CAME FROM THE GERMAN RADIO, WHICH DECLARED BREST WAS IN FLAMES AND ITS PORT FACILITIES TOTALLY WRECKED BEFORE "HEROIC DEFENDERS UNDER COMMAND OF LT.GEN. RAMCKE" GAVE UP LAST NIGHT "AFTER THE LAST SHELL HAD BEEN FIRED."

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL WORD FROM THE ALLIED SIDE ON THE CONDITION OF THE PORT, BUT IT WAS GENERALLY EXPECTED TO BE A WORSE MESS THAN CHERBOURG, CAPTURED IN THE FIRST DAYS OF THE INVASION.

THE SIEGE OF BREST CAME SOON AFTER THE ALLIED BREAKTHROUGH FROM THE NORMANDY PENINSULA. WHILE BATTLEFRONTS SWEPT ACROSS ENDLESS MILES OF FRENCH SOIL TO THE GERMAN FRONTIER, ITS DEFENDERS HELD DOGGEDLY TO THEIR POSITIONS.

LORIENT AND ST.NAZAIRE, ON THE SOUTH COAST OF THE BRITTANY PENINSULA, STILL ARE BESIEGED.

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THE GERMAN RADIO SAID HITLER HAD AWARDED RAMCKE THE OAK LEAVES WITH SWORDS AND DIAMONDS TO ADD TO HIS KNIGHT'S INSIGNIA OF THE IRON CROSS FOR HIS DEFENSE OF BREST, BUT ADDED THAT THE FATE OF THE NAZI OFFICER WAS UNKNOWN.SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SOURCES REFUSED TO SPECULATE ON WHETHER ALLIED SALVAGE CREWS WOULD BE PUT TO WORK ON THE PORT AT BREST. RESTORATION OF THE HARBOR FACILITIES WOULD CONSIDERABLY EASE THE ALLIED SUPPLY PROBLEM.

THE LONG LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE BRITTANY PENINSULA HAD BROUGHT NO INFORMATION BEYOND THE BARE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE END OF FIGHTING AT THE PORT, ENTRY POINT FOR MOST OF THE A.E.F. IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

NEWS CORRESPONDENTS AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS HAVE BEEN TOLD REPEATEDLY THAT "BLANKET SECURITY" PROHIBITS ANY REPLY TO THEIR INQUIRIES REGARDING THE MYSTERY OF HOW THE ALLIES HAVE BEEN ABLE TO SUPPLY TROOPS ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER THROUGH A SINGLE PORT -- CHERBOURG, NOW ALMOST 500 MILES BEHIND THE FARTHEST ADVANCE TO THE EAST.

LE HAVRE, HOWEVER, HAS NOW BEEN IN ALLIED HANDS FOR A WEEK.

IT IS KNOWN THAT THE ALLIES HAVE SCANT HOPE OF USING THE PORT FACILITIES OF ANTWERP, STILL SURROUNDED BY A REAR GUARD OF STUBBORNLY RESISTING GERMANS. THE LONG SCHELDT RIVER ESTUARY, WHICH GIVES ANTWERP ACCESS TO THE SEA, PROBABLY IS THOROUGHLY MINED AND THE GERMANS REMAIN IN CONSIDERABLE FORCE ALONG THE NECK OF LAND FLANKING IT TO THE NORTH.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN ENGINEERING OUTFITS HAVE HAD BETTER THAN USUAL SUCCESS IN REBUILDING AND OPERATING FRENCH RAILROADS AND THESE NOW BEAR THE GREATER PART OF THE SUPPLY BURDEN.

THEY ARE SUPPLEMENTED BY TRUCK CONVOYS WHICH WIND ENDLESSLY NIGHT AND DAY OVER THE NARROW CONTINENTAL HIGHWAYS, BY THE C-47 SKYTRAINS OF THE TROOP CARRIER COMMAND AND AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND AND LATELY BY B-24 LIBERATOR BOMBERS.

THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT HEAVY BOMBERS HAVE HAULED 2,000 TONS OF SUPPLIES -- BOTH CIVILIAN AND MILITARY -- IN THE LAST THREE WEEKS, WHILE ITS CREWS FLEW 650 SORTIES.

ME955PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SEPT 20-(AP)- STEEL-TORN BREST, FRANCE'S FOURTH PORT, WAS HELD BY AMERICANS TODAY AFTER A BITTER SIX-WEEK SIEGE, AND NOW IT IS TO BE CONVERTED INTO A GREAT NEW FUNNEL FOR SUPPLIES TO THE GERMANY INVASION LINE 500 MILES TO THE EAST.

"ALL ORGANIZED RESISTANCE" BY THE STRONG, STUBBORN GARRISON THAT HAD PLEDGED HITLER TO HOLD OUT TO DEATH CEASED LAST NIGHT, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID. BUT THERE STILL WAS SPORADIC SHOOTING LIKELY AGAINST ISOLATED POCKETS.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN FROM THE GARRISON, WHICH ONCE NUMBERED UP TO 15,000 MEN.

BREST HAS BEEN UNDER DETERMINED AMERICAN ASSAULT SINCE AUG. 6, WHEN AN ARMORED COLUMN ASSISTING IN THE SEALING OFF OF BRITTANY PUNCHED INTO THE CITY, BUT THEN WITHDREW. HUNDREDS OF TONS OF STEEL FROM BOMBS AND ARTILLERY COUPLED WITH TROOP ASSAULTS FINALLY BEAT DOWN THE ENEMY.

A GERMAN BROADCAST THAT HITLER HAD AWARDED ONE OF THE HIGHEST GERMAN DECORATIONS TO LT.-GEN.HERMANN RAMCKE, ENEMY COMMANDER AT BREST, INDICATED THE VALUE THE GERMAN COMMAN PLACED ON HIS STAND, DELAYING BY WEEKS ALLIED USE OF BREST TO FEED THE ARMIES BATTERING IN THE DOORS TO THE REICH. THE AWARD WAS THE OAK LEAVES WITH SWORDS AND DIAMONDS TO TH

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E KNIGHTS CROSS OF THE IRON CROSS.

BREST (POP. 79,000) WAS THE DISEMBARKATION POINT FOR 791,000 AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, AND IS THE CLOSEST FRENCH PORT TO THE UNITED STATES. IT IS 389 RAIL MILES FROM PARIS.

ITS FORTIFICATIONS WERE STARTED BY RICHELIEU IN 1631. THE GERMANS MADE IT A SUBMARINE NEST. IT IS RATED AS ONE OF THE FINEST NAVAL STATIONS OF EUROPE, WITH A MILE OF DEEP WATER QUAYS AND EXCELLENT DEEP WATER ANCHORAGES.

RQ1142AEW

EINDHOVEN, HOLLAND, FIRST ADD AIR RAID X X X THE WRECKAGE.

(WILSONS)

IT WAS A COMPARATIVELY SMALL RAID, BUT IT KEPT ME, DOON (CORRECT) CAMPBELL, REUTERS CORRESPONDENT, AND TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS, MIKE MASURA OF WATSONVILLE, CALIF., AND PFC.ALBERT KROCHKA OF SHARON, PA., SHIVERING IN A HOTEL BASEMENT FOR 45 MINUTES.

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"IT'S WORSE THAN A PARACHUTE JUMP, KROCHKA OBSERVED WHILE WE HUGGED THE WALL IN THE BASEMENT. HE IS A PARATROOPER WHO LEAPED OVER

NORMANDY. "AT LEAST YOU HAVE GUNS AND A CHANCE TO SHOOT BACK WHEN YOU JUMP. IT'S THAT HELPLESS FEELING IN A RAID--THAT'S WHAT YOU HATE

MQ956PEW

SEP 211944

BY HAL BOYLE

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN HOLLAND, SEPT 20-(AP)-BECAUSE OF A SHORTAGE OF OFFICERS IN THE GERMAN ARMY THEY HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO PULL BACK AND SAVE THEMSELVES IN EMERGENCIES, LEAVING THEIR MEN TO GET OUT AS BEST THEY CAN.

THE GERMANS APPARENTLY ARE SO SHORT OF OFFICER MATERIAL THAT THEY ARE UNABLE TO REPLACE THOSE BEING KILLED OR CAPTURED ON THE WIDE-FLUNG FRONTS.

ALL GERMAN ARMY OFFICERS HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED, ACCORDINGLY, THAT IN THE EVENT THEY FIND THEMSELVES IN A CRITICAL SITUATION THEIR FIRST DUTY IS TO GET OUT THEMSELVES. THEIR TROOPS APPARENTLY ARE EXPECTED TO CONTINUE FIGHTING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF NON-COMS AS LONG AS POSSIBLE BEFORE BEING KILLED OR TAKEN PRISONER.

ANOTHER GERMAN PLAN TOLD TO ME BY A HIGHLY-PLACED GERMAN CIVILIAN IS THAT THE NAZI PARTY, PREPARING FOR MILITARY DEFEAT, HAS MADE PLANS TO GO UNDERGROUND AND TRY TO KILL ALL GERMANS COOPERATING WITH THE ALLIES.

UNDER THIS PLAN GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO TRAIN AN UNDERGROUND NAZI ARMY ENVISIONING THE RETURN TO POWER BY THE NAZI PARTY IN GERMANY AFTER THE LAPSE OF SOME YEARS.

ALTHOUGH THIS RESISTANCE PROGRAM OF POST WAR ASSASSINATION SOUNDS FANTASTIC, IT WAS STATED BY A ANTI-NAZI GERMAN CIVILIAN WHO IS IN A POSITION TO KNOW NAZI PLANS.

AS OUTLINED BY HIM, PARTY LEADERS ALREADY HAVE MADE PLANS FOR THE ORGANIZATION. THE "VEHM" GROUPS WOULD CONSIST OF PARTY MEMBERS SELECTED FOR LOYALTY TO THE NAZI CAUSE AND ORGANIZED IN SMALL UNITS, OR CELLS, NONE OF WHICH WOULD KNOW THE IDENTITY OF MORE THAN A FEW OTHER MEMBERS.

MOST OF THE MEMBERS WOULD BE DRAWN FROM YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE PART OF THE VARIOUS HITLER YOUTH MOVEMENTS.

THIS GERMAN SOURCE SAID THAT FUNDS TO FINANCE THIS LONG-TERM RESISTANCE PROGRAM HAD ALREADY BEEN EARMARKED IN CAMOUFLAGED BANK ACCOUNTS ESTABLISHED IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

MF855PEW

SEP 21 1944

BY WALTER CRONKITE

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

EINDHOVEN, THE NETHERLANDS--(UNDATED)--(AP)-THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN CLEARED FROM THE EINDHOVEN AREA OF SOUTHEASTERN HOLLAND AFTER A STIFF FIGHT AND OUR ARMOR IS NOW SPEEDING NORTH THROUGH COUNTRY DOMINATED BY ALLIED AIRBORNE TROOPS.

GERMAN UNITS STILL ARE FIGHTING DESPERATELY ON SOME SIDE ROADS PARALLELING THE MAIN HIGHWAYS, BUT THE ALLIED SKY TROOPS NOW HAVE TANKS AND BIG GUNS AND ARE CAPABLE OF BEATING OFF ANYTHING THE ENEMY CAN THROW AGAINST THEM.

AIRBORNE ALLIED FORCES FOUGHT OFF ONE BRIEF, CAVALRY-STYLE ATTACK BY GERMAN INFANTRYMEN WHO TRIED TO INFILTRATE THEIR LANDING ZONE, AND PATROLS ARE NOW PUSHING FORWARD.

AS THIS IS WRITTEN, ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES AND TROOPS TO AID THE ALLIED EFFORT ARE COMING IN BY AIR.

THE 24-HOUR DANGER PERIOD FOR THE AIRBORNE FORCES ENDED LATE YESTERDAY WHEN THEY FREED EINDHOVEN AND ESTABLISHED CONTACT WITH BRITISH ARMOR PUSHING NORTH FROM BELGIUM.

THE "ISLAND" IN WHICH THE SKY TROOPS LANDED NOW IS LINKED WITH THE "MAINLAND" OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN BELGIUM BY THIS CAUSEWAY OF TANKS.

THE ALLIED ARMIES NOW CAN ROLL NORTH UNOPPOSED FOR AT LEAST A DOZEN AND PERHAPS A SCORE MORE MILES ALONG ROADS WHICH THE AIRBORNE TROOPS ARE HOLDING. THE SITUATION IN THE NORTH IS NOT KNOWN HERE AT PRESENT, ALTHOUGH SOME REPORTS ARE JUST BEGINNING TO SIFT BACK FROM THE AIRBORNE UNITS THERE.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FOLLOWING SECTION OF THE DISPATCH ARRIVED WITHOUT ANY INDICATION AS TO THE TIME OR PLACE IT WAS WRITTEN).

AMERICANS HOLDING OPEN THE SOUTHERN END OF THE BRITISH ARMORED CORRIDOR INTO HOLLAND BEAT BACK TWO FIERCE GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS TODAY, INFLICTING SERIOUS LOSSES ON THE NAZIS.

WHETHER THE TWIN GERMAN THRUSTS WERE INTENDED TO CUT OFF THE BRITISH ROUTE NORTH, OR REPRESENTED A MERE EFFORT OF THE SPLIT GERMAN DIVISIONS TO REUNITE WITH OTHER FORCES TO THE EAST, WAS UNDETERMINED.

AFTER 12 HOURS ONE COUNTERATTACKING FORCE HAD LOST 200 KILLED AND 500 CAPTURED. THE OTHER LOST AN ENTIRE COMPANY KILLED OR CAPTURED.

BOTH ATTACKS BROKE DOWN COMPLETELY, ALTHOUGH ARTILLERY WAS BROUGHT UP AND STILL IS SHELLING AMERICAN AREAS AND A LANDING GROUND WHERE MORE TROOPS, GUNS AND SUPPLIES WERE FLOWN IN BY GLIDER TODAY.

THE GERMANS BEGAN PREPARATIONS TO BLOW CANAL BRIDGES WHEN THE INTENTIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMOR THRUSTING NORTH FROM BELGIUM FIRST BECAME EVIDENT. THEY BLEW TWO IMPORTANT ONES OVER THE WILHELMINA CANAL WELL AHEAD OF THE ADVANCING ALLIED TROOPS. ONE DUE NORTH OF EINDHOVEN WAS DESTROYED AN HOUR AFTER THE ALLIED LANDING.

ALLIED TROOPS TUMBLING FROM GLIDERS ONTO A GUNSWEPT FIELD STRUCK OUT FOR A BRIDGE THREE MILES AWAY. AS THEY STORMED DOWN THE HIGHWAY THEY WERE MET BY POINT BLANK FIRE OF TWO 88'S GUARDING THE BRIDGE. FOR NEARLY AN HOUR THEY WERE PINNED DOWN BY THE GUNS, UNTIL STALKING AIR-BORNE FORCES CREPT WITHIN RANGE AND STRUCK THE FIRST GUN'S BREACH WITH THEIR FIRST ROCKET SHELL. THE OTHER 88 PULLED OUT ACROSS THE BRIDGE.

BY EDWARD D.BALL

WITH THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY, SEPT 20-(AP)-AMERICAN THIRD ARMY TROOPS MADE STEADY PROGRESS ALONG THE LOWER MOSELLE RIVER TODAY AGAINST HEAVY GERMAN OPPOSITION.

YANK FORCES WERE OPERATING IN THE AREA OF DIEUZE AND BACCARAT, 25 MILES NORTHEAST AND 29 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NANCY, RESPECTIVELY.

THE GERMANS WHO HAVE CONCENTRATED NUMEROUS TANKS AGAINST THE AMERICANS IN THE NANCY-EPINAL-DIEUZE TRIANGLE LOST 14 OF THEM YESTERDAY IN A COUNTERATTACK IN WHICH BOTH PANZERS AND PANZER GRENADIERS WERE USED.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT INFANTRY OF THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR NOW WAS FIGHTING UNDER LT.GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., ON THE MOSELLE FRONT.

IN THE METZ AREA PROGRESS STILL WAS AT A SNAIL'S PACE AGAINST VERY STIFF ENEMY OPPOSITION.

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MK716AEW

BY EDWARD D.BALL

U.S.THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, SEPT 20-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS UNDER LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., ADVANCED EIGHT MILES IN THE BACCARAT AREA TODAY. AMERICANS CAPTURED CHATEL ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE MOSELLE RIVER BETWEEN CHARMES AND EPINAL AND SEIZED A LUNEVILLE ROAD JUNCTION SOUTH OF NANCY.

RQ244PEW

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BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY, SEPT 20-(AP)-KNOCKING OUT 36 ENEMY TANKS AND DRIVING BACK REPEATED INFANTRY COUNTERATTACKS, THE U.S.FIRST ARMY STOUTLY HELD ON TO ITS BREACHES IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE TODAY.

THE GERMANS THREW RESERVES INTO THE BATTLE ON THIS FRONT IN AN

30.24 — 18965

EFFORT TO PROTECT THE RHINELAND.
DRIVEN BACK ON THEIR OWN SOIL, THE GERMANS WERE FIGHTING MORE DESPERATELY AND THERE WAS MORE COORDINATION TO THEIR SAVAGE BUT ABORTIVE THRUSTS AGAINST THE DOUGHBOYS AND ARMORED SPEARHEADS SITTING SOLIDLY THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED DEFENSES THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE BATTLE OF NORMANDY.

IN ONE SECTOR AMERICAN DEFENSES BLASTED EIGHT TANKS, WHILE THE INFANTRY DROVE BACK TWO GROUND ATTACKS WHICH WERE PRECEDED BY HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE.
IN ANOTHER AREA THE GERMANS THREW IN 41 TANKS, AND 28 OF THEM WERE DESTROYED.

R0234PEW

THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT NOW THAT THE GERMANS ARE MAKING A MAJOR STAND AT THE SIEGFRIED LINE. SOME TROOPS ENTERED THE LINE WITH ORDERS TO "HOLD AT ALL COSTS."
THE ENEMY PROBABLY WAS FEVERISHLY BUILDING DEFENSES ON THE EASTERN BANK OF THE RHINE.
IN STOLBERG, AMERICANS FOUGHT FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE AGAINST GERMANS USING EVERY OBSTACLE IN AN EFFORT TO DELAY THE ADVANCE. THE TOWN WAS ALMOST SURROUNDED.
IN AACHEN, TROOPS HEARD LOUD EXPLOSIONS, AND THERE WERE REPORTS THE GESTAPO AND POLICE WERE FORCING CIVILIANS TO LEAVE THE BATTERED CITY.

R0246PEW SEP-21 1944

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, SEPT 20-(AP)-CANADIAN INFANTRY HOLDS ALMOST ALL OF THE CHANNEL PORT CITY OF BOULOGNE TODAY. THE RIFLEMEN CROSSED THE PORT AND THE LIANE RIVER IN STRENGTH AND ARE ENGAGED IN HEAVY FIGHTING WITH REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN GARRISON CLINING TO STRONG HILL POSITIONS SOUTH OF THE TOWN.
ONLY SMALL POCKETS OF GERMANS REMAINED TO BE CLEANED UP WITHIN THE FORTIFIED CITY OF 52,000 WHICH LIES 20 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CALAIS WITHIN SIGHT OF THE ENGLISH COAST.
POLES ATTACHED TO LT.GEN.HENRY CRERAR'S CANADIAN ARMY ARE ACROSS THE DUTCH FRONTIER AND HAVE CAPTURED BOTH HULST AND AXEL. SOME ELEMENTS PUSHED WITHIN FIVE MILES OF TERNEUZEN. CANADIAN INFANTRY AND TANKS CAPTURED ASSENEDE, ON THE DUTCH BORDER.
SJ930AEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD
WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY, SEPT 20-(AP)-THERE WAS LITTLE DOUBT TODAY THAT THE GERMANS ARE MAKING A MAJOR STAND AT THE SIEGFRIED LINE. SOME TROOPS HAVE ENTERED THE LINE WITH ORDERS TO "HOLD AT ALL COSTS," AND, WHILE THE FIGHTING IS GROWING MORE BITTER AT THE LINE, THE ENEMY PROBABLY IS FEVERISHLY BUILDING DEFENSES ON THE EASTERN BANK OF THE RHINE.
THERE WERE INDICATIONS EARLIER THAT THE NAZIS INTENDED TO MAKE THEIR MAJOR STAND AT THE RHINE, BUT MORE AND MORE TROOPS ARE BEING THROWN IN AT THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND THIS IS RAPIDLY DEVELOPING INTO ONE OF THE GREAT BATTLES OF THE INVASION.
APPARENTLY HITLER HAS GIVEN ORDERS TO HOLD THE ALLIES AT THE BORDERS OF THE REICH AT ALL COSTS AND THIS ACCOUNTS FOR THE STUBBORN DEFENSE AND REINFORCEMENT OF UNITS IN THE LINE PLUS THE WHEELING UP OF THE HEAVIEST ARTILLERY CONCENTRATION THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO MUSTER SINCE THE BEACH LANDINGS.
SINCE LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES DROVE HIS FIRST AMERICAN ARMY ACROSS BELGIUM AND PENETRATED THE SIEGFRIED DEFENSES, THEGERMANS HAVE BEEN TRYING TO BRING SOME ORDER OUT OF THE CONFUSION INTO WHICH THE TROOPS WERE THROWN BY THE SWIFT ADVANCE OF OUR ARMORED AND INFANTRY COLUMNS.
NOW THEIR COUNTERATTACKS ARE WELL COORDINATED WITH HEAVY ARTILLERY PREPARATION. THE BATTLE AT THE SIEGFRIED HAS MOUNTED IN FURY WITH THE ENEMY BRINGING OUT HIS AIRFORCE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN WEEKS IN ANY STRENGTH.
IN STOLBERG TROOPS FOUGHT FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE AGAINST A STUBBORN ENEMY USING EVERY OBSTACLE IN AN EFFORT TO DELAY THE AMERICAN ADVANCE. THE TOWN IS ALMOST SURROUNDED.
IN AACHEN TROOPS HEARD LOUD EXPLOSIONS AND THERE WERE REPORTS THE GESTAPO AND POLICE WERE FORCING THE PEOPLE TO EVACUATE THE BATTERED CITY.
ONE AMERICAN UNIT FOUGHT ALL DAY TODAY TO CLEAN OUT THE INNER DEFENSES OF THE SIEGFRIED WHERE A NEW BREACH WAS DEVELOPING. MANY GERMANS IN PILLBOXES SURRENDERED WHEN THE AMERICANS WORKED BEHIND THE FORTIFICATIONS AND CALLED ON THEM TO THROW DOWN THEIR ARMS. OTHERS, HOWEVER, REFUSED, AND BULLDOZERS WERE ROLLED UP AND PUSHED DIRT AGAINST DOORS OF THE PILLBOXES SEALING THE GERMANS INSIDE.

THE AMERICANS KNOCKED OUT 36 ENEMY TANKS TODAY AS THEY DROVE BACK REPEATED GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS AND STOUTLY HELD ONTO THEIR BREACHES IN THE LINE. IN ONE SECTOR OUR DEFENSES BLASTED EIGHT TANKS WHILE THE INFANTRY DROVE BACK TWO GROUND ATTACKS WHICH WERE PRECEDED BY A HEAVY ARTILLERY BARRAGE. IN ANOTHER AREA THE GERMANS HURLED 41 TANKS AT THE AMERICANS ONLY TO HAVE 28 OF THEM DESTROYED.
LATER REPORTS SAID THE SAME AMERICAN ARMOR WHICH HAD KNOCKED OUT ALL EIGHT GERMAN TANKS ATTACKING IN THE NORTHERN SECTOR HAD CAUGHT TWO NAZI INFANTRY BATTALIONS COUNTERATTACKING OVER A HILL AND VIRTUALLY WIPED THEM OUT BY FIRING AT POINTBLANK RANGE.
"THEY WERE NEW TROOPS AND VERY FEW OF THEM GOT AWAY," SAID ONE OFFICER.
THERE WERE ABOUT 1,000 MEN IN EACH BATTALION AND TANKS WERE BELIEVED IN THIS ACTION TO HAVE DESTROYED AN ENEMY FIGHTING FORCE OF 2,000 MEN.

ME1049PEW SEP 21 1944

BY ALAN WOOD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

(WITH AIRBORNE TROOPS IN THE ARNHEM AREA, SEPT.20-(AP)-- WIRELESS SIGNALS FROM THE RELIEVENG FORCE ARE NOW LOUD ENOUGH FOR US TO DISTINGUISH THEM. THEY PROMISE GOOD NEWS. SEP 21 1944

(DESPERATE FIGHTING HAS GONE ON ALL DAY UNDER THE HEAVIEST AMERICAN MORTARING. THE GERMANS, MAINLY S.S. (ELITE GUARD) MEN, ARE RESISTING DESPERATELY.

THIS GROUP OF AIRBORNE SOLDIERS IS SECURELY ENTRENCHED

IN THE GROUND THEY HOLD AND ER OUR MEN ARE HITTING OUT IN ALL DIRECTIONS

AT THE GERMANS AROUND THEM.

WE CAN HEAR NOW THE RUMBLE OF FIRE WHERE OTHER UNITS OF OUR MEN

ARE FIGHTING. IT IS GETTING LOUDER AND LOUDER AS WE CLOSE IN TOGETHER

AND SQUEEZE THE GERMANS BETWEEN.

TODAY DAWNED CHILLY, WITH A GROUND MIST MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE

TO SEE MORE THAN A QUARTER MILE AHEAD.

SEP 21 1944

BEFORE NOON THE GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED AGAIN. SOME ENEMY TANKS WERE

REPORTED SUPPORTING THE ATTACK AND ANTI-TANK GUNS WERE RUSHED UP AND

PLACED IN POSITION, FOLLOWED BY INFANTRY. THE [redacted]

WOODS IN WHICH OUR POSITIONS LIE WERE FILLED WITH THE CLINK OF PICKS

AND SHOVELS DIGGING SLIT TRENCHES.

THE GERMAN ATTACK FINALLY WAS BEATEN OFF AND OUR ANTI-TANK

GUNS AND INFANTRY NOW ARE GOING AFTER THEM. ANOTHER PARTY HAS BEEN

SENT OFF TO TRY TO SILENCE 88-MILLIMETER GUNS WHICH HAVE BEEN BOTHERING

US.

THERE IS NO FIXED FRONT HERE. EVERYTHING IS IN POCKETS. OF THE

LAST FIVE BULLETS WICH WHISTLED OVERHEAD THREE FLASHED FROM LEFT

TO RIGHT AND TWO FROM THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION.

WE HEAR FROM BBC BROADCASTS THAT THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY IS NOW

AT NIJMEGEN. THEIR GUNS SHOULD SOON BE SUPPORTING US.

APL WOODS THRU 4TH 0530--JA-- 12[illegible]

BY STANLEY MEXTED

REPRESENTING THE COMBINEDAMERICAN PRESS AND

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATEDPRESS

AIRBORNE

WITH THE ALLIED/FORCES IN THE ARNHEM AREA, [redacted] 1 P. M.

8 A. M.,
E. W. T.,) WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20--(AP)--FIGHTING IS CONTINUING

BITTERLY THROUGHOUT THIS AREA TODAY. SEP 21 1944

ON THIS FOURTH DAY OF OUR [redacted] AIRBORNE INVASION

OUR EARS ARE WIDEN OPEN TO THE SOUND OF GUNS TEN MILES AWAY AS

ARMY
THE SECOND/APPROACES, COMING FROM THE SOUTH TO RELIEVE THIS

SURROUNDED BUNCH OF FIGHTING MEN WHO ARE [redacted] HANGING ON AND TRADING

AN ENEMY BEING
PUNCHES WITH [redacted] STEADILY REINFORCED, [redacted] ESPECIALLY BY

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

[redacted]

30. 24— 18967

EINDHOVEN, THE NETHERLANDS, SEPT. 19--(DELAYED)--(AP)--BRITISH ARMOR ROLLED THROUGH IN FORCE INTO THE AERIAL BRIDGEHEAD NORTH OF THE WILHELMINA CANAL TODAY WHICH WAS FORGED BY THE FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY.

A WIDE AREA OF HOLLAND HAS BEEN SECURED BY PARACHUTE AND GLIDER TROOPS WHO STARTED TO SWOOP INTO HOLLAND TWO DAYS AGO.

SEP 21 1944

THE JUNCTION OF THE AIRBORNE FORCE AND BRITISH ARMOR SECURED THE AREA THIS MORNING AND THE BRITISH ARMOR STARTED POURING INTO NORTHERN HOLLAND AT 6 A. M.

THE GERMANS MOVED UP ARTILLERY AND SHELLED THE AIRBORNE POSITIONS IN THE NORTH LAST NIGHT. A FIERCE BATTLE STILL RAGED THIS MORNING AROUND THE AREAS WHERE THE GLIDERS LANDED A FEW MILES NORTH OF THE CANAL. AIRBORNE TROOPS THERE WERE ATTACKING GERMAN POSITION TO SECURE THE AREA.

THE JUNCTION OF THE BRITISH AND ALLIED AIRBORNE UNITS CAME WHEN A PARATROOP COLUMNS STRIKING SOUTH TOOK EINDHOVEN WITH THE AID OF A RECEPTION IN HOLLAND WHICH WAS THE WILDEST YET WITH ALL FLAGS FLYING.

EVERY RESIDENT WAS WEARING THE COLORS OF THE HOUSE OF ORANGE AND WAS PINNING THEM ON THE SOLDIERS.

SEP 21 1944

THE PEOPLE COULD NOT BELIEVE IT WHEN PARATROOPS AND GLIDERS POURED INTO THE AREA NORTH OF THE WILHELMINA CANAL WHICH WAS LIBERATED SO FAST TOOK A DAY FOR THEM TO REALIZE THEIR FREEDOM.

LAP/1015S/THO/545A

A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, SEPT. 20-(AP)-A NEW FLYING FORTRESS, THE "FIVE GRAND" WHICH CARRIES THE SIGNATURES OF SEVERAL THOUSAND WORKERS AND WAS THE 5,000TH B-17 OFF THE LINE AT THE BOEING SEATTLE, WASH., PLANT, HAS GONE INTO BATTLE OVER HOLLAND AND RETURNED WITH ALL OF THE AUTOGRAPHS INTACT.

SEP 21 1944

THERE HAVE BEEN MOMENTS WHEN OUR POSITION HAS LOOKED VERY STICKY TO ME. BUT YOU WOULD NEVERKNOW IT FROM THE FACES OF THE MEN DUG IN UNDER THE HEDGES ALONG THE ROADSIDES, BEHIND TREES AND WHAT-HNAVE-YOU.

HOPESHAVE GONE UP THIS AFTERN BECAUSE OF THE ARRIVAL ON TWO SEPARATE OCCASIONS OF STIRLING AND DOUGLASS PLANES WITH MUCH NEEDED SUPPLIES. THEY FLEW THROUGH MURDEROUS FLAK AND DROPPEDTHEM.

SEP 21 1944

APL 00550 MB/130A

BY STANLEY WOODWARD

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRES

LT.BRYCE H.JONES, 25, OF PAYSON, UTAH, THE PILOT, SAID THEY ENCOUNTERED NO ENEMY FIGHTERS AND VIRTUALLY NO FLAK.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW ARE LT. WARREN B.HANSEN, WATERFORD, WIS.; LT.FRANK S.CARTER, 1306 NORTH STATE STREET, LITCHFIELD, ILL.; AND LT.LEONARD G.CONLY, JENKINSTOWN, PA., AND SERGEANTS WALTER J. NAGEL, 1441 NORTH PAULINA ST., CHICAGO, ILL.; FREDERICK W.MEYERS, 2873 CLARENDON AVE., HUNTINGTON, PARK, CALIF.; MICHAEL J.SANTIANNA, 38 MORGAN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.; RUEL D.NELSON, BRAGG CITY, MO., AND VICTOR L. RUTHART, LEHIGH, IOWA.

SEP 21 1944

A BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, SEPT 20-(AP)-U.S. LIBERATORS, THE SAME ONES WHICH RIPPED BERLIN AND BATTLED THE NAZI AIR FORCE ALL OVER GERMANY, HAVE TRANSPORTED MORE THAN 4,000,000 POUNDS OF FOOD AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO FRENCH CIVILIANS

AND MATERIAL TO THE ALLIED FORCES IN FRANCE SINCE AUG. 18, U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

INSTEAD OF BOMBS, THEY LOAD UP NOW WITH FLOUR, BEANS, PORK, HERRING, MARGARINE, MILK POWDER, SUGAR, YEAST, COFFEE AND PENICILLIN. ON RECENT MISSIONS THEY HAVE BEEN LANDING AT AIRPORTS WHICH MONTHS BEFORE THEY HAD CRATERED WITH EXPLOSIVES.

ONE BOMBERS IS RENAMED "BROGGERS GROCERIES, INC.-- WE DELIVER ANYTHING ANYTIME, ANYWHERE." FROM WINGS LED BY COL.EDWARD J.TIMBERLAKE OF ST.PETERSBURG, FLA.; COL.WALTER R.PECK, LIMA, OHIO, AND COL.JACK WOOD, RIVERSIDE, CALIF., HAVE COME "LONE WOLF," "SHADY SADIE," "NAUGHTY NAN" AND OTHERS, WHOSE PILOTS HAVE DECIDED "NOW THAT WE'RE IN THE GROCERY BUSINESS THE NAMES ARE INAPPROPRIATE AND HAVE TO BE CHANGED."

MQ904PEW

BY ROBERT STURDEVANT

STOCKHOLM, SEPT 20-(AP)-THE FINNISH PEOPLE, WITH HEAVY HEARTS AND SOME BITTERNESS, TURNED TODAY TO THE TASK OF FULFILLING THE TERMS BY WHICH THEIR NATION OBTAINED AN ARMISTICE WITH RUSSIA -- TERMS WHOSE FULL WEIGHT BECAME APPARENT WITH MOSCOW'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF DETAILS OF THE AGREEMENT.

THE MOST OPTIMISTIC FINNISH VIEW OF THE SITUATION PROBABLY WAS SUMMED UP BEST BY ONE OF THE PARLIAMENT'S LEADING PEACE ADVOCATES, ARTOS VIRTANEN, WHO TOLD A CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET, "PEACE HAS COME LATE -- VERY LATE -- BUT IF WE DO OUR BEST, I AM SURE IT WILL NOT HAVE COME TOO LATE."

THE NEWSPAPER AFTONTIDNINGEN IN A DISPATCH NOT ATTRIBUTING ITS SOURCE, SAID IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION UNDER RUSSIAN GENERAL SJDANOV ALREADY HAD ARRIVED AT HELSINKI AND HAD BEGUN ADMINISTERING THE ARMISTICE TERMS.

SEP 21 1944

MEANWHILE, THE RESIDENTS OF PORKKALA PENINSULA, WHICH THE SOVIETS OBTAINED AS A NAVAL BASE, BEGAN EVACUATION OF THAT TERRITORY, ONE OF THE OLDEST SETTLEMENTS IN FINLAND WHICH WAS PIONEERED AND IS LARGELY POPULATED BY SWEDISH FINNS.

THE SITUATION IN NORTHERN FINLAND, WHERE FINNISH TROOPS WITH RUSSIAN HELP MIGHT DISARM AND CAPTURE ALL GERMANS REMAINING IN THE COUNTRY, REMAINED OBSCURE. ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION, THE FINNS WERE REPORTED MOVING NORTHWARD CLOSE ON THE HEELS OF THE RETIRING GERMANS.

WHATEVER THE PICTURE MIGHT BE OF ARMY ACTIVITY IN THE FAR NORTH, THE FACT REMAINED THAT FINNISH INHABITANTS WERE FLEEING FROM THEIR HOMES IN DROVES TO SEEK HAVEN IN SWEDEN.

FROM HAPARANDA, IT WAS REPORTED THAT ONE TRAINLOAD OF REFUGEES ARRIVED ON THE SWEDISH SIDE OF THE FRONTIER TODAY. IT WAS SAID TO BE THE LARGEST SINGLE GROUP OF FINNS YET EVACUATED.

INFORMED SOURCES HERE TOOK THE VIEW THAT THE COMPLETE ARMISTICE TERMS AS ANNOUNCED IN MOSCOW MADE NO CHANGE IN THE GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE ARMISTICE AS OUTLINED BY ACTING PREMIER ERNST VON BORN IN A BROADCAST TO THE FINNISH PEOPLE LAST NIGHT.

THE SWEDISH PRESS AGREED GENERALLY THAT THE TERMS WERE "VERY HARD."

FINLAND'S DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE NAZI PUPPET STATES OF HUNGARY, CROATIA AND SLOVAKIA WERE BROKEN TODAY, THE FINNISH HOME RADIO DESCRIBING THE MOVE AS "THE RESULT OF THE NEW POLITICAL SITUATION."

THE FINNISH PEACE DELEGATION DEPARTED FROM MOSCOW FOR HOME TODAY, BUT PREMIER HATTI HACKZELL, WHO BECAME CRITICALLY ILL AFTER HIS ARRIVAL IN THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL FOR THE NEGOTIATIONS, REMAINED BEHIND WITH HIS FAMILY.

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 20 (AP)--THE AFTERNOON [illegible]PAPER NYA DAGLIGT

SEP 21 1944

ALLEHANDA, FOUNDED IN 1767 AND THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN SCANDIN

ANNOUNCED TODAY IT WOULD CEASE PUBLICATION OCT. 15.

IT WILL BE REPLACED BY A NEW DAILY, THE CITH KVAELL

NYHETER, SPONSORED BY THE PUBLISHERS OF THE MORNING NEWSPAPER

DAGENS NYHETER, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

ADD ROME- (HORGAARD) XX TOLD

AERIAL SUPPORT FOR THE GROUND TROOPS WAS STRONG. TACTICAL AIRCRAFT STRUCK TARGETS IN THE BATTLE AREA, AND HEAVY BOMBERS HIT ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS AROUND RIMINI.

SHUTTLE BOMBERS FROM RUSSIA LANDED AT ITALIAN BASES AFTER ATTACKING RAILYARDS IN HUNGARY, AND OTHER AIRCRAFT FROM ITALY BOMBED COMMUNICATIONS, SHIPPING AND PORT INSTALLATIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA. TWO ALLIED PLANES ARE MISSING AND ONE ENEMY MACHINE WAS DESTROYED.

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SAN REMO, NEAR THE ITALIAN-FRENCH BORDER, WAS ATTACKED BY THE U.S. DESTROYERS EDISON AND HILARY P.JONES. A SHIP WAS SET AFIRE, SMALL BOATS WERE SUNK, AN AMMUNITION DUMP WAS EXPLODED AND FUEL TANKS WERE LEFT BLAZING IN THIS AND OTHER SHELLINGS ALONG THE ITALIAN RIVIERA.

RQ237PEW

ADD BARI -(MURTON) XX DYNAMITE

(LATE TONIGHT A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY MARSHAL TITO'S HEADQUARTERS AND RECORDED IN LONDON ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF LAZAREVAC, RUDNIK AND SATORNJAH, ALL SOUTH OF BELGRADE. WITH THE PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED CAPTURE OF KRUPANJ, VALJEVO AND SUMADIJA, ALL WEST SERBIA IN THE MORAVA RIVER BASIN IS NOW LIBERATED, IT SAID. ON THE DALMATIAN COAST, THE LAST TWO ENEMY STRONGHOLDS ON THE PELJESAC PENINSULA NORTH OF DUBROVNIK WERE CAPTURED, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.)

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THE GERMAN POSITION IN THE COUNTRY HAS DETERIORATED SO RAPIDLY IN THE LAST 72 HOURS THAT, ALLIED STAFF OFFICERS HERE SAID, THERE NO LONGER IS ANY QUESTION THAT TENS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMANS NEVER WILL GET BACK TO THE REICH.

RAILROADS WHICH WERE ATTACKED BY FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS OF THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE AT TWO POINTS YESTERDAY WERE WRECKED SO BADLY THEY WILL BE OF VALUE TO THE RETREATING TROOPS ONLY IN A FEW AREAS. THE ENEMY NOW MUST RELY ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY ON HIGHWAYS -- SECONDARY HIGHWAYS -- AND WHILE MOVING ON THESE MUST RESIGN HIMSELF TO ANY CASUALTIES.

30-24— 18969

SOME TROOPS WERE REPORTED DONNING CIVILIAN CLOTHING IN AN EFFORT TO ET THROUGH OR AROUND PARTISAN-HELD TOWNS.

SEP 21 1944

ME105SPEW

VATICAN CITY, SEP 20-(AP)-MSGR.WALTER CARROLL OF THE VATICAN STATE SECRETARIAT HAS LEFT FOR THE UNITED STATES ON AN ITALIAN RELIEF MISSION. HIS HOME IS AT PITTSBURGH.

MQ910PEW

SEP 21 1944

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO, SEPT. 20--(AP)-SHARPSHOOTING MOUNTAINEERS OF THIS ROCKY LITTLE REPUBLIC ABANDONED THEIR NEUTRALITY TODAY AND PITCHED IN WITH BRITISH TROOPS TO HELP CLEAR CRAGS AND STEEP PASTURES OF GERMANS.

SEP 21 1944

THE REPUBLIC'S ARMY, CONSISTING OF A GUARD OF SEVERAL HUNDRED MEN, WAS MOVING UP THE PASSES AND STEEP SLOPES WITH EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS, CARRYING THEIR OWN ANTIQUATED WEAPONS. THEY HELPED DISLODGE THE GERMANS FROM THEIR REPUBLIC'S CAPITAL AND FROM CRAGS TO THE WEST.

IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO REACH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN THE TOWN OF SAN MARINO TODAY TO LEARN WHAT, IF ANY, DIPLOMATIC MANEUVERS PRECEDED THE CESSATION OF NEUTRALITY, BECAUSE A NUMBER OF GERMAN MACHINEGUNNERS STILL WERE HOLDING OUT IN THE TOWN AND SNIPERS WERE ACTIVE.

THE GERMANS ALSO HAD OBSERVATION POSTS ON THE HIGHEST CRAGS IN THIS CRAGGY REPUBLIC, FROM WHICH THEY WERE DIRECTING ARTILLERY FIRE ON THE ROADS APPROACHING IT FROM THE EAST.

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THE COMPLETE LIBERATION OF THE LITTLE REPUBLIC SEEMED NEAR TONIGHT WITH OR WITHOUT THE AID OF THE SAN MARINO ARMY, BECAUSE THE EIGHTH'S SURGE TOWARD THE PO VALLEY WAS GATHERING MOMENTUM HOURLY.

THE SAN MARINESI TOOK A GREAT DEAL OF TROUBLE TO MARK THEIR 32-SQUARE-MILE REPUBLIC OUT AS NEUTRAL GROUND.

CROSSING THE BORDER ONE WAS CONFRONTED WITH A M HUGE SIGN --"REPUBL OF SAN MARINO -- NEUTRAL STATE"-- IN FRENCH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN. AT INTERVALS THERE WERE SMALLER SIGNS WRITTEN ONLY IN GERMAN WHICH WERE BLITHELY IGNORED BY THE GERMANS MORE THAN A WEEK AGO. IN ADDITION, THE MARINESI TOOK CONSIDERABLE PAINS TO MAKE GREAT CROSSES OF WHITE, CRUSHED STONE TO MARK OUT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE STATE ON ~~MMKMSMXMBXX~~ THE HILLS. ON NUMEROUS STRAW STACKS THEY DISPLAYED ~~ZMKNMMMEXRKARM~~ WHITE FLAGS.

THE COUNTRY HAS BEEN A REFUGE FOR AN ESTIMATED 20,000 ITALIANS AS THE WAR SWEPT NEAR. (~~XXRAX~~ THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT WAS PRE-

SEP 21 1944

PARING TO RUSH FOOD FOR 80,000 PERSONS.)

TODAY SOME OF THEM WERE COMING DOWN FROM THE HILLS WITH THEIR HOUSEHOLD BELONGINGS ON LUMBERING TWO-WHEELED CARTS DRAWN BY OXEN. SOME OF THE REFUGEES SAID THEY HAD BEEN LIVING IN SAN MARINO FOR MONTHS AND WERE PLEASED AT THE PROSPECTS OF GETTING BACK TO THEIR FARMS. UNHAPPILY MANY OF THEM FROM THE AREA JUST WEST OF THE REPUBLIC WILL FIND THEIR HOMES REDUCED TO RUBBLE.

BY FRED HAMPSON

ADVANCED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AIR BASE, AUG.26-(DELAYED)-(AP)- ONE OF THE NAVY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PLANES WHICH WENT OVER PALAU WITH THE 13TH ARMY AIRFORCE'S LIBERATOR SQUADRONS RECENTLY IN A DAYLIGHT UNESCORTED BOMBING RAID GOT ITS PICTURES ALL RIGHT. BUT THAT WASN'T ALL IT GOT.

SEP 21 1944

IT GOT THE WORKING OVER OF ITS LIFE BY HALF A DOZEN ZEROS. BUT IT SHOT ITS WAY OUT AND WHEN--SIX HOURS LATER--PILOT LT.JOHN EISELE, NEWARK, N.J., NURSED IT BACK TO BASE THE CREW MEN SAID ENSIGN A.P.KELLY, FOREST HILLS, N.Y., FIGURED THEY HAD BEEN "TO HELL AND BACK--AND NO FOOLIN."

"WE WERE IN A NICE NEW PB4Y (NAVY TERM FOR A LIBERATOR) WHICH WAS PAINTED BLUE," SAID MECHANICS MATE THIRD CLASS WESLEY HUDSON OF COALGATE, OKLA. "THE JAPS MUST HAVE THOUGHT WE WERE FLYING SOME NEW KIND OF SHIP. THEY CERTAINLY CONCENTRATED ON US."

THE BLUE BABY HAD ABOUT 150 HOLES OF VARIOUS SIZES WHEN SHE LANDED. SHE ALSO HAD FOUR WOUNDED MEN ABOARD. THEY ALL ARE RECOVERING WITHOUT PERMANENT INJURY. ONE ELEVATOR CONTROL CABLE WAS HELD TOGETHER

30.24 — 18971

BY A SINGLE STRAND AND A DAMAGED ENGINE WAS PUMPING OIL PROFUSELY ON THE HOME TRIP.

TWO GASOLINE TANKS WERE HIT BUT BOTH SEALED THEMSELVES. THE LIFE RAFT WAS RIDDLED.

SEP 21 1944

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATE FIRST CLASS WINFIELD BURDETTE, MIAMI, FLA., WAS ADJUSTING HIS CAMERA WHEN A FLAK HIT CARRIED AWAY THE MAGAZINE. BALL TURRET GUNNER L.B.SHARP, CARYVILLE, TENN., WAS BANGING AWAY AT A ZERO WHEN A BULLET KNOCKED OFF THE BELLY DOOR OF THE TURRET.

ORDNANCE MAN THIRD CLASS LESLIE MONNELL, ELMIRA, N.Y., WAS CREASED ACROSS THE FOREHEAD BY A FRAGMENT. RADIOMAN SECOND CLASS SAMUEL RASH, HOPEWELL, VA., SUFFERED A SLIGHT LEG WOUND WHILE BANDAGING MONNELL. AVIATION MATE SECOND CLASS HAROLD E.TAYLOR, TACOA,GA., PLANE CAPTAIN, WAS WOUNDED IN ONE HIP.

WHILE EISELE AND CO-PILOT LT. (J.G.) LINCOLN MENARD, COHASSETT, MASS., HELD THE SHIP ON THE PICTURE RUN, NAVIGATOR KELLY, AVIAT ON RADIOMAN THIRD CLASS GERALD R.FISHER OF CUMBERLAND, MD., MECHANICS MATE HUDSON, AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' MATE SECOND CLASS CHESTER JACKSON, INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN., LEAPED FROM CAMERAS TO GUNS TRYING TO FILL IN FOR THE WOUNDED MEN ON ALL STATIONS.

THE BOYS WEREN'T SURE WHETHER THEY GOT ANY OF THE ZEROS BUT WERE CREDITED WITH THREE PROBABLES.

J0632PCW

BY LEIF ERICKSON
ABOARD U.S.FLAGSHIP OFF PELELIU ISLAND, PALAU, SEPT.20-(AP)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-TANKS MAY BE EMPLOYED TO SPEED UP THE FINAL AMERICAN MARINES SWEEP THROUGH PELELIU'S NARROW NORTHERN END AFTER THE JAPANESE CORE OF FORTIFIED RIDGES IN THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND BREAKS.
FIRST MARINE DIVISION TROOPS HAVE MOPPED UP THE NARROW LAND ARMS OF THE EASTERN SWAMP AREA. BUT THE STUBBORN NIPPONESE GAVE GROUND SLOWLY ON THE CENTRAL RIDGES.
STEADY BOMBING AND SHELLING HAS APPARENTLY KNOCKED OUT ALL ENEMY ARTILLERY PIECES ABLE TO FIRE ON THE AIRFIELD, NOW USED FOR EMERGENCY LANDINGS AND REGULAR OPERATION OF CUB OBSERVATION PLANES. SEABEES ARE PUSHING RECONSTRUCTION OF THE FIELD.
ARMY TROOPS HAVE ELIMINATED ALL OPPOSITION ON NEARBY ANGAUR EXCEPT TWO SMALL POCKETS IN THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST CORNERS OF THE THREE BY TWO MILE PHOSPHATE ISLAND. THE AMERICANS FOUND WELL-PREPARED DEFENSE POSITIONS AT THE SOUTHERN END OF ANGAUR, BUT ONLY A FEW JAPANESE WERE THERE. APPARENTLY THE MAIN ENEMY FORCE PULLED UP INTO THE NORTHWEST HILLS.

BY REMBERT JAMES
WITH U.S.MARINES ON PELELIU ISLAND,PALAU,SEPT 20 (AP)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-THE CAVE HAD TWO DOORS. YOU COULD GO IN ONE AND COME OUT THE OTHER ABOUT 30 YARDS AWAY. IT WAS PART OF THE JAPANESE DEFENSES ON SOUTHERN PELELIU.
MARINE ENGINEERS EXPLODED A CHARGE OF TNT AGAINST ONE DOOR AND BLEW EIGHT JAPANESE SOLDIERS OUT THE OTHER.
FOR THE MARINES IT WAS ONLY ONE DANGEROUS CHORE IN A DAY'S WORK WHICH REQUIRED THEM TO UNRAVEL ALL SORTS OF MYSTERIOUS DEFENSES AND BOOBY TRAPS. THEY ARE THICKEST IN THE CENTRAL RIDGES NORTH OF THE CAPTURED PELELIU AIRPORT.
SEP 21 1944
DIRECTING THE MARINE ATTACK ON THE RIDGES IS COL.LEWIS B. (CHESTY) PULLER OF SALUDA, VA., HOLDER OF FOUR NAVY CROSSES. LOUNGING BESIDE A FIELD PHONE ON A SWELTERING CORAL HILLSIDE, PULLER PUFFED WEARILY AT A CIGARET AND SAID IN SOME PLACES THE MARINES HAD BEEN ABLE TO GAIN ONLY 75 YARDS IN A DAY WHILE IN OTHERS THEY GAINED 300 YARDS.
"THIS IS THE ROUGHEST GROUND YOU COULD EVER FIND TO FIGHT OVER AND THE HEAT IS CAUSING A NUMBER OF PROSTRATIONS," THE COLONEL REMARKED. THE TEMPERATURE WAS OVER 100 IN THE SHADE.
THE PHONE RANG. A BATTALION COMMANDER WANTED TO KNOW WHETHER TO ADVANCE. PULLER SAID YES, GO AHEAD AND SMASH THEM. HE TOLD AN AID TO "CALL UP 50 STRETCHER BEARERS BECAUSE WE ARE GOING TO NEED THEM."

GGS52ACW NM

A 7TH AAF BOMBER BASE, MARIANAS ISLANDS, SEPT 21-(AP)-"PISTOL PACKIN' MAMA" WAS IN BAD SHAPE WHEN SHE STARTED HOME BUT ARRIVED SAFELY WITH THE HELP OF THREE CANS OF FRUIT JUICE AND A JUG OF WATER.

SEP 21 1944

SHE IS A 7TH U.S.ARMY AIR FORCE LIBERATOR BOMBER. OVER JAPAN'S IWO JIMA, 750 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO, A NIPPON FIGHTER BROKE HER HYDRAULIC SYSTEM WITH MACHINE GUN BULLETS.

T/SGT.PHILIP A.BRODZIAK, OF ROCKAWAY,N.J., ENGINEER AND TOP TURRET GUNNER, PLUGGED THE LEAK IN THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM BUT FEARED SUFFICIENT FLUID HAD ESCAPED TO PREVENT OPERATION OF FLAPS AND BRAKES FOR A SAFE LANDING. SO HE PUMPED THREE CANS OF FRUIT JUICE

AND THE JUG OF DRINKING WATER, FROM RATION STORES, INTO THE TUBES.

WHEN THE BOMBER REACHED HOME THE FLAPS CAME DOWN, AIDED BY WIND FORCE, AND THE BRAKES HAD JUST ENOUGH PRESSURE TO KEEP THE BOMBER FROM OVERRUNNING THE FIELD.

SEP 21 1944

EUROPEAN NM

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT 20-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL WAS CARAICATURED IN ANIMATED ARGENTINE MOVIE CARTOONS TODAY AS AN IRASCIBLE OLDSTER DEBATING ISSUES WITH DONALD DUCK.

SEP 21 1944

TWO SUCH CARTOONS, MADE ON RAW FILM IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, HAVE BEEN RELEASED. WITHOUT THESE FILM IMPORTS, THE ARGENTINE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY WOULD DIE.

HULL WAS REPRESENTED AS SPEAKING IN A LANGUAGE CLOSELY RESEMBLING THE QUACKING OF THE DUCK. THE CARTOONS SOUGHT TO MAKE THE POINT THAT HULL AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, REPRESENTED BY UNCLE SAM, DID NOT SHARE IDENTICAL VIEWS.

SIMILAR SUGGESTIONS THAT THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT AND THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE ARE NOT IN HARMONY DEEPLY OFFEND BUENOS AIRES AUTHORITIES.

A RECENT DECREE, DESIGNED TO FOSTER THE ARGENTINE MOVIE INDUSTRY, REQUIRES THEATERS TO EXHIBIT LOCALLY-PRODUCED SHORT SUBJECTS AND MINIMUM QUOTAS OF DOMESTIC FULL LENGTH FEATURES, RANGING FROM 12 TO 40 PER CENT, DEPENDING ON THE THEATER'S CLASSIFICATION.

PO1133AEW

BY SIGRID ARNE

MONTREAL, SEPT. 20-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION HAS ASKED RUSSIA FOR INFORMATION ON RELIEF MEASURES FOR THE PEOPLES LIBERATED FROM THE AXIS BY SOVIET ARMIES, BUT HAS RECEIVED NO REPLY, L.B. PEARSON, CANADIAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES AND UNRRA CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN, SAID TODAY.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE NOT YET MADE ANY REQUEST FOR UNRRA AID, PEARSON TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE, ALTHOUGH BEFORE THE CONFERENCE OPENED HERE, UNRRA HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON RECEIVED AN INVITATION FROM MOSCOW TO SEND UNRRA TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS INTO THE SOVIET UNION.

PEARSON'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF RUSSIA'S NONCOMMITTAL STAND FOLLOWED THE FIRST FULL REPORT YESTERDAY OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH MILITARY LEADERS ON THE RELIEF THE ARMIES OF BOTH NATIONS ARE PROVIDING IN ITALY AND FRANCE. THESE INCLUDED SUCH PROOFS OF SPEEDY RELIEF MEASURES AS THE FACT THAT THE PORT OF NAPLES WAS OPERATING TEN DAYS AFTER THE CITY WAS LIBERATED AND SUPPLIES WERE MOVING INTO PARIS EVEN BEFORE FIGHTING WAS HALTED IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

SEP 21 1944

IN CLOSED MEETING TODAY, THE CONFERENCE HEARD A SECOND PROPOSAL FOR THE RELIEF OF CENTRAL EUROPE THIS WINTER, MADE BY POLISH AMBASSADOR JAN CIECHANOWSKI, WHO SUGGESTED THAT UNRRA ASK THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS TO WARN GERMANY THAT APPLICATION OF THE "SCORTCHED EARTH" POLICY IN RETREATS THROUGH POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND NORWAY WOULD RESULT IN THE GERMANS BEING FORCED TO GIVE THEIR OWN CLOTHING AND FUEL TO THE PEOPLES OF THOSE COUNTRIES.

SEP 21 1944

LATER AND OFF THE RECORD, OTHER EUROPEAN DELEGATES EXPRE SYMPATHY WITH CIECHANOWSKI'S RESOLUTION, BUT POINTED OUT THAT THE "ALLIED GOVERNMENTS" INCLUDE RUSSIA, WHICH NOW IS LIBERATING POLAND AN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND STILL IS SILENT ON ITS RELIEF POLICIES.

CUBA IS PROPOSING UNRRA MEASURES TO AID POLITICAL AND

AND JEWISH REFUGEES BOTH IN EUROPE AND THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE BY HAVIN THE UNITED NATIONS RELEASE THE "BLOCKED FUNDS" OF SUCH REFUGEES, RELIEVING ~~XHE~~ UNRRA OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR ~~HHEY~~ THEM.

THEY ALSO PROPOSE THAT THESE REFUGEES BE ENABLED TO MAKE THEIR HOMES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE IS THEY DO NOT WISH TO RETURN TO EUROPE.

SEP 21 1944

THE GREEK DELEGATION IS PROPOSING THAT THE DODECANESE ISLANDS BE ASSIGNED A LEVEL OF RELIEF EQUAL TO THAT GIVEN THE UNITED NATIONS. THE DODECANESE HAVE BEEN UNDER THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND UNRRA IS CONSIDERING GIVING ITALIANS A FORM OF RELIEF LOWER THAN THAT ASSIGNED EUROPEANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

DIRECTOR GENERAL HERBERT LEHMAN REPORTED TO THE COUNCIL TODAY THAT UNRRA'S 1945 ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET WILL BE $7,500,000, OR LESS THAN ONE PER CENT OF THE FUNDS UNRRA EXPECTS TO SPEND NEXT YEAR, PROBABLY A TOTAL OF $1,000,000,000, FOR RELIEF.

UNRRA'S TOTAL BUDGET FOR THE TWO YEARS DURING WHICH IT EXPECTED TO EXIST WILL BE FROM $1,800,000,000 TO $2,000,000,000, WITH THE UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTION $1,350,000,000, LEHMAN SAID. MP-ARN

30. 24— 18973

MONTREAL, SEPT 20-(AP)-THE POLISH DELEGATION ASKED THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION CONFERENCE TODAY TO WARN GERMANY THAT IF SHE PROCEEDED WITH A SCORCHED EARTH POLICY IN POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND NORWAY ALL CLOTHING AND FUEL WOULD BE TAKEN FROM THE GERMAN PEOPLE THIS WINTER AND TURNED OVER TO THE POLES, CZECHS AND NORWEGIANS.

THE POLISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, JAN CIECHANOWSKI, URGED UNRRA TO REQUEST THE ALLIED COMBINED MILITARY COMMAND IN EUROPE TO ISSUE AN IMMEDIATE WARNING TO GERMANY AGAINST DESTRUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND COAL MINES IN POLAND, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, AND NORWAY.

IF THE TEXTILE MILLS IN WESTERN POLAND AND ALL OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA COULD BE SAVED AS THE GERMANS RETREAT, HE SAID, TWO PURPOSES COULD BE SERVED--UNRRA WOULD HAVE TO SPEND LESS MONEY ON FINISHED CLOTHING FOR UNITED NATIONS NATIONALS IN CENTRAL EUROPE, AND THE NATIONS COULD PUT THEIR PEOPLE TO WORK MORE QUICKLY.

SEP 21 1944

THE CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN, L.B.PEARSON, OF CANADA, REQUESTED CIECHANOWSKI TO CIRCULATE HIS MOTION FOR POSSIBLE ADOPTION.

REPORTS PRESENTED X X X PREV AT START.

WM13PEW

MONTREAL, SEPT. 20-(AP)-DR.EDWIN D.DICKINSON, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION SECRETARIAT, HAS BECOME ILL AND WILL BE SUCCEEDED BY HUNTINGTON GILCHRIST AT THE SECOND COUNCIL SESSION HERE, A SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID DR.DICKINSON WOULD RETURN TO HIS DUTIES AS DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF JURISPRUDENCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA FOLLOWING A REST.

SEP 21 1944

WE136PEW

OTTAWA, SEP 20-(AP)-AN RCAF CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY REPORTED SGT.ROBERT DODDS, WHOSE FATHER GEORGE DODDS, LIVES AT 340 BERTONA AVE., SEATTLE, WASH., AS SAFE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. SGT. DODDS WAS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

OTTAWA, SEP 20-(AP)-T OLLOWING WERE LISTED AS KILLED IN ACTION IN A CANADIAN ARMY CAS LIST RELEASED TODAY:

BOMBARDIER GORDON GEORGE SHELDON, WHOSE WIFE MRS.EXIE (CORRECT) E.SHELDON LIVES AT 342 W. 91ST ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; PVT.FREDERICK STEVENSON LIVING, WHOSE MOTHER MRS.VIOLA O'DAY LIVES AT 503 EAST HARDEN, HOLLY, MICH.

SEP 21 1944

SHELDON BELONGED TO THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY AND LIVING TO A CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.

(WX) NEW YORK 1ST ADD THIRD WORLD WAR XXX HERO'S DEATH.
IN WASHINGTON, REPORTERS ASKED SECRETARY OF STATE HULL ABOUT THE)OCUMENT.
HULL SAID THAT NOTHING REGARDING THE PAPER HAD COME TO HIS ATTENTION)FFICIALLY BUT THAT HE WAS NOT SURPRISED. IT SEEMS TO BE IN LINE, HE SAID, WITH THE IDEALS AND PRACTICES OF THE GERMAN MILITARY CASTE.
FR143PEW

UNDATED RHINE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SEP 21 1944
THE RHINE RIVER SPLITS AS IT SCROSSES INTO HOLLAND AND FLOWS TO THE SEA OVER A WIDE DELTA.
THE LARGEST OF THE BRANCHES IS CALLED THE WAAL AND IT CARRIES ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THE WATER WESTWARD.
NORTH OF THE WAAL ANOTHER BRANCH OF THE RHINE FLOWS WESTWARD TO THE SEA. THE UPPER REACHES OF THIS FORK ARE CALLED THE NEDER RHINE BUT, AS IT NEARS THE SEA, THE RIVER IS NAMED THE LEK.
ANOTHER BRANCH OF THE RHINE FLOWS DIRECTLY NORTH AND IW KNOWN AS THE IJSSEL.
THE RHINE'S DELTA IS APPROXIMATELY 80 MILES WIDE FROM THE MOUTH OF THE WAAL TO THE MOUTH OF THE IJSSEL.
RQ1155AEW

UNDATED WESTERN FRONT COMPARISON

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TODAY'S RAGING BATTLES ON THE WESTERN FRONT BEFORE GERMANY WERE MORE REMINISCENT OF THE CLOSING DAYS OF WORLD WAR 1 THAN ANY OF THE FIGHTING SINCE NORMANDY. SEP 21 1944

ALL ALONG THE FRONT GERMAN RESISTANCE IS STIFFENING, AS THE NAZIS STRIVE DESPERATELY TO STABILIZE THE LINES AND STEM ANY FURTHER ADVANCE INTO THE FATHERLAND. PROGRESS IS SLOW AND SLOGGING BUT METHODICALLY GAINS AND BEING HACKED OUT BY THE AMERICANS FROM AACHEN TO THE BELFORT SECTOR, WHILE IN THE NORTH THE BRITISH AND ALLIE AIRBORNE ARMIES ARE LOCKED IN A GREAT BATTLE WHICH THE GERMANS SAID MAY WELL BE DECISIVE.

THE WAR ON SEPT. 22, 1918, ALSO WAS NEARING THE DECISIVE STAGE. BY THAT DAY THE BRITISH AND FRENCH STORMING HINDENBURG LINE DEFENSE OUTPOSTS HAD ENGAGED IN 66 CONTINUOUS DAYS OF SURGING BATTLE. GRADUALLY THEY WERE WIDENING THE SALIENT ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE HARNE, AND THE FIGHTING CONSTANTLY GREW IN FURY.

BY1021PEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
WESTERN FRONT: 305 MILES (FROM NEAR ARNHEM, HOLLAND).
RUSSIAN FRONT: 312 MILES (FROM OUTSIDE PULUTSK).
ITALIAN FRONT: 580 MILES (FROM 25 MILES BELOW BOLOGNA).
ME956PEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SEPT. 21, 1918--BRITISH CONSOLIDATED THEIR POSITIONS ON HILLS OVERLOOKING THE HINDENBURG LINE NORTH OF ST.QUENTIN. GERMANS SHELLED AMERICANS ON THE ALSACE FRONT WITH GAS, WHILE AMERICAN SHELLING CAUSED PANIC AND EVACUATION OF CIVLIANS FROM METZ. BRITISH TROOPS VIRTUALLY WIPED OUT A TURKISH ARMY IN PALESTINE.
SEPT. 21, 1940--BULGARIAN TROOPS BEGAN THE OCCUPATION OF SOUTHERN DUBRUJA, ROMANIAN SOLDIERS WITHDREW. BRITISH PLANES BOMBED NAZI TARGETS IN TRONDHEIM, NORWAY.
TA1010PEW

BALBOA, SEPT. 20-(AP)-FUNERAL SERVICES FOR MRS

FAY ALLEN DES PORTES OF SOUTH CAROLINA, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO COSTA RICA WHO DIED HERE SUNDAY, WILL BE HELD AT 9 A.M. SEP 21 1944

TOMORROW IN THE COROZAL CHAPEL. AN BURIAL WILL BE IN THE COROZAL CEMETERY.

FULL MILITARY HONORS WILL BE ACCORDED AT THE FUNERAL.

PALLBEARERS WILL BE SAMUEL LEWIS, JR., FOREIGN MINISTER OF PANAMA; ENRIQUE FONSECA, COSTA RICAN AMBASSADOR AND RANKING MILITARY, NAVAL AND CIVILIAN OFFICIALS OF THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

LPA-MP-1115PEW

30. 24— 18975

37 JAP SHIPS SMASHED IN MANILA BAY RAID, NAVY PLANES WIPE OUT 205 ENEMY AIRCRAFT; U. S. AIRBORNE TROOPS SEIZE RHINE BRIDGE

U.S. THIRD FLEET STRIKES AT HEART OF PHILIPPINES

Scores Hits on Clark and Nichols Fields, Cavite Naval Base.

NO U. S. SHIPS LOST

Attack is Unchallenged by Enemy Navy, Nimitz Reveals.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 21—(AP) Carrying the war back to Manila for the first time since the fall of Corregidor, carrier planes of the Halsey - Mitscher Third fleet fought their way through skies filled with Japanese planes to sink 11 ships, probably sink 26 more and wipe out 205 enemy aircraft yesterday.

Unchallenged by Japan's navy, the American fleet was unscathed as it poured aerial might at such familiar places as Clark and Nichols fields and Cavite naval base, knocking down 110 of the Nipponese interceptors while losing only 15 planes.

NIGHT

The spectacular triumph, the first dealt in the Manila sector since April 15, 1942 — after the fall of Bataan but before the fall of Corregidor — was announced in a special communique tonight by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz.

Hit Floating Drydock

The raiders wreaked considerable destruction on Japanese naval installations and probably destroyed a floating drydock.

Nimitz reported collection of the first installment on the huge debt to be exacted from the Japanese in the northern Philippines.

This severe damage was inflicted in a strongly defended area despite a big umbrella of planes the Japanese sent to intercept American aircraft from Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's fleet carrier task force.

One hundred ten enemy aircraft were shot down in aerial dogfights and 95 more destroyed on historic Clark and Nichols airfields, Manila.

The shipping was caught at Cavite naval base in Manila bay.

Admiral Nimitz' communique reported that this daring strike by Adm. William F. Halsey Jr.'s Third fleet, which includes Mitscher's aircraft carriers, sank these ships:

One large destroyer leader.
Four large oil tankers.
One small whale tanker.
Two large cargo ships.
One medium cargo ship.
Two small cargo ships.

Ships damaged and probably sunk:

One destroyer.
Two large whale tankers.
One large transport.
Ten large cargo ships.
Twelve medium cargo ships.
One floating drydock.
Two barges.

Admiral Nimitz reported that in addition to this heavy damage inflicted on Japanese ships and planes "much damage was done to military objectives adjacent to Clark field and Nichols field and to the fields themselves.

Lose 15 Aircraft

"Our losses in this superlatively successful attack which apparently caught the enemy completely by surprise was 15 aircraft from which several of the flight personnel were recovered. There was no damage to our surface ships."

This powerful strike was taken as an indication that Halsey also is charged with protecting amphibious forces engaged in capturing southern Palau islands and that the Palau operations are progressing so well that it was safe to leave large forces there lightly protected from sea or air attack and to renew his bold thrust against the southern Philippines which he began Sept. 8.

The destruction wrought upon Japanese aircraft and shipping since the Halsey-Mitscher team went hunting Japanese in earnest in widely spaced raids gives these amazing totals for the period Aug. 30 through Sept. 20:

Japanese losses:

Ships sunk 90; ships probably sunk 44; ships damaged 47. Total 181.

Small craft sunk 30; probably sunk 4; damaged 43. Total 77.

Grand total of ships and small craft sunk or damaged 258.

Airplanes destroyed, 869, probably destroyed, 29; damaged 10. Total 908.

American losses:

Planes destroyed 20. Flight personnel lost, 15 plus a yet unknown number missing after the Manila strike.

No Ships Lost

Almost unbelievable is the Halsey-Mitscher perfect record of not a single ship lost or even damaged despite the fact many were within binocular view of the southern Philippines on earlier September raids and all were within striking distance of land-based Japanese aircraft on every one of these five destructive raids.

Highly significant was the fact the Japanese have offered no naval opposition, whatever, in nearly a month in which the Halsey-Mitscher force has swept the Philippines sea and the western Pacific.

The Japanese obviously have no Naval force based in the Philippines capable of resisting the Americans and presumably still are nursing wounds inflicted in the Philippines sea battle June 19-20.

The text of Pacific fleet Communique No. 127:

"Carrier aircraft of the Pacific fleet swept the island of Luzon in the heart of the Philippines on September 20 (West Longitude-U. S.-date) striking in great force at shipping in Manila bay and in Subic bay, at enemy installations at Clark field and Nichols field near Manila, and at the Cavite naval base.

"110 enemy aircraft were shot down in the air and 95 were destroyed on the ground. The following additional damage was inflicted on 53 enemy ships:

Large Destroyer Sunk

"Sunk—one large destroyer leader, four large oil tankers, one small oil tanker, two large cargo ships, one medium cargo ship, two small cargo ships.

"Enemy ships damaged: Including those probably sunk-one destroyer, two large oil tankers, one large transport, ten large cargo ships, twelve medium cargo ships, one floating drydock, two barges.

"In addition to the heavy shipping and aircraft losses inflicted on the enemy, much damage was done to military objectives on and adjacent to Clark field and Nichols field, and to the fields themselves. Our losses in this superlatively successful attack which apparently caught the enemy completely by surprise, were 15 aircraft from which several of the flight personnel were recovered. There was no damage to our surface ships.

After killing 6,792 Japanese troops, marines of the First Division have been brought to a virtual standstill on the west coast of Peleliu Island in the Palaus by possibly 3,000 enemy troops firmly entrenched in a precipitous area, headquarters announced tonight.

All the east coast of that island, invaded September 15, is in marine hands, but the marines were credited in tonight's communique with only "minor gains" in the steep Ngarekeukl hills sector yesterday.

The total of 6,792 enemy troops was an official recount which scaled down a previously announced estimate of 7,045.

Toll On Angaur Raised

To the south, on conquered Angaur, also in the Palaus, the toll of enemy dead was raised from a previously reported 600 to 850.

Warships Bombard Japs

Yesterday's attack was preceded by bombardment of the Japanese by crusiers and destroyers and an aeriel bombing which must have knocked out a number of enemy positions.

The enemy airfield on Palau's biggest island of Babelthuap, installations there, and the Arakabsean seaplane base were bombed yesterday to neutralize them and prevent sporadic raids on American positions.

Land-based planes continued at Paramushiro, in the Kuriles, north of Japan, at Iwo Jima, in the Volcano islands, 750 miles south of Japan, at Moen airfield on Truk and at Wotje.

INFANTRY, TANKS FREE SKY-FORCES FROM NAZI TRAP

British Armor Races Deep into Holland Through German Defenses.

DRIVE TOWARD RUHR

Berlin Radio Reports Arnhem in Flames, Enemy Attacks on Whole Front.

A. COWAN

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Sept. 21—(AP) American airborne troops in a dramatic coupe seized the vital lower Rhine bridge at Nijmegen intact today and British tanks raced over it and deep into Holland through enemy defenses guarding Nazi industrial might in the Ruhr valley.

(The Berlin radio said British troops fought on north to a junction with British airborne forces at Arnhem, and the German transocean agency said the city was in flames.)

As American parachute troops and gliderborne infantry dashed out on the bridge and jerked loose the enemy's demolition charges, the British Second army attacked simultaneously from the south, pouring out of shell-torn Nijmegen against the German defenders.

Cross Waal Rhine

How the Americans got across to the north bank of the Waal Rhine to accomplish this daring feat was not immediately learned at Supreme headquarters, but, their valor saved the Allies from a time-consuming setback in the battle of Holland.

The crossing occurred some time yesterday, and when British guns on the other side signalled the attack they dashed from hiding screaming their battle cry of "Geronimo."

Now the battle has swung toward Arnhem, eight miles north, where the British Second army hopes to come to the relief of hard-pressed airborne units which are believed holding a bridge across the Neder Rhine, a second formidable watercourse in the Rhine delta.

If that crossing is secured they will have only the Issel river to ford before they are out on Germany's northern plains north of the reputed Siegfried Line terminal at Kleve. Arnhem is 15 miles northwest of Kleve.

The loss of the great bridge was turning the Germans' northern flank. Its concrete spans rise 600 feet above the Waal Rhine, which is broad, deep and swift. High banks would pose headaches for army engineers and delay the Allies campaign for days.

The Germans were fighting back hard all along the front, and in savage counterattacks against the First and Third U. S. armies in the last 24 hours left 134 wrecked tanks smoking in and before the Siegfried Line. But still the Americans pressed eastward.

As the battle neared the Ruhr's vast industrial center one dispatch from the First army front said the Germans had begun dismantling factories west of the Rhine and shipping them off to central Germany.

Clean Nazis From Stolberg

The First army was cleaning the last die-hard Germans from the city of Stolberg, six miles east of the German frontier industrial citadel of Aachen, which the enemy soon may abandon. One force was fighting four miles east of Stolberg.

Another crossing of the German frontier 12 miles north of Aachen struck five miles inside Germany to Geilenkirchen, which stands along the weaker links of the northern chain of Siegfried fortifications.

In northern Luxembourg, the Germans threw in a sharp counter-attack at Diekirch, but forward elements were more than a mile inside Germany six miles east of there at Biesdorf, which is just north of the burned out frontier village of Wallendorf.

The Third army, throwing more tanks across the enemy's buckled Moselle and Meurth river lines, was herding the Germans into the foothills of the Vosges mountains en route to the upper Rhine and was in firm control of Luneville, 15 miles southeast of Nancy.

Only 15 miles farther to the southeast, French units of the U. S. Seventh army threatened the road center of Baccarat after capturing Flin, only five miles away.

The Germans held grimly to the railway city of Metz, north of Nancy, despite the threat of encirclement and engaged the Doughboy attackers in one of the biggest tank and artillery duels of the war.

(German broadcasts showed the most concern over reverses in Holland, where they had expected the canals and rivers to halt the Allied advance, and one report said the High command was in hurried consultation with Hitler.)

Broadens Eindhoven Bases

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, while hustling reinforcements deeper into Holland to clinch the victory of the bridges, also was broadening his base of operations around Eindhoven.

One column struck 10 miles east of Eindhoven and reached Someren, only 19 miles from the German frontier, while another overran the Dutch towns of Heeze and Soerendonk, five and ten miles to the southeast.

Fierce air battles were fought over Nijmegen, and Thunderbolts of the Eighth air force knocked down 20 German fighters while losing four of their own number.

British troops in the early morning hours fought off a counter-attack 12 miles southwest of Eindhoven launched by German troops fresh from a training depot at Tuecht. The enemy force was green and easily wiped out.

Polish paratrooper reinforcements were landed during the day at an undisclosed point in Holland, presumably in the Arnhem area, to help the airborne forces who have been fighting against enemy tanks and heavy troop assaults for 72 hours.

Polish troops clearing up the Scheldt estuary west of Antwerp so that big Belgian port could be used, took 1,300 prisoners, and had most of the south bank cleared except for a strongpoint in the little harbor of Cth.

Nazis Short of Food

Farther west Canadians closed on German troops caught in the Zeebrugge-Brugge-Gent triangle, and the defenders were reported short of food. They have little chance of escape.

For miles below Nijmegen, where some Germans still were fighting, British tanks and supply columns were lined up waiting to get through the bottlenecks and join in the sweep on Germany's vulnerable north flank.

Field dispatches said that in a spectacular 24-hour battle for the steel and concrete spans across the Rhine, either soldiers of the British Second army or their airborne comrades cut the wires which would have detonated loads of dynamite and sent the bridge tumbling into the river.

Although Supreme headquarters' slower communications had yet to confirm the frontline reports of the capture of the bridge, there was no reason to doubt them.

A union with the sky troops who are on both sides of the second branch of the Rhine at Arnhem would hurdle the last of Holland's difficult waterways and put the Allies on the road to the Ruhr and Berlin.

Ahead of Schedule

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters declared that the invasion now was more than a month ahead of schedule.

The Germans were battling to break through the relatively thin line of British troops stretching up from northern Belgium to Eindhoven and on northeast to Nijmegen and beyond.

Elements of an estimated 100,000 enemy troops cut off by the British drive through Holland were beaten back in a fierce counterattack west of Eindhoven.

Enemy counterattacks in and before the Siegfried Line along more than 150 miles of front were described in one front-line dispatch as the heaviest since D-day, but they appeared to have slowed, not stopped, the American advance.

The U. S. Third army knocked out 53 enemy tanks in a slugging match on the Moselle river front and moved on to a point 13 miles southeast of Metz and to 20 miles northeast of Nancy, shoving the Germans back toward the Vosges mountains and the Rhine.

Some of the most bitter fighting was 18 miles northeast of Nancy at Bures, with the Germans throwing in freshly-painted armor in the largest force since they ran into disaster in the Caen-Falaise trap in Normandy.

North of Metz around Thionville fighter bombers pounded the German forts, and infantry wiped out German forces who slipped back across the Moselle river to the west side of Thionville.

The U. S. First army knocked out 36 tanks yesterday as they fought on through a breach in the Siegfried Line in Hurtgen forest, southeast of surrounded Aachen, the German frontier fortress. The sound of explosions in Aachen indicated the Germans may be quitting the city.

17 Tanks Wrecked

Forty miles south of Aachen, First army antitank fire wrecked 17 tanks yesterday and 28 today in the Prun wedge, where the Doughboys clung to positions in some of the line's strongest fortifications despite the weight of the German attack.

Six miles due east of Aachen, the First army was cleaning the last of the German defenders from Stolberg and some forces were lashing on east of this town of 20,000 population.

It was in this area that forward observers spotted Germans loading factory machinery into trains and trucks and called for air and artillery attacks to blast the transport.

The Americans pushed across into Germany at another point, this time 10 miles north of Aachen at Scherpenseel, and 18 miles northwest of Aachen were fighting forward from Sittard.

Company Wiped Out

A company of enemy troops which tried to infiltrate American lines south of Aachen at the burned out German village of Wollendorf was wiped out.

In northern Luxembourg, the Germans threw in a sharp counter-attack at Diekirch, but forward American elements were more than a mile inside Germany six miles east of there at Biesdorf, just north of Wallendorf.

In some parts of the Siegfried Line, bulldozers heaped dirt over the exits of pillboxes where the Germans refused to surrender.

Limited advances also were reported north of Trier, the point where the Americans first crossed into Germany.

Canadians seized a total of 6,000 prisoners in the Channel port of Boulogne, and still were fighting in Wimereux, just to the north, whose capture was reported prematurely several days ago.

The battle for the French Channel port of Calais was on, with the port reported under violent air attack yesterday.

300 Still Hold Out

Between Boulogne and Calais, about 300 Germans still held out on Cap Gris Nez, the finger of French soil closest to England.

To the north, Canadians and Poles pressed on after the Germans retreating through the bogs and canals along the Dutch-Belgian border.

The Poles captured Terneuzen, on the Scheldt estuary 27 miles northwest of Antwerp.

To their west, the Canadians north of Eekloo were only two miles from the estuary.

On the southern end of the front, the United States Seventh Army was closing to within 12 miles of Belfort, gateway to the Rhineland 30 miles beyond.

THIRD ARMY LOCKED IN BIG TANK BATTLE

LONG

Canadians Seize Boulogne—Americans in West Wall Hold Fast Against Foe—Enemy Attacks Furiously.

SEP 22 1944

London, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—British armor and American parachute troops have captured the Nijmegen bridge across the main branch of the Rhine in Holland, saving the important span from German destruction and paving the way into Germany.

Today the Allied forces swung aross the bridge toward Arnhem, where surrounded air troops had been battling for control of the last river crossing before Germany.

German broadcasts tonight said the cutoff airborne forces had been relieved by troops of the British Second Army. The Germans claimed—with no Allied confirmation—that 2,800 of the British First Airborne Division had been captured.

With the northern end of their historic Rhine River defense line punctured except for its last watercourse by the sweeping threat, the Germans scraped up a large part of their remaining armor and hurled it into battle along the Moselle, 200 miles to the south. There the American Third Army was engaged in its greatest series of tank battles since the invasion of France.

Bridge Is Seized Intact.

The Nijmegen bridge, a mile and a half long concrete structure, was seized intact by British armor striking swiftly from the south and American elements of the First Allied Airborne Army which attacked from the north.

The British tanks then crossed the Waal, the Rhine's largest arm, and drove northward to the relief of the beleaguered airborne pocket at Arnhem, key to the Emmerich gateway to the Ruhr and northern Germany. Arnhem, on the Neder Ryn, is eight miles north of Nijmegen. Some Germans were reported still holding out in Nijmegen itself however.

Flyers Blast Reich Cities.

American Flying Fortresses and Liberators flew to bomb Coblenz and Mainz, central Rhine distribution points behind the front as the fighting flared to a decisive stage with the Allied armies a month ahead of their timetable.

The Germans counter-attacked by land and bombing from the air in a desperate attempt to save their river defense line, but some of the western front's hottest fighting virtualy set the seal of doom on perhaps 100,000 enemy troops caught in western Holland.

The whole fate of the German Ruhr Valley and the safety of the entire Nazi northern flank was turning on the outcome of this first victory and the unfolding of a second battle about to take place for control of the crossings of the northern branch of the Dutch Rhine at Arnhem.

As Lieut.-Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's armor raced across the Waal toward the north, units of Lieut.-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's First Allied Airborne Army—believed to be Americans—apparently were hanging on to positions astride the door-step of the Ruhr.

The Germans declared the entire First British Airborne Division was "largely wiped out" in the Arnhem area, but it was believed Americans were holding firmly to positions on both sides of the northern branch, and were possibly holding at least one crossing.

The Nijmegen bridge was taken last night, a BBC correspondent reported, and "early this morning elements of our armor were north of the river, across it, and our troops are now in a position to speed up their drive on Arnhem.

Nazis Hurl Forces at Pocket.

The Germans were reported attacking the airborne troops with reinforced assault forces and were reported rushing reserves into the recesses of the Reichswald, huge forest just south of the Siegfried anchor of Cleve, in an effort to block the Emmerich Gap route into Germany's northern plains.

Emmerich, just fifteen miles east of Nijmegen and nineteen miles southeast of Arnhem, guards the eight-mile passage between the Rhine and the Ijssel, the large Dutch waterway turning northward at Arnhem.

Piercing of the gateway would open the path to Essen, fifty-five miles southeast of Nijmegen, and the industrial Ruhr.

Bridge Taken Quickly.

The British and airborne troops attacked the Nijmegen bridge from front and rear so quickly the Germans had no opportunity to blow up the huge concrete crossing. The German attempt to avert disaster on the lower Rhine took the form of co-ordinated heavy bombings of Eindhoven to the south and a fierce counter-attack from the west of the town.

This failed. The western base held firm and the wedge was widened with slight gains to the east. In addition more reinforcements and supplies were poured into the airborne Army. The frustrated effort of the Germans to drive through from the west was almost their last hope of a breakthrough from what rapidly was becoming a death trap in western Holland.

It was believed no usable bridges existed across the Rhine below Nijmegen for their escape, and such ferries as were in operation were subject to bombing. If they succeeded in crossing the Rhine, the Allies at Arnhem, once a junction is made there, would have to advance only twenty-four miles to the old Zuider Zee to close the trap. The flooding of western Holland by the Nazis was now kicking back, blocking many paths of escape.

The Germans caught in the trap were mostly scraped-together divisions without adequate battle skill.

"They attack willingly enough," one officer said, "and die easily."

On other sectors of the Allied 500-mile front, one more port—Boulogne—was captured for the Allies. The last of the port's garrison holding out on high

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ground south of the city just south of Calais, was gradually being reduced following the defeat of a German evacuation attempt on the night of September 1 when eleven ships were sunk by British coastal guns.

From north of Aachen to the Belfort Gap the Germans were throwing in one counter-attack after another—attacks which cost them at least 106 tanks in twenty-four hours and nowhere gained against the First American Army of Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges or the third American Army of Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton.

New Crossing of Frontier.

Gen. Hodges's troops pushed across the German frontier at a new point—at the German frontier village of Scherpenseel, five miles northeast of the Dutch village of Heerlen and ten miles north of Aachen.

Encircled Aachen was rocked by explosions which suggested last-minute German demolitions, while to the east of Aachen, the First Army fought through the last crumbling resistance in the factory district of Stolberg and advanced to the edge of Gressenich, twenty-eight miles from Cologne and eight miles east of Aachen. Duren, twenty miles west of Cologne, was under American artillery fire.

Some of the heaviest German tank losses were in attacks on this wedge through the Siegfried Line. Other heavy fighting was taking place in the ouskirts of Biesdorf, one mile east of the Luxembourg border. It is eleven miles southwest of Bitburg and north of Trier.

Heavy Resistance at Metz.

In the Moselle Valley other heavy counter-attacks were smashed in the Dieuze area, nine miles east of Chateau-Salins and twenty-five miles northeast of Nancy, and in the Luneville area, twenty-five miles southeast of Nancy. Here the Americans were fighting about fifty-five miles from Strasbourg and the Rhine. Moyen and Magnieres, eight and ten miles south of Luneville, were reached.

Heavy resistance was encountered around Metz, where the Germans lost fifty-five tanks, but Gen. Patton's forces beat off counter-attacks and closed in. They were fighting in the Sillegny area, six miles east of the Moselle and eight miles south of Metz.

The Seventh Army, closing in on the last twelve miles to the Belfort Gap, also made gains all along its front.

With the fall of Boulogne, the Allies began a real siege of Calais. A 3,000 to 4,000-ton bomb attack was made on the town yesterday.

About 1,000 German Marines were still holding out at Le Portel, approximately two miles south of Boulogne, a position dominating the entrance to the harbor, and there still was some fighting at Wimereux, two miles north of Boulogne. The Canadians, in working through the chain of concrete forts at Boulogne, had taken 6,000 prisoners.

West of Antwerp Canadian infantry advanced to Philippine, about two miles from the Schelde estuary at Terneuzen.

The airborne force at Arnhem was subject to fire from all points of the compass. There seemed little doubt that these troops were in the utmost jeopardy, for supreme headquarters announced officially that they were "completely surrounded." Dispatches from correspondents with the trapped force said the Germans were being steadily reinforced—with men, anti-aircraft guns and possibly tanks.

"Most Relentless Fighting"

In a dispatch sent yesterday at P. M. a correspondent said:

"There have been moments when our position has looked very sticky to me. But you would never know it from the faces of the men dug in under the hedges, along the roadsides, behind trees and what-have-you."

This writer said the fighting was "the most relentless" he ever had seen.

Some Allied Planes Downed

Allied planes arrived twice yesterday with "much-needed supplies," the correspondent wrote, but the Germans had rushed in planes both to harry the Allied ground forces and attempt to intercept the supply aircraft. German anti-aircraft guns brought down some Allied planes.

Another correspondent with the force gave a more encouraging picture. He said that in addition to hitting out at the Germans in all directions the Allied troops were driving slowly in the direction of the Second Army after beating off a strong German attack yesterday morning.

Nazis Fight Patton Fiercely

By WES GALLAGHER.

Alsace-Lorraine, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler has thrown in a large portion of his armored forces against the American Third Army and for three days this armored force has been engaged in the greatest single tank battle since the landings in France. The battle has seen the destruction of 105 Nazi tanks.

As this is being written on a box of bazooka shells, American artillery shells are whistling overhead at a number of Mark VI Tiger and Mark V Panther tanks dug in near Bures, eighteen miles northeast of Nancy.

From there an irregular battle line is active in a wide arc north to points near Chateau - Salins. But there is no regular line of tanks. Both forces range many miles on both sides of these lines in sorties.

Much of the mobile forces at the disposal of the German Army has been thrown recklessly into battle. Many of the destroyed Tiger tanks dotting the battle area had just had their numbers painted on them in the factory. It is the first time the Germans have committed their armor in this strength since the fighting at Caen in Normandy.

Battling the Panzer veterans, some from the Russian front, are young American tankmen who have given more than they have taken but who have not come out unscathed.

Highest U. S. Losses.

Their losses in yesterday's fighting were among the highest the unit has suffered in a single day since it came to France. But they nowhere approached the German losses.

This column alone has knocked out ninety-three tanks, destroyed 454 other vehicles, destroyed twenty-eight guns larger than 88s and taken more than 2,000 prisoners since it dashed across the Moselle under fire north of Nancy just a week ago. It also overran an armored division headquarters and captured 110 vehicles.

Fogs have limited visibility in the past few days.

"The Germans are getting tough; they stand and fight and don't give an inch even when we get behind them," said Capt. Stedman Seay of Albany.

German Spies Active.

This was easy to see last night. The fires of burning towns where the Germans were holding out dotted the horizon in an almost complete circle around this camp.

To all intents and purposes this is "enemy territory." The inhabitants speak German instead of French. All signs are in German. The Nazis sought for four years to Germanize the territory seized from France with immigrants and suppressed the French way of life.

The German civilians give some trouble by spy activity. Evidence has been received that the day after the crossing of the Moselle German troops in this area had detailed knowledge of this column's movements, something which never happened in France before.

"We are not giving civilians here the leeway they had in France," Major Yuel Havens of Meridian, Miss., said. "We keep them out of bivouac areas, and all towns are off limits to troops."

Caught Yanks in Bath.

Fog hampered air operations which had been paving the way across France for the armored sweeps. Last night, with the ceiling less than 500 feet and fog dotting the valleys, fourteen P-47 fighter-bombers attacked the German tanks an airline mile from our forces.

"Boy, what a morale builder those planes are," exclaimed Sergt. Frank Besedick of 2217 Ditmas avenue, Brooklyn.

The fighting swayed back and forth through one town after another. Yesterday afternoon, shells from the tank battle were falling into an American command post.

"It's a knockdown-drag-out affair," declared Lieut.-Col. Hal Pattison of Monmouth, Ill., one of the officers directing the fighting.

In one engagement, the German tanks overran an American watering point, and all of the G. I.'s jumped into a neck-deep creek to hide. Seeing the situation, Major Charles Carpenter of Moline, Ill., pilot of a puddle-jumping observation plane with bazookas tied to the wings, dove down and fired six bazooka shells. He became the first puddle-jumper pilot to knock out two tanks.

No Time to Keep Score.

"I did not claim any, because every one seemed to be shooting at me, and I had to get the hell out of there," Major Carpenter said. "But the engineers, when we got the ground back, said I hit two and knocked them out."

A puddle-jumping plane knocking out a tank is something like a rabbit kicking a lion to death. Other puddle-jumpers floated over the scene directing artillery fire.

Lieut. John Maher of Colfax, Ia., who returned with his plane full of holes, said he could see four German tanks afire at once. Lieut. Maher landed on a field virtually in the middle of battle to tell a tank destroyer unit out of contact by radio that four German tanks were just over a nearby hill.

Supplies are a problem with so many miles of territory to traverse—much of it under escort as the German tanks roam behind the so-called lines. But Lieut.-Col. Herbert Krucker, former attorney from Tucson, Ariz., has found the problem much like practicing law.

Argue, Fuss and Chisel.

"You just argue and fuss and chisel a bit and—get there," he said.

The only living thing apparently oblivious of the war in this area is a pet brown rabbit, hopping around under the puddle-jumpers. The rabbit crossed the Maselle under fire. When not under fire, it rides on the hood of a jeep, but when shells burst near by, it crawls back between the seats.

Asked the rabbit's name, Sergt. Clifford E. McCalip of Oklahoma City, Okla., said, "just call him Oswald. You can't print his real one."

Mad Major's Fame Is Growing.

Major Carpenter, who knocked out two tanks with his bazooka-equipped puddle-jumping plane, has been the subject of more than one dispatch from The New York Sun's correspondent, Gault MacGowan who made several trips with "the Mad Yank" as he cruised leisurely over the battlefields in a slow, unarmed Piper Cub observation plane and through his reports to artillery below dealt death and devastation to the enemy.

MacGowan told of how the Major, seeing a German outpost holding up a column of tanks, went down and landed. He then borrowed a tank, loaded several infantry men on it and went out to clean out the German group. Having done this he returned the tank, climbed into his plane and went back upstairs to look for more trouble.

Around Lorient, the great U-boat base "The Mad Major" again took MacGowan aloft, if fifty or sixty feet above the ground can properly be described as "aloft." The pair went skimming along on the outskirts of Lorient, peering into farmyards, behind hedges and into blackened and burnt-out gun pits. German gunners shot at them with rifles and machine-guns but Major Carpenter was so convinced that he was lucky that he laughed and sent his little plane dodging between trees.

When he asked why he didn't fly higher Carpenter told MacGowan that the Germans would pot at them with 88s up there and that it was safer below. According to MacGowan the Major was a stranger to fear even if his passenger wasn't.

Battle For Bridges Proves Value Of Airborne Forces

By WILLIAM F. BONI

With American Airborne Forces in Holland, Sept. 19 (AP—Delayed)—Leading elements of British armor rolled across a strategic bridge spanning the Maas (Meuse) river at about 9.15 A. M. today.

The bridge had been secured a few hours after the British landing on September 17 by paratroopers—commonly known as "all American airborne."

A few moments later, there was a roadside meeting of the American commander, a 37-year-old brigadier general, who commanded a regiment in Normandy, and a British lieutenant general directing airborne forces in Holland. Two lieutenant colonels commanding leading battalions of British armored troops also were at the scene.

Example Of Effectiveness

This operation to date has been virtually an ideal example of how airborne forces can be used to seize and hold strategic objectives behind enemy lines and thus clear the way for advancing ground forces.

Our parachute troops and a small glider echelon landed two days ago with some artillery. Yesterday, we watched skytrain transports fly through considerable German flak to cut loose hundreds of gliders bringing more artillery and supplies.

Later in the afternoon, squadrons of Liberators skimmed over the flat, fertile fields of this agricultural center, dropping bundles of weapons and supplies attached to brilliantly colored chutes.

Spends Night In Hotel

(Following is part of a later dispatch by Boni.)

I spent last night comfortably in a hotel in a small town near the bridge which British armor crossed—a town which had been cleared of the Germans the night before by troops under Major Edward N. Wellems, of Miles City, Mont.

The town was making an occastion of it. Children were dancing through the streets singing *"Dranje Boven"* (Orange on High). Boy Scouts came out in uniforms, forbidden during German occupation. Cafe owners took down German signs barring Jews. Everyone was wearing an orange ribbon in the lapel or hair. Free beer went to the Americans as long as it lasted.

This morning there was a slightly more formal parade. Prominently on display were a handful of girls who lived with the Germans. Their heads had been shaved and swastikas were painted on the bare crowns.

Bridge Under Attack

The main lower Rhine bridge in this city—one of the longest in Europe—now is under attack by columns of British tanks, on which American airborne infantrymen rode into battle. The crashing sounds of the fight for this strategic crossing can be heard.

[Censorship did not permit fur-

ther identification of the bridge, but it appeared to be the mile-and-a-half-long span across the Waal at Nijmegen, which was reported intact and in Allied hands today.]

Near by, the British commander is conferring with Lieut. Gen. F. A. M. Browning, deputy commander of the First Allied Airborne Army.

It is unlikely that the fight for Nijmegen can last long in the face of British armor whose path to the north has been largely cleared by American airborne units dropped in different areas of the proposed line of march.

British tank crew commanders had the highest praise for the American successes in seizing key bridges and knocking out potential obstacles. The Americans, in turn, were delighted at the prompt arrival of armor.

YANKS DRIVE INTO STOLBERG

German Town Feels 'Scorched Earth' Policy In Reverse

SEP 22 1944

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

With American Tank Forces Attacking Stolberg, Germany, Sept. 21 (AP)—Strong American tank and infantry forces battered their way house by house into Stolberg today against suicidal defenders as this ancient German industrial town felt the scorched-earth policy in reverse.

From the perimeter of this factory-surrounded city of more than 20,000 population, for its size one of the most important manufacturing centers in Germany, to the heart of its shell-riddled streets the enemy fought bitterly every step of the way.

The sound of screaming shells smashing through ruined thoroughfares echoes among the picturesque hills which surround Stolberg, and the continuous rattle of small-arms fire can be heard as American squads mop their way forward, cleaning out one resistance point after another.

Test For Leaders

Stolberg is the largest city under storm by Americans in Germany since they cracked their way through the Siegfried Line. It offers the first real test of whether Nazi leaders are ready to pay the price in destruction which any determined defense of German soil must entail.

The ferocity of German troops in this city four and a half miles east of besieged Aachen—industrial city of 160,000 population which the Americans now have surrounded on three sides—is a convincing answer. Regardless of the will or desire of civilians, Nazi leaders plan to continue the battle for Germany.

The attack on Stolberg, where the Germans had counterattacked fiercely for several days, was facilitated by the seizure of heights east of the city. This enabled Americans to move tanks up the west bank of the Inde river which previously had been exposed to sweeping enemy fire from high ground.

Charlemagne's Lodge

Tourists know Stolberg chiefly for an old hunting lodge once owned by Charlemagne and rebuilt by the city. But in peacetime it has shipped iron, zinc, lead and glass products all over the world. It has been industrially important since refugee French protestants established brass foundries here in the 16th century.

German military leaders three days ago recognized the menace of the armored spearhead thrusting toward Stolberg in a flanking movement beyond Aachen.

"After we took Mausbach (a village east of Stolberg) German infantry counterattacked with positive orders to retake it from us at any cost,' 'said Major William H. Castille, of Houston, Texas, who like many American soldiers, marvels at the fanatical zeal and obedience with which enemy troops have fought.

"Plenty Of Artillery"

"They weren't *ersatz* troops—they were the best troops we have fought against for some time," said Castille. "They had plenty of artillery and mortars. They had more courage than sense.

"We caught one compan yof 150 men moving across a field and laid down a barrage on them. It was like shooting sparrows with a shotgun. When we lifted our fire only three of the 150 men were still moving. But these three kept coming forward instead of retreating, although they didn't have a chance left. We picked them off one at a time.

"Since then they've thrown plenty of artillery and mortar fire our way, but there haven't been any more wild-eyed infantry charges. They've reinforced their artillery, but we still have superirity. But it's hell to dig them out of those big positions in quarries and woods outside the town, and inside Stolberg they are fighting for every house.

"We have to chase them out of each building as we advance—and that street fighting is ticklish business.

GERMANS REPORT SKY TROOPS JOIN WITH INFANTRY

SINGLETON

LONDON, Sept. 21 — (AP) The German High command claimed today to have "largely wiped out" the First British airborne division in central Holland around Arnhem but a later Berlin radio broadcast said the division had been united with ground forces fighting up from Nijmegen.

The Berlin radio also put out a claim that staff headquarters of the 111th American Airborne division was captured north of Eindhoven in an area where an attempt by cut-off German forces to break free toward the Reich was reported broken up according to Allied front dispatches.

Hitler's communique—unsupported by field dispatches—said the remainder of the First British airborne division was now compressed in a narrow area and that 2,800 prisoners, including the divisional commander, had been captured.

The Nazi commentator Capt. Ludwig Sertorious said that in the northeast part of Dutch Limburg the right wing of the First U. S. army, with strong air support, succeeded in pushing beyond the line between Sittard and Heerlen to approach the Reich.

He said another strong American battle group to the southeast was fighting in the outskirts of Aachen and was attempting to by-pass the city.

With disaster facing them on nearly every sector, a German army spokesman in a talk over the radio implored troops to have faith and believe in Hitler. He bluntly asserted that further retreat is impossible and said each hour of delaying the Allied advance gave the high command time to prepare most essential counter-measures.

"The word, capitulation, must not exist in our vocabulary in this present phase of the war," he said. "German soldiers who surrender with their weapons still intact are men without a shred of honor.

There was a new tone of viciousness in some of the press. Cologne's Westdeutscher Beobachter reported two cases of British airmen who were shot down in Germany and were well treated by civilians before being taken into military custody.

"It is not good," said the paper, "that people are so self-controlled that they let a British airman escape unmolested for he is no soldier, he is a murderer."

Nazis Delaying Tactics Slow Seventh Army

By GEORGE TUCKER

WITH THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 21 — (AP) Allied infantry and armor on the whole Seventh army front have been slowed to a crawl by the skillful delaying tactics of the Germans, who have succeeded in nullifying the Allies' advantage in having at their disposal a network of some of the best hard surfaced roads in Europe.

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From one end of the line to the other infantry not only has had to fight but has been compelled to thrown down guns, strip off clothes, swim streams, clean out booby traps and circle minefields in order to reach objectives which originally seemed just moderately tough.

The town of Epinal, which is split in half by the Moselle river, has been the goal of American Doughboys for days, but as late as 5 p.m. today not a single Allied soldier had set foot within the city.

Some units reached the Moselle at various points to the east of Epinal, but if they managed to cross the river Allied headquarters has not yet said so.

Specialized troops who had completed a mission in this section volunteered to enter the city two nights ago but they too failed and the situation tonight seemed to call either for the reduction of the city by artillery or for passing it by swinging strong infantry forces to either side and compelling a withdrawal.

I was in every square foot of a five-mile sector of the front today and nowhere in the line is there a real offensive underway. Every farmhouse and haystack shields an Allied tank but until road blocks are liquidated and the river crossed in strength nothing resembling swift progress can be counted on.

The Moselle to the east of Epinal is only about 100 feet wide and is not very swift or deep. Although the troops have reached the brunk of the river, the approaches to the banks are under annoying mortar and artillery fire and those troops which may have by now crossed the river would have to take shelter near the banks or wait reinforcements before pushing on.

Lt. Joseph Driscoll, of Dorchester, 'Mass., who tried to get into Epinal but failed, returned with two baby-faced 16 year old Nazi prisoners.

Brest Is a Picture of Desolation

Swarms of Nazis Emerge From U-boat Pens All Packed and Ready to Go.

SEP 22 1944

By BARBARA WACE.

Brest, Sept. 18 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A few French civilians trudged back into captured Brest today, pushing wheelbarrows piled with mattresses or riding in carts. But there was nothing to come back to in this great port city, a picture of desolation and ruin with a majority of its buildings demolished by terrific aerial and naval bombardment during the Allied siege.

[A dispatch from Allied headquarters last night, which announced the fall of Brest after forty-six days of siege, said headquarters sources refused to speculate on whether Allied salvage crews would be put to work on the port at once. Censored dispatches from Brest contained no information on damage to port facilities.]

Lieut.-Gen. Hermann Ramcke, commander of the German paratroopers who had been holding the port, left to his subordinates the formality of surrender. German prisoners interviewed as they walked through the streets said Gen. Ramcke had not been seen for several days. There were rts he had fled either by submarine or plane, and one stocky paratrooper said, "He is probably in South America now—it does not matter to us here."

Inside the U-boat Pens.

Brest fell at 3 P. M. after a final twenty-four hours of terrible artillery bombardment. Swarms of Nazis—naval personnel, paratroopers, and merchant navy men—began emerging from the famed submarine pens.

"There are thousands of them in there," said one American lieutenant. "I don't know how we can cope with them. They're all coming out with their suitcases—ready to go."

At the entrance to the pens was a large blue shield with the words "Torpedo Commando 1942" on it, probably the insignia of one of the submarines which had nestled here after raids on Allied shipping.

We moved into one pen, past rooms filled with scattered German belongings. The narrow pen opened into the bay. Like the others, this pen had a fifteen-foot reinforced concrete roof. There was a gaping hole, however, in the roof, with steel girders hanging down. A Nazi said the damage had been caused by a British raid in June.

An Underground Hospital.

The officers' dormitories held a motley collection of implements of war—bayonets, grenades and small full-dress jeweled naval daggers.

On the way out we entered one of the underground hospitals. The patients looked desperately bad. A German nurse told me the siege had been terrible.

Prisoners continued to be escorted out of the pens several hours after the city fell. When there were not enough Americans to accompany them they were sent forward in twos and threes, dragging their baggage behind them.

Major-Gen. Troy H. Middleton's Eighth Army Corps, composed of the Second, Eighth and Twenty-ninth Infantry Divisions, accomplished the victory.

Nazi Colonel Gave Up Port.

At 3 P. M., in the Place de Woodrow Wilson, Major-Gen. Walter M. Robertson, commanding the Second Division, and Brig.-Gen. Georges P. Hayes, commanding the Second Division's artillery, watched Col. Erich Pietzonka, highest ranking German remaining in the city, stiffly hand over his pistol to an American colonel in formal surrender.

The German colonel had notified his troops earlier of the surrender hour after an emissary bearing a white flag had arranged with Major William F. Kernan of Washington, D. C., for an armistice.

"The Americans have come over the wall and encircled our command posts," Col. Pietzonka told his troops. "Hence an armistice is necessary."

Late in the day the prisoner bag was estimated at 8,500, bringing to 35,000 the number of Germans captured during the battle for Brest.

Eisenhower Fit After Resting on Doctor's Order

Takes It Easy a Few Days; Allies a Month Ahead of Invasion Timetable

SEP 22 1944

By Merrill Mueller

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By Merrill Mueller
For the combined American press

PARIS, Sept. 21 (AP).—General Dwight D. Eisenhower has been confined to his camp for several days on his doctor's orders.

The general has been driving himself to the point where, though his brilliant mind could stand, his tough physique could not.

His health deteriorated so much that he was instructed not to leave his camp for several days. He is in tiptop form again today, however.

The Allied armies are more than a month ahead of schedule.

For the last two weeks the fullest concentration has been given to driving the supply echelons and servicing parts up to the line of present Army operations.

I have just returned from General Eisenhower's new command post in eastern France, where the supreme commander is held to his desk by a flood of administrative work that has caught up with him in the last couple of weeks.

He has done a considerable amount of traveling by air over western Europe in past days, chatting with his Army groups and his Army commanders, but the general's executive work has now quadrupled, and he never is able to get far from his control post for long.

So, now it is forward to Berlin, and General "Ike" will go with or as closely behind his armies as possible.

His present new camp is probably his last establishment outside enemy territory.

German prisoners [illegible]

tration has been given to driving the supply echelons and servicing parts up to the line of the present army operations.

"So now it is forward to Berlin. And General 'Ike' will go with, or as closely behind, his armies as possible. His present new camp is probably his last establishment outside enemy territory. Next he will camp on the enemy's home ground and relish it."

27 U. S. SOLDIERS ARRESTED IN PARIS

Paris, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Twenty-seven American soldiers have been arrested in the United States Army's campaign to smash black-market activities in Paris, the Provost Marshal's office disclosed today.

One soldier truck driver, the marshal's office said, was arrested with 51,000 francs on his person. The man, it is alleged, drove into the city with a load of gasoline, sold most of it and, when the francs became more than he could handle, gave the rest of it away.

The Stars and Stripes, Army newspaper, said: "For our money, any soldier who marches into Paris as a liberator and within two weeks becomes a speculator deserves to be shot."

The soldiers will be tried as soon as court-martial arrangements can be made.

American General Killed by Sniper

Paris, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. James E. Wharton was killed by a German sniper at the front August 12 while commanding an infantry division, the Army disclosed today. He was born in Elk, N. M.

Neutrals Describe New Terror Weapon

London, Sept. 21 (AP)—Citizens of neutral countries who claim to have seen the Nazi "V-2" secret weapon, believed to be a rocket bomb, say it looks "like a flying telegraph pole with a trail of flame," London newspapers declared today.

The neutrals say the projectile is about five feet in diameter and 50 feet long, carrying a ton of explosive and nine tons of secret fuel for motive power.

They describe it as a long-range weapon useful against targets hundreds of miles away and say it has an extremely high trajectory.

Propaganda Minister Goebbels has announced that the new terror weapon is ready for use, the newspapers said.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

SEP 22 1944

By Associated Press.

1. Western Front—305 miles (from near Arnhem).
2. Russian Front—312 miles (from outside Pulutsk).
3. Italian Front—580 miles (from twenty-five miles below Bologna).

Prince Charles Is Named Regent

London, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Press dispatches from Brussels today declared that the Belgian Parliament had voted last night to install Prince Charles as Regent of Belgium in the absence of his brother, King Leopold, now a prisoner of the Germans.

The Prince will be sworn in at once, the dispatches said.

tors or collaborationists will be tried by legally constituted military courts beginning Friday, Antoine Delfosse, Belgian Minister of Justice, announced in a Brussels broadcast recorded by the Office of War Information.

"People are surprised because ten days after the return of the government none of the traitors has yet been shot," Delfosse said. Explaining that the government had decided to conduct trails before military courts, he said there were no such courts in Belgium when the government returned and "magistrates had to be appointed, courts set up and concrete measures taken."

The Brussels radio said the War Ministry would start next week to recruit personnel for regular units of the Belgian Army, with preference given to members of the resistance movement.

Rest Cure Over, 'Ike' Applies New Zest For Knockout

New York, Sept. 21—Reporting from Paris after his return from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's advanced headquarters, Correspondent Merrill Mueller said today the "general has been driving himself to a point where, though his brilliant and tremendous mind could stand the pace, his exceedingly tough physique could not."

"His health deteriorated so much that he was literally instructed not to leave his camp for several days," said Mueller. "He is in tiptop form again today, however, and the sparks are flying about getting this thing over with."

CBS said Mueller also reported [illegible] re well over a month ahead of schedule, which is wonderful for the tactical operations, but a first-class headache for the strategic planning. For the past two weeks the fullest concen-

NAZIS IN RADIO WARNING TO ARMY

London, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—A German High Command spokesman asked Nazi frontline troops by radio today if they were "aware of the gravity of the present situation" and exhorted them to bring the Allied advances to a halt at any cost.

"You must view the situation clearly and realize that if the Soviets and their Allies defeat Germany you might as well commit suicide," said the broadcaster.

The spokesman promised that new weapons and fresh reinforcements would be sent.

Prince Charles Sworn In As Regent of Belgium

Will Serve Until Return of King, Prisoner of Nazis

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP).—Prince Charles, Count of Flanders, was sworn in as Regent of Belgium today in a ceremony before Parliament, press dispatches brom Brussels said.

After expressing the gratitude of Belgium to "our powerful allies," the Prince said he would serve until "the King returns and resumes his rightful place." His elder brother, King Leopold III, is a prisoner of the Germans.

Traitor Trials to Start Friday

Belgians accused of being trai-

Reds Drive on Tallinn, Sweep Across Estonia

Powerful Soviet Forces Race Through Romania Szeged Threatened.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 22—(AP) Russian troops racing across the top of Estonia at a mile-an-hour clip yesterday drove to within 45 miles of Tallinn, Estonian capital, as another powerful Red army swept down the western slopes of Romania's mountain chain and reached the great Hungarian plain only 48 miles from Szeged, Hungary's second city.

Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army in western Romania was only 17 miles from Hungary's pre-war frontier and 108 miles from the bomb-shattered Hungarian capital of Budapest.

Expect to Cross Border

His men were expected to cross the Hungarian border soon with the double aim of trapping from the rear all the German and Hungarian forces pinned down in northern Transylvania, and knocking out Hungary, last big satellite nation still in Germany's camp.

Although Moscow was silent on the great impending decision at Warsaw, in the center of the long eastern front, Berlin indicated that the Russians had established bridgeheads on the western bank of the Vistula river just north and south of the ruined Polish capital.

On the Estonian front Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad army had ripped to pieces the Nazi defenses, sweeping through 300 more towns and villages yesterday for a five-day total of 2,100. Soviet front reports described the Nazi retreat as a rout.

The imperilled two Nazi Baltic armies originally were estimated at 200,000, but their number is believed to have shrunk considerably.

A midnight Soviet bulletin said that the Germans lost 3,000 killed and 700 captured during the day, with more than half of this toll taken in Estonia. "Hundreds of dead Germans, smashed guns, burned tanks and piles of abandoned ammunition cover the roads," a front report broadcast by Moscow radio added.

Pushing 24 miles along the Leningrad-Tallinn railway from Sonda, taken Wednesday, one Russian column captured Rakvere, capital of the Viru district, and swept on through Kadrina, only seven miles northeast of Tapa, the junction of the Tartu-Tallinn railway, and 45 miles from the capital.

Govorov's southern wing, driving up from Tartu, captured Vaike-Maarja in a 12-mile advance putting that group only 13 miles southeast of Tapa. Rohu, eight miles southeast of Vaike-Maarja, was among the many localities overrun.

The northern and southern wings now have linked up, the Moscow communique disclosed, clearing the Germans from the 900-square-mile isthmus between Lake Peipus and the gulf of Finland. The junction was made in the Raadna-Kauksi sector on the northeastern shore of Lake Peipus.

The 30-mile-wide isthmus had been one of the most heavily fortified Nazi lines in the north and had held up the Russians since last February when the Leningrad siege was lifted.

Reds Seize Azeri

Pushing along the coast one Russian column seized Azeri in a four-mile advance. That town is 28 miles northeast of captured Kadrina, where the Russians were converging on Tapa junction enroute to the port and capital city of Tallinn.

Several localities were seized also by Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Third Baltic army which is driving northwest and west of fallen Valga, 87 miles northeast of Riga, the bulletin said.

Riga, imperilled Latvian capital, was under Soviet artillery fire and Red army infantrymen were fighting within six miles southeast of that city in an effort to reach the coast there and seal off the Nazis in Estonia and eastern Latvia.

In Romania the Red army, attacking on a 55-mile front, captured 100 towns and villages, and reached the Hungarian plain after crossing the Bihorului mountains and the western end of the Transylvanian alps chain.

Arad, big communications center near the Hungarian frontier, appeared about to fall to the Russians pushing down the Muresul river valley.

Lipova, 18 miles east of Arad, was taken as well as Siria, 15 miles on the northeast, and other nearby towns.

At the northern end of this front the Russians took Ineu, 24 miles north of Lipova, as German and Hungarian troops fought desperately to stave off another Balkan disaster.

Debrecen, another big Hungarian rail center through which supplies flow to the Germans and Hungarians, was raided yesterday by U. S. bombers from the Mediterranean theater after Soviet bombers attacked it Wednesday night.

Hungary was menaced from the north as well as the south as Moscow disclosed that Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine army attacking in southern Poland had hurled the Germans and Hungarians out of eight more localities near the Czechoslovakian frontier.

Petrov's troops seized positions on both sides of Dukla pass leading into Slovakia.

Cross Into Slovakia

Other Soviet troops west of Dukla pass were reported by the Czech government a week ago to have crossed into Slovakia and contacted partisan forces. In this area Slovakia is only a 40-mile-wide strip of territory between the Russians and northern Hungary.

Moscow did not mention the embattled Warsaw sector, but Berlin indicated that Red army troops still were clinging to the west bank of the Vistula river after crossing from Praga.

The Nazi news agency DNB said that a large formation of American and British planes flew over Warsaw during the day and dropped "a number of Polish shock troop leaders, all of whom were shot while descending in parachutes."

Official Polish circles here disclaimed any knowledge of any commandos or other agents dropped over Warsaw.

The German agency Transocean indicated that Soviet troops still held a bridgehead on the west bank of the Vistula when it said that "at Warsaw Soviet supply traffic across the Vistula is being shelled by German artillery."

Later Transocean said the Russians had "extended their crossing attempts, making simultaneous moves to reach the other bank both from the north and south of Warsaw and from Praga."

A communique by General Bor, Polish underground leader in Warsaw, reported enemy shellfire on the center of the capital had slackened somewhat, but that the heavy artillery duel between the Germans and Russians across the Vistula continued while Soviet aircraft covered the city in strength.

2 Red Forces Push Closer To Tallinn

SEP 22 1944

Moscow, Sept. 21 (AP)—Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Red army veterans of Leningrad, having destroyed the northern anchorage of the German Baltic line in a massive sweep across Estonia, raced forward today in a double-barreled drive for the enemy escape port of Tallinn.

One wing of Govorov's forces thrusting west from Narva has captured Rahlka, less than 65 miles east of Tallinn, a Russian war bulletin disclosed last night, and presumably was even closer today. Govorov's second wing was spear-

ing north from Tartu. (London estimated this force was less than 50 miles from Tallinn on the southeast.)

37 To 44 Miles In 4 Days

Moscow's guns thundered a salute to Govorov for his four days' gains ranging from 37 to 44 miles, wiping out formidable German defenses between Lake Peipus and the Gulf of Finland.

Seeking to trap or annihilate any German troops from Finland who may reach Estonia, Govorov turned the enemy's flank and sent his troops rushing through the center of the little northern country like a tidal wave.

Following Railroad To Tallinn

Govorov's northern troops, following the Narva-Tallinn railway, were within artillery range of the key rail town of Rakvere and closing in on Tapa, important rail junction only 45 miles southeast of Tallinn.

Meanwhile, on the approaches to the Latvian port of Riga, Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's columns captured an additional 100 settlements from a fanatically resisting foe and again hurled back tank and infantry attacks aimed at his communications base of Jelgava.

Two Armies In Between

Between Bagramian's and Govorov's forces the two armies of Gen. Andrei Yeremenko and Gen. Ivan Maslennikov surged forward in an attempt to slice the German front in half in the vicinity of the common border of Estonia and Latvia.

In the past two days Russian communiques have announced German loss of 4,750 populated places in the Baltic drive.

The Red army was officially silent on the battle for Warsaw and the drive from Transylvania toward the plains of Hungary.

The Russian war bulletin said the Red army air force made new raids on Budapest and the Hungarian-held Transylvanian town of Satu-Mare, both with good results.

German Report On Warsaw

(The Germans said Russian groups which crossed the Vistula at Warsaw were smashed completely in a counterattack and that 69 landing boats were destroyed or captured.)

One of the most sustained assaults in the history of Russian aviation blasted non-stop against Hungarian rail centers and military installations as Marshal Malinovsky pushed his Russian-Romanian columns beyond Timisoara to less than 30 miles from Hungary proper. Should he turn south, he would imperil the German garrison 70 miles away at Belgrade. If he moves north, he would strike at the vulnerable rear of a large enemy group in northern Transylvania.

Marshal Rokossovsky was known to be mounting a series of fierce attacks against the west bank of the Vistula close to the southern limits of Warsaw, but officially the Kremlin was silent.

RUSSIAN PRESS ACCUSES FINNS

Charges Failure To Oust Or Disarm Nazis As Pledged

Moscow, Sept. 21 (AP)—German troops have been permitted to remain in Finland unmolested since September 15 despite a pre-armistice promise the Finns made to intern or drive out all Nazi soldiers by that day, Russian newspapers charged today.

"The Germans haven't left Finnish territory yet and it is obvious that they intend to offer resistance," *Izvestia* declared, accusing the Finns of breaking the promise which was the basic condition whereon the Russian army suspended hostilities.

None Handed Over

Pravda, joining *Izvestia* in accusing the Helsinki Government of breach of faith, said:

"Although one week has passed not a single German soldier has been handed over to the Allies. Hitler's radio in Berlin continues to broadcast all over the world that German troops are evacuating Finnish territory with the officious aid of Finnish authorities."

All newspapers agreed that Finland had been "one of the most stubborn allies of Germany" and "tried to remain faithful to Hitler until the last moment."

Charges "Incessant Threats"

An *Izvestia* editorial stated that "the Soviet people cannot forget how Finland, which received independence from the Soviet Government in 1917, used her geographical position for incessant threats to the security of our northwestern borders and thrice violated peace—in 1921, 1939 and 1941."

The armistice signed Tuesday was seen here as putting Finland on probation whereby she could be assured sovereignty and independence only by faithful fulfillment of her obligations.

Under the terms, withdrawals of the Finnish armies to the 1940 frontier was begun today.

The Finnish home radio broadcast tonight a police announcement ordering "all German and Hungarian subjects in Finland" to report to the nearest police station by 11 A. M. Friday for internment.

Show Fleet Base Area

Half-page maps were published showing the long, narrow Petsamo region ceded to the Soviet Union and the future Russ fleet base west of Helsinki at Porkkala. The projected base would extend from 6 to 12 miles inland along about 20 miles of coast.

Petsamo gives Russia a common frontier with Norway on the Barents Sea. The newspaper *Red Fleet* predicted: "This will have its effect on the position of German troops in Norway."

Taking into account Russia's territorial gains, all newspapers echoed *Izvestia's* view that "the armistice agreement with Finland gives fair satisfaction to the Soviet people."

REDS ACCUSE FINNS OF HELPING NAZIS

Moscow, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Izvestia and Pravda, leading Soviet newspapers, charged flatly today that Finnish authorities broke their pre-armistice promise to disarm all German forces in Finland on September 15 and turn them over to the Red Army High Command.

The Soviet press, accusing the Finnish Government of helping German troops to escape Finland, carried angry editorials quoting Nazi boasts that Finnish officials aided German soldiers in their evacuation.

MANNERHEIM APPOINTS NEW FINNISH PREMIER

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21 — (AP) Erhu Castren, former president of the Supreme court, became premier of Finland today as President Gustaf Mannerheim reshuffled the cabinet because of the illness of Hantti Hackzell, former premier.

Erro Vuori, prominent labor leader, was appointed deputy minister of public works and communications. Maj. Gen. Armos Martola becomes deputy foreign minister assisting C. J. A. Enckell.

The official announcement at Helsinki said Vuori and Martola were additions to the cabinet while Castren replaced Hackzell who suffered a stroke during the Russo-Finnish peace conference in Moscow.

FINNS ORDER ALL NAZIS TO REPORT TO POLICE

NEW YORK, Sept. 21. — (AP) The Finnish home radio broadcast tonight a police announcement ordering "all German and Hungarian subjects in Finland" to report to the nearest police station by 11 a. m. Friday for internment.

The broadcast, reported by the Federal Communications commission, instructed the German and Hungarian nationals to bring bedding and personal belongings with them.

Castren Reported New Finn Premier

New York, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Finnish Cabinet has been reshuffled with Uhro Castren, president of the Supreme Administration Court, becoming Premier in succession to Hantti Hackzell, critically ill in Moscow after a stroke suffered during armistice negotiations, the Swedish radio said today.

The broadcast, recorded by the FCC, quoted a Helsinki dispatch reporting an official statement from Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, President and marshal of Finland.

Most of Hackell's Cabinet was retained. Erro Vuori, president of the Central Federation of Trade Union, was appointed Deputy Minister of Communications and Public Works. Karl A. Fagerholm was made Minister of Social Affairs.

Russia Reports Arrest Of Bulgarian Officials

London, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Moscow radio tonight announced the arrest of two former Premiers of Bulgaria, Prince Cyril, Bulgaria's former regent, and the German Ambassador to Sofia.

Ex-Premier Bogdan Philov and Dobri Gogilov were the two former Government heads reported held.

The high command of the Soviet troops in Bulgaria made the arrests, the radio said.

U. S. PLANES BLAST GERMAN OIL PLANT

Heavy Bombers Hit Ludwigshafen, Hammer Enemy Communications.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 22—(AP) More than 1,000 U. S. heavy bombers and fighters struck through dismal flying weather at the Nazis' synthetic oil plant in Ludwigshafen again yesterday while other Allied planes hammered German communications behind the Siegfried Line and dropped Polish paratroopers and supplies in Holland.

Over Nijmegen, where heavy land fighting was raging, the German air force fought equally desperate battles in the sky but Thunderbolt fighters of the U. S. Eighth air force shot down 20 Nazis at a cost of four American planes.

3 Bombers Lost

The U. S. heavy bombers, in hitting Ludwigshafen and the rail feeder cities of Mainz and Coblenz, met no fighter opposition and only moderate flak. Three bombers were lost.

U. S. Ninth air force fighter bombers made more than 400 sorties during the day, at least half of them in the sector between Cologne and Trier. Five planes were missing from the operations in the Metz-Manheim area.

Since Friday night, at the beginning of the huge sky operation which dropped an army behind the Nazi lines in Holland, Allied airmen have flown more than 12,000 sorties in support of that blow.

The oil plant at Ludwigshafen, once the pride of Adolf Hitler's synthetic petroleum industry, had been battered a half dozen times this month, but a few units still were reported functioning there when the fresh cascade of explosives was delivered late today.

During the night RAF bombers dropped between 3,360 and 4,480 tons of explosives on a German garrison besieged at Calais, 22 miles across the channel from the British coast. After this two and one-half hour attack rocket-firing Typhoons sprayed the Nazi gun positions in the port.

Fighters Escort Bombers

The daylight American task force was formed by 400 Flying Fortresses and Liberators and 600 Thunderbolt and Mustang fighters which not only escorted them, but gave support to other aircraft continuing the airborne invasion of Holland.

The American heavyweights split up for the attacks on the three German industrial cities near the west bank of the Rhine. Other undisclosed targets were attacked in this area, which is nearly 100 miles beyond the U. S. ground troops which have invaded Germany.

The heavies were followed by three waves of medium bombers in strikes against railway targets beyond the Siegfried Line.

French-based B-26 Marauders, bombing just ahead of the U. S. First army, which is six miles from Trier, struck Ehrang, five miles north of Trier; Gerolstein, 30 miles to the north; and Pronsfeld, 10 miles east of Gerolstein. The Germans have been moving troops and supplies through the three towns constantly for the last week. Lt. William Chapman of Monte Vista, Colo., reported warehouses and track intersections were heavily damaged at Gerolstein.

The Marauders, dropping more than 200 tons of bombs, encountered neither flak nor enemy fighters.

Hit Balkan Targets

From Italy hundreds of Flying Fortresses and Liberators roared over Yugoslavia and Hungary, attacking Nazi communications lines not far from Soviet spearheads advancing through the Balkans.

The Fortresses spread explosives on Debrecen and Bekescsaba rail yards in eastern Hungary, while Liberators attacked bridges over the upper Tisza river at Kiskore and Tisza fired on rail lines from Budapest to the Transylvanian front and also a bridge over the Danube at Baja, 80 miles south of Budapest.

Another formation of Liberators totalling up to 500 bombed Novi Sad rail bridge over the Yugoslav Danube 40 miles northwest of Belgrade, and Lightning fighters made a low-level bombing raid on Csijek railyards in Yugoslavia due south of Budapest.

In Wednesday night's operation United States Ninth Air Force Marauders based in France continued their destruction of railways feeding the Siegfried Line in Germany.

Many Hits Reported

Six formations of American mediums participated withous loss in the attack and the crews reported many hits among the cars parked in the big junction of Trier serving the gateway to the Moselle corrider.

Typhoon fighters shot 64 rockets into Fort Merxem, last German stronghold in Antwerp, during the night. The target was two long buildings inside an old fortress sheltering perhaps 2,000 Germans who have stubbornly resisted all attempts to dislodge them ever

U.S. BOMBERS BLAST THREE RHINE CITIES

London, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—American planes today bombed railroad yards supplying the Siegfried Line at Mainz and Coblenz, struck an oil plant at Ludwigshafen and supported Allied aircraft in the continuing airborne invasion of Holland, headquarters of the Eighth United States Air Force announced. A thousand or more heavy bombers and fighters were employed.

Medium forces of more than 400 Flying Fortresses and Liberators bombed the targets visually at Mainz, seventy-five miles behind invested Trier in the main German frontier defenses, but used instruments at Coblenz and Ludwigshafen. Coblenz is seventy miles southeast of surrounded Aachen, and Ludwigshafen lies about 100 miles east of Thionville, France, where the troops of the Third United States Army are battling the Germans. All three cities are on the Rhine.

Smoke still rolled up from the port of Calais, German-held strongpoint opposite Dover, which is marked for the same demolition treatment as Brest unless it surrenders quickly.

Railways Blasted

RAF heavy bombers late yesterday struck the French coastal town with up to 4,500 tons of bombs in a two-and-a-half-hour attack. Then rocket-firing Typhoons roared above the middle of the streets, blasting gun positions and concrete fortifications.

While these blows were in progress the French-based United States Ninth Air Force sent Marauders against German railways feeding the Siegfried Line. They concentrated on the Trier freight yards, which were packed with enemy troops and supplies.

Antwerp Stronghold Hit

Six formations of American medium bombers participated in the attack without loss. The crews said many hits were observed among cars, tracks and buildings of the junction which serves the gateway to the Moselle corridor.

Typhoons slugged 64 deadly rockets into Fort Merxem, last German stronghold in Antwerp. The target was two long buildings inside centuries-old fortress walls sheltering an estimated 2,000 German troops. Since the capture of Antwerp this pocketed enemy force has stubbornly resisted all attempts to dislodge it and has been shelling the city nightly.

30.24— 18981

LONDONERS RAP SLOW PROGRESS IN REPAIRING HOUSE

LONDON, Sept. 21.—(AP) Grumbles about slow progress in repairing bombed houses grew louder in London today with chill Winter nights only a month away.

After hearing robot bomb alerts for four straight nights, most Londoners have given up hope of lighting up even as much as the law allows. The principal concern has become not how to let light out of windows but how to keep wind from coming in.

It is legal for windows to glow with "half light" until the siren sounds and the general feeling is that it is less trouble to black out entirely as usual. The requirement for total blackout in an alert stands in spite of press comments that robots haven't eyes and can't aim.

The great sigh of relief, prompted by the official statement nearly two weeks ago that the battle of the robots was largely a thing of the past, has been effectively erased by recent raids. The latest attacks have been comparatively minor, however.

Seventy-five thousand men have been busy repairing bombed homes but it has been officially acknowledged that nearly half of the 400,000 dwellings damaged in the first two weeks of the robot campaign haven't even been given "field dressing."

The London Star reported "growing public anger over delay and muddle" and said it was "scandalous" that so many were still homeless.

Children recently brought back from the safety of the country were among the casualties last night.

"This is a grim and unhappy lesson," said one man whose home was badly damaged. "My house was empty but for myself, but several of my neighbors had brought back their children and were at home when the bomb fell."

As most coastal launching sites have been cleared it is generally believed that the flying bombs are now launched from aircraft. The government has warned, however, that it is still possible they could be flung as far as England from sites well inland.

Robots Hit London 4th Consecutive Night

London, Sept. 21 (AP)—Flying bombs zoomed over London and the southern counties last night for the fourth successive night as the Germans continued sporadic attacks. Casualties included several children recently returned from the safety of country districts.

"This is a grim and unhappy lesson," said one man whose house was badly damaged. "My house was empty except for myself, but several of my neighbors had brought back their children and were at home when a bomb fell."

In one section at least two people were killed and four others were seriously injured when a row of homes was destroyed.

Evacuees' Return Is Slowed

The rush of evacuees back to the capital was noticeably slowing down.

The Government stood by its assertion that the "battle of London" was won but not entirely over, and reiterated warnings that those evacuated at the height of the *Blitz* should remain away a little longer.

Under new dimout regulations householders are required to blackout all lights when an alert sounds, and the robot assaults thus have had the effect of keeping London in continued darkness.

As most of the Germans' coastal launching sites have been cleared, it is generally believed the bombs are being launched from planes, although the Government has warned that it still is possible the Germans may employ sites far inland.

Moscow Visit For Churchill?

London, Sept. 21 (AP)—A Berlin broadcast, quoting "a dispatch from Lisbon," asserted today that Prime Minister Churchill was en route to Moscow from his Quebec meeting with President Roosevelt.

The broadcast coincided with an announcement here that the Prime Minister would report to the House of Commons on the Quebec conference following his return to London. Parliament will reassemble next Tuesday, and it was expected Churchill would appear shortly after that date.

Thanks To America

London, Sept. 21 (AP)—Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Premier of the Polish Government-in-exile, has sent a message of thanks to President Roosevelt for the supplies flown by American bombers to Partisans fighting the Nazis inside Warsaw, it was announced today.

BRITONS SERVING AGAINST JAPS TO GET PAY RAISES

LONDON, Sept. 21—(AP) The British government, disclosing plans for the interim between Germany's defeat and the fall of Japan, announced tonight that it would give special campaign pay for Britons serving in the Asiatic theater.

The allowance for operations against Japan will range from $1.40 a week for privates to $15.40 weekly for top ranking officers.

Determining factors for discharges for men after Germany's fall will be age, length of service and usefulness in industry. For women the same considerations will prevail, plus that of marriage.

In order to keep military strength adequate during the shift from Europe to Asia and while these men are being demobilized, many young men now deferred, particularly in the munitions industry, will be called up.

The government has established two classes of discharges. Class "A" releases will be determined by age and length of service—two months' service being equivalent to one year of age. Men 50 and over will be given priority for discharge in the "A" group.

Class "B" discharges will be for men needed in reconstruction, mainly housebuilding. They will be released out of turn, but the number is expected to be much smaller than from the class "A" group.

It was estimated that 90 per cent of the first 500,000 soldiers to be released from the army will be married men.

The white paper announced pay raises for men with more than three years' service, ranging from $1.40 weekly for enlisted men to $4.20 for lieutenant-commanders, majors and squadron leaders.

NAZIS TO GET LESS BEER

LONDON, Sept. 21.—(AP) German adults will get no cake or sweets and less beer under new decrees published today.

Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels' Das Reich announced that sweets will be distributed only occasionally and only to children, that barley will be increasingly used for bread, and that there will be "certain changes" in meat and fat supplies.

The restrictions were laid to "discontinuance of supplies from France and the Ukraine which was followed by discontinuance of supplies from Finland, Belgium and Greece."

Britain Plans Compulsory Training

London, Sept. 21 (AP)—Britain already is drafting plans for a peacetime army and navy which would require one year of military training for all youths upon reaching the age of 18. The program also contemplates increased pay for both branches of the service to make them more attractive.

General pay increases are expected to be announced at the end of the European war under a length of service provision, with the possibility of extra allotments for men in the Far East.

Considerable criticism of the British pay scale has been voiced in the London press, some writers contending it has resulted in a reluctance of British soldiers to fraternize with the American and Dominion troops who receive more.

Conservative Vote Holds Seat

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP).—The Conservatives narrowly held the Bilston, Staffordshire, constituency today when Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Gibbons was elected with 9,693 votes against 9,344 polled by his only opponent, Arthur Eaton of the Independent Labor party. The by-election resulted from the death of I. C. Hannah.

DANES END STRIKE

Stockholm, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—The general strike in Denmark, called as a protest to the German dissolution of the Danish police force, ended today on orders of the Danish Freedom Council.

The Free Danish Press Service reported that the Nazis were conducting widespread searches for Danish policemen who escaped the initial roundup Monday, from which 1,700 men were deported to Germany. The Gestapo manned Copenhagen stations last night.

GREEK FLAG OVER RIMINI

German Hope Of Holding Allies From Po Valley Gone

Eighth Army in Rimini, Italy, Sept. 21 (AP)—Greek troops hoisted their flags on the main post-office of Rimini today and the last German hope of holding the Eighth Army away from the Po Valley lay crushed in the desolate ruins of this once-beautiful resort and port city.

General Heidrich's parachutists were pulling out of Rimini this morning after Canadian forces had moved up west of the city with such speed and determination that the port, once the Adriatic anchor of the Gothic Line, no longer was tenable.

The Greeks went quickly to work cleaning out the few snipers left behind.

Rome, Sept. 21 (AP)—Autumn rains slowed the Allied offensive against the Gothic Line today after Greek troops of the Eighth Army fought to within a mile and an eighth of the Adriatic stronghold of Rimini and American forces punched a deep wedge into the heart of the enemy's defenses north of Florence.

The low-hanging clouds, however, were not able to prevent waves of British battle planes from sweeping in low and hammering Nazi gun emplacements and other fortifications in the path of British and Canadian troops executing a flanking maneuver against Rimini.

[A German radio commentator said Allied use of planes and other battle equipment in the Rimini sector "reached an unprecedented climax in Italy . . . literally resembling an orgy."]

Nazis Resist Desperately

Allied headquarters described the fighting both on the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts as intense and said the Nazis were "clinging desperately" to their defensive positions.

In an order found on two German captives, enemy troops were told that "this position is to be held to the last man and bullet."

The long-awaited cracking of the enemy's defenses at the eastern end of the Gothic Line appeared near. Canadians, thrusting northwestward, broke through carefully prepared Nazi positions southwest of Rimini and reached San Lorenzo, less than two miles from the port.

Canadians By-Pass Foe

Canadian infantry pushed on, although large German units still fought desperately in their rear on San Fortunato ridge. If this Allied force is able to exploit its breakthrough, it will be in position to strike northward and turn the entire flank of Rimini's defenses, cutting off the Nazi forces facing the Greek advance along the Adriatic coast.

British troops beat off fierce Nazi counterattacks at Ceriano and reached the outskirts of San Marino, chief city of the little republic of the same name.

Yanks Cross Last Barrier To Po

American doughboys began driving down the northern slopes of the last mountain barrier guarding the great Po Valley after throwing the Germans off the heights of Monte Montale, Monte Acuto, Monte Frena and Barco. This placed the Yank spearhead 25 miles north of Florence and only two miles from an important road junction at Firenzuola.

In the western coastal sector a Fifth Army force reached the outskirts of Pietrasanta, 18 miles up the coast from Pisa and nearly halfway between Pisa and the naval base of La Spezia.

Allies Open Drive To Flank Rimini

Rome, Sept. 21 (AP)—Greek troops of the Eighth Army fought to within 2,000 yards of Rimini on the Italian Adriatic coast yesterday, but rain slowed down the Fifth Army's offensive after American forces had captured heights dominating Firenzuola, an important junction on the road to Bologna.

Headquarters described fighting on both ends of the front as intense and declared the Germans were "clinging desperately" to their positions.

Grip Is Jeopardized

The enemy's hold on Rimini and the gateway to the Po Valley was jeopardized by the Canadians, who broke through German defenses southwest of the port and advanced to San Lorenzo, less than two miles southwest of Rimini.

As a result, the Canadians were in position to outflank Rimini on the west and isolate its defenders. They were within a mile of the Marecchia river which flows into the Adriatic at Rimini and only three miles from the coast northwest of the city.

A mile behind the farthest point of the Canadian advance a large enemy force still was waging a desperate battle on San Marino ridge.

Driven Off Heights

American troops, meanwhile, beginning their drive down the northern slopes of the last mountain barrier guarding the plains of northern Italy, drove the Germans off the heights of Monte Montale, Monte Acuto, Monte Frena and Barco. They were 25 miles northeast of Florence and only two miles southeast of Firenzuola, which is a junction of roads extending northward.

The doughboys also fought their way toward Santa Lucia, which is part of the Futa Pass defenses of the Gothic Line.

In the Ligurian coastal sector Fifth Army troops approached the outskirts of Pietrasanta, 19 miles north northwest of Pisa.

The Fifth Army's British forces took Valdicrioto and other hill masses on the right of the American line.

A partial explanation of the resolute German opposition to the Fifth Army was seen in this order found on two captives:

"I am detailed to guard this position and to notify platoons of all enemy attacks. This position is to be held to the last man and bullet, even if the enemy breaks through on all sides supported by strong artillery and mortar fire. Only on the authority of the company commander will this position be abandoned."

To the accompaniment of Canadian and Greek attacks near the Adriatic, British units of the Eighth Army beat off fierce counterattacks at Ceriano and reached the outskirts of San Marino, city in the little republic.

Prisoner Bag Rises

Prisoners taken by the Eighth Army, which exceeds 6,700 for the past four weeks, rose sharply as British troops whittled down the Nazi 162nd Turcoman Division.

RAF fighter bombers blasted a path for the Canadian assault on Rimini's flank despite dense clouds, smashing particularly at enemy artillery on the north bank of the Marecchia river.

Spitfires and Mustangs blew holes in highway bridges across the Reno river, across which the Nazis must send supplies to the Adriatic front.

DEATH SENTENCE SET FOR CARUSO

BNA

Former Rome Police Chief To Be Shot In Back

Greek troops hoist their flag over ruins of Rimini, gateway to Po Valley.....*Page 4*

Rome, Sept. 21 (AP)—Pietro Caruso, police chief in Rome during four months of German occupation, today was sentenced to die by being shot in the back for his collaboration with the Nazis. It was the first war-criminal trial in Italy.

The high court of justice condemned Roberto Occhietto, Caruso's secretary and codefendant, to 30 years' imprisonment on the same charge.

The eight-man high court of justice presided over by Judge Lorenzo Maroni heard Prosecutor Marie Berlinguer characterize the two defendants as "wild beasts" and the verdicts were announced after a two-hour deliberation.

Caruso—convicted of turning over to the Germans 50 of 335 hostages executed by the Nazis at Fosse Ardeatine last March—turned pale as Maroni pronounced the death sentence.

Occhietto, who was accused of attending a German sabotage school in the Netherlands, unconcernedly chewed gum as the court found him guilty. Earlier, however, Caruso's secretary had wept and buried his face in his handkerchief as his counsel pleaded for leniency.

No Demonstration

The courtroom was tense as the judges filed in but there was no demonstration from the spectators, hand-picked by he six political parties. A row of carabinieri separated the spectators from the judges, the accused and newsmen.

The judges convicted Caruso specifically on the charge of turning over the hostages; entering the church of San Paolo Fuori Le Mura last February in violation of the Vatican's extraterritorial rights; seizing Italian citizens for labor battalions and having authorized Occhietto and others to attend the Netherlands school for saboteurs.

The trial had turned into an issue of whether the Italian Government could maintain order after Monday's critical events when a mob burst into the Palace of Justice, overcame feeble resistance of the carabinieri and lynched Donato Carretta, key Government witness and former keeper of Regina Coeli prison from which the hostages were turned over to the Germans.

Elaborately Guarded

After a one-day delay, the trial was transferred secretly to the 16th century Palazzo Corsini and it began yesterday with elaborate police precautions. All streets leading to the improvised courtroom were blocked off and carabinieri swarmed through the building. There was no attempt at another demonstration.

"Extenuating circumstances" were found by the court in the case of Occhietto, a tall, good-looking Milanese who testified he played "*doppio gioco*" (both sides of the street) in obtaining information for the Allies while working for Caruso and the Germans. Five witnesses had testified that he had freed some partisans from prison and had warned others when the Nazis planned raids to obtain labor conscripts.

CARUSO SENTENCED TO DEATH IN ROME

Rome, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Pietro Caruso, Rome's police chief during four months of German occupation, was sentenced to death tonight.

He will be shot in the back.

Roberto Occhietto, Caruso's codefendant and secretary, was condemned to thirty years' imprisonment for collaboration with the Germans.

Caruso was accused of turning over to the Germans fifty hostages for execution, seizing Italian citizens for labor battalions, violating the Vatican's extraterritoriality at St. Paul's Church and authorizing his secretary and others to attend a German school for sabotage.

At the beginning of the trial one of the key witnesses, Jailer Donata Carretta, was seized by a Rome mob and beaten to death.

The eight man Italian court returned the verdict after two hours of deliberation.

Prosecutor Marie Berlinguer characterized the defendants as "wild beasts." Caruso contended he was only obeying German orders.

THREAT BY NAZIS ON CARUSO TRIAL

London, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio declared today that forty hostages in the hands of Italian Fascists behind the German lines in northern Italy will be shot if former Rome Police Chief Pietro Caruso, now on trial for his life in Rome, is convicted and executed.

Among the hostages, the broadcast declared, is Jose Togliatti, whose brother is Foreign Minister in the government of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi.

Caruso, who headed the Rome police during the last four months of the German occupation, is accused of turning fifty hostages over to the Germans for execution.

Exploit Of Destroyer Hilary Jones Disclosed

Rome, Sept. 21 (AP)—The United States destroyer Hilary P. Jones was disclosed today to have wiped out a fleet of small vessels which had been carrying German supplies along the Italian Riviera coast.

In an attack Monday upon fortified Porto Maurizio "eight small craft were sunk or damaged, an ammunition dump was hit and exploded and an oil storage tank was set on fire," the Allied naval command announced. "An enemy battery was also silenced."

Porto Maurizio is 11 miles east of San Remo.

Greek Patriots Liberate Railway Town and Port

Tito Forces Take Banja Luka, 155 Miles West of Belgrade

The British radio said yesterday that Greek patriots had liberated the Greek town of Larisa, an important communications center in central Thessaly on the main railway line between Athens and Salonika, as well as Missolonghi, Greek port at the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth.

An Associated Press dispatch from Bari, Italy, said Yugoslav patriots of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) have occupied Banja Luka, Bosnian communications center 155 miles west of Belgrade.

Croce Demands Italy Get Full Ally Rights

Rome, Sept. 21 (AP)—Benedetto Croce today demanded that Italy be recognized as a full-fledged ally of the United States with a guarantee that her pre-war frontiers be restored and revision of armistice terms which he asserted "are preventing the Italian Government from functioning efficiently."

Addressing a mass meeting as president of the Liberal party, Croce declared "cobelligerency is an unpleasant word which recalls the other ugly word coined by Fascism — non-belligerency — which served only to give Mussolini time to prepare his aggression against Great Britain and France."

He expressed confidence that the Allied nations will give Italy material and help, adding, however, "it is necessery above all else to restore dignity to Italy because a people which cannot regain dignity is a danger to everybody."

"In all this welter and confusion of conflicting reports and misunderstandings," he wrote, "a few pertinent facts stand out:

"The senseless killing of these innocent people by each other must be stopped. It is useless now to endeavor to decide which side first did wrong.

"In all this terrible story of misguidance, of rape, death and destruction one great power that I feel might have prevented it or have stopped it has never been used. The United States of America is mentioned in the same breath with God in Yugoslavia. We were the one nation on earth to whom

Death Of Major Farish Frees Saga Of Yugoslavian Trips

MORTON

Bari, Italy, Sept. 21 (AP)—Allied military censorship today released the adventurous story of an American officer, Major Linn M. Farish, of Woodland, Cal., whose report on his roving in the Balkans in the shadow of the Axis troops has been termed by fellow-officers one of the most important documents of the war.

An account of his secret work in enemy and Partisan territory was banned so long as he lived, but while on a surveying trip by plane September 11 he was killed, leaving a legend of scores of grounded Allied flyers saved from the clutches of Bulgar and German troops.

Farish parachuted into the wild Bosnian hinterland September 19, 1943, and spent three 90-day periods in the interior of Yugoslavia in the year that followed.

Established Secret Airfields

An engineer, Farish established many secret airfields from which Allied flyers and others have flown out to freedom. He obtained Marshal Tito's assistance in the rescue of stranded aviators and in difficult cases he went himself to guide them across the rough country and through enemy lines.

Farish was moved deeply by conditions as he found them in Yugoslavia—by the eternal strife between the Partisans and Chetniks, the people believed they could turn for unbiased, unpolitical aid and advice without having to pay something in return.

"How many hundreds of homes did we enter in which the people crossed themselves and thanked God when they found we were American officers? It would be difficult to express the utter sense of helplessness and frustration which we felt in the face of such complete faith in the ability of our country to right wrongs so evident on all sides."

Typical of the desperate game of tag Farish played with Axis troops in the Balkans was when he and Lieut. Eli Popovitch, South Chicago, parachuted into Macedonia near the Bulgarian border to find and evacuate a number of Allied flyers, some of whom had been in hiding since the low-level bombing of Ploesti in August, 1943.

Brush With Bulgarians

They located four flyers but had to flee immediately before attacking Bulgars. Saving themselves and their charges by galloping on horseback under machine-gun fire, Farish and Popovitch turned back to find the crew of a Liberator they saw crash in the mountains.

They were twice driven back by enemy patrols but on June 3 they managed to get through to a village described as "dangerous Chetnik territory." They found the men alive and under treatment and had no trouble obtaining oxcarts for their removal.

by the river of blood where he felt there should be brotherhood in arms. A short time before his death he went to the island of Capri to put his feelings on paper.

The report was prepared painstakingly with a careful regard for the opinions of other American liaison officers attached, as he was, to Tito's headquarters. The report went to President Roosevelt.

Says U. S. Failed In Duty

MORTON

Bari, Italy, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Military censorship has relaxed one of its most rigid restrictions so that credit may be given to Major Linn M. Farish of Woodland, Cal., the courageous officer who outfoxed the Germans for twelve months in the Balkans only to die in an airplane crash.

An engineer officer, Major Farish located and surveyed many secret airfields from which Allied flyers and others have been flown out to freedom. A careful observer, he saw events so clearly and with such perspective that his reports were sent to the White House. Anonymity cloaked his identity and activities because he was a secret agent. He was killed in the Balkans on September 11.

Major Farish parachuted into the wild Bornian hinterland on September 19, 1943, to join the Anglo-American mission to Marshal Tito's Partisan headquarters. Immediately after his arrival, he went to Tito for assistance in rescuing flyers who had bailed out of crippled planes over Yugoslavia. The Partisan leader responded by sending this order to every brigade headquarters: "American flyers must be rescued from enemy elements by force of arms if necessary."

From this pledge of cooperation dated the return from captivity of hundreds of Allied airmen.

Organized Escape Maps.

Major Farish began work by sending in data for "escape maps" and urging that flyers be kept up to date on free areas held by Tito. He then began searching for suitable landing strips so that the men, once they were in safe hands, might be returned to home bases. He emphasized the importance of preparing several strips in each area to permit their use by rotation, so as to confuse the enemy and obviate the necessity of moving wounded men long distances. From such secondary fields, many men subsequently escaped from the Germans, among them Tito and Major Farish himself.

Major Farish spent three nine-ty-day periods in the interior of Yugoslavia, entering each time by parachute. He then undertook a series of surveying trips by plane. He met his death on the third of these journeys.

His most exciting cat-and-mouse skirmish with the enemy occurred in April after he had jumped into Macedonia near the Bulgarian border to round up and evacuate a number of flyers, some of whom had been in hiding since the low level bombing attack on Ploesti in August, 1943. First Lieut. Eli Popovitch of South Chicago accompanied him.

Rode Through Machine-gun Fire.

They found four airmen safe at Partisan headquarters, but before they had had time to look for a landing strip, Bulgarian troops in the vicinity began an offensive. The Americans moved north for six days and five nights with only a few hours' sleep. Bulgarian patrols twice fired on them. The Americans passed through the enemy lines three times.

The pair then made a five-day trip on horseback to bring a wounded flyer from a small village near a Bulgarian garrison, crossing the enemy lines twice and barely escaping on one occasion by galloping their mounts under machine-gun fire.

On May 18 they saw a Liberator bomber shot down over the mountains and went off again for nine days to scour the area for her crew. On the tenth day word reached their camp that three surviving flyers had been carried away by a Chetnik patrol.

Major Farish and Lieut. Popovitch searched for four more days and on June 3 managed to get through to a village described as in dangerous Chetnik territory. They found the men alive and under treatment. They had no trouble in getting ox carts for their removal.

Army Identifies U. S. Balkan Hero

Major Linn Farish Was Long in Yugoslavia Building Secret Airfields.

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Tito Occupies Bosnian Communications Center

Bari, Italy, Sept. 21 (AP)—Marshal Tito's Fifth Corps has occupied Banjaluka, Bosnian communications center, 155 miles west of Belgrade, it was reported here today.

All but the historic stone barracks were seized in the city of 22,000 on the banks of the Vrbas river where it emerges into the Sava plain of northern Yugoslavia, it was said.

Russian troops are at Turno-Severin, 100 miles to the east of Belgrade, and at Timisoara, 75 miles to the northeast.

CHINESE EXECUTE COMMANDER FOR FLEEING FROM JAPS

CHUNGKING, Friday, Sept. 22—(AP) Gen. Chen Mu-Nung, commander of the 93rd Chinese army on the Kweilin front, was executed Sept. 20 for failing "to carry out instructions to defend Chuanhsien," the Chinese Central News agency declared today.

General Chen, put to death on orders of the Chinese High command, "fled at the approach of the enemy," the agency added. On Sept. 14, the Japanese broke through what had been considered strong defenses protecting Kweilin at the Siang river near Chauansien, about 70 miles northeast of Kweilin, and drove on down the Hunan-Kwangsi railway.

The Chinese high command claimed last night the Japanese drive from the northeast on Kweilin, where the Americans formerly had their principal eastern China airbases, was weakening somewhat in the face of stout resistance.

The position around the river port of Wuchow, 170 miles southeast of Kweilin, was steadily worsening. The high command admitted the Japanese, who are buttressing positions all along China's coast in fear of American landings, had fought to within 9 1-2 miles of Wuchow.

A communique said the Japanese were dislodged from Yungming, 75 miles east of Kweilin, and were repulsed in repeated attacks on Paoching, a related enemy move 63 miles west of Hengyang to clear the northern flank for the campaign against Kweilin.

The Japanese were reliably reported converting Amoy, Swatow and other points along 1,200 miles of Chinese coast from Hainan north-eastward to Shanghai into fortresses against the arrival of American forces.

A communique from Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters, announcing the destruction of 14,200 tons of Japanese merchant shipping in an air raid off the East China coast in the Formosa strait, underscored the fact that Japanese elimination of south China air bases have not yet removed the Allied air menace.

The announcement said two B-24 bombers "using special equipment" attacked an 11-ship convoy 50 miles south of the Pescadores islands Tuesday night and sank six vessels, two of them tankers, and probably sank a 2,000-ton freighter.

Heavy air support also was thrown into the battle for Kweilin and along Japanese supply lines leading north beyond Changsha.

Japs Building Forts On 1,200-Mile Front

Chungking, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Japanese were reported today to be converting Swatow, Amoy and other points on the 1,200-mile stretch of coast from Hainan Island northeastward to Shanghai into powerful fortresses in anticipation of Allied offensives there.

A reliable source said the Japanese were strengthening garrisons at these points, building new airfields and improving old ones, developing harbor facilities, planting strong anti-aircraft defenses and constructing new military roads.

Several Divisions Reported

Reinforcements sent to these once thinly-held points were estimated to run into several divisions. The Japanese preparations were said to be particularly noticeable south of Shanghai and in the Hongkong-Canton area.

The Japanese presently are trying by converging drives to carve out a segment of China curving from Hainan Island to Hongkong, the occupied Britsih colony. Another big defensive area is being established in the northeastern part of Chekiang province, south of Shanghai.

Advance Along Railroad

The Chinese high command announced tonight that Japanese knifing down the Hunan-Kwangsi railway had reached a point about 38 miles northeast of Kweilin, formerly the United States 14th Air Force's main base in eastern China, but said Chinese resistance had weakened the attacks.

U. S. AIRMEN SINK 9 MORE JAP SHIPS

Chungking, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Two Liberator bombers, using special equipment, sank half a dozen Japanese vessels totaling 14,200 tons from an eleven-ship convoy in Formosa Strait on Tuesday night, Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell's headquarters announced today. A seventh 2,000-ton freighter was listed as probably sunk.

The communique gave no hint of the nature of the special fittings of the planes, but said that they escaped damage from the gunfire of enemy naval vessels. They belonged to the Fourteenth United States Air Force.

The total of Japanese shipping sunk by the Fourteenth Air Force Liberators alone from September 1 to September 19, inclusive, is 74,600 tons, and 7,500 tons have probably been sunk in addition to one enemy cruiser and one submarine, the communique added.

The Tokyo radio claimed today that reinforced Japanese recaptured Lungling in southwest China, proposed connecting link of the Allies' supply roads to China.

Another enemy broadcast said the Japanese were within nineteen miles of Kweilin.

BRITISH PLANES BLAST SUMATRA

ABOARD A BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER OFF SUMATRA, Sept. 18—(Delayed) — (AP) Sumatra's main railway installations have just been worked over by planes of this swift carrier task force, and pilots who whipped over the Dutch East Indies possession unopposed declared it a "dead island."

Carrier bombers went up over the northern Sumatra mountains early Monday under fighter escort and by the time the last bomb had landed on the wreckage of the railway, repair and maintenance center of Sigli, the target was wrapped in a pall of black smoke.

Sigli, a pivotal point on the northern tip of Sumatra in the outer screen of the enemy's East Indies defenses, was left defenseless. The Japanese did not try to interfere by land, sea or air.

It is expertly surmised that the Japanese, despite the importance of their positions along the strait of Malacca, between Sumatra and the Malay states with their great base of Singapore, have decided to ignore as much as possible the challenges of the Eastern fleet.

Rear Admiral Clement Moody's task force since April has made six virtually unopposed strikes at Sumatra's railway installations after it shrugged off its defensive role in the Bay of Bengal and went off on offensive prowls in the Indian ocean.

A new job probably was cut out for the bomber force at the recent Quebec conferences, and there were possibilities that it would:

1—Support any combined operations by the Southeast Asia commander under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten from the western shores of Burma to the Sunda strait between Sumatra and Java.

2—Storm down Malacca strait toward Singapore, neutralizing or capturing such enemy naval bases as raided and bombarded Sabang and Penang on the Malay side northwest of Singapore.

3—Join the powerful American fleets in the Pacific for a sea and air showdown with Japan.

Sumatra Rail Hub Ripped By Allies

Aboard a British Aircraft Carrier Off Sumatra, Sept. 18 (AP)—Delayed)—A fast carrier task force under Rear Admiral Clement Moody, of the British navy, smashed the vital railway repair and maintenance center at Sigli in northwestern Sumatra today in a surprise attack that met little opposition.

It was the British Far Eastern fleet's sixth such offensive thrust since April.

Carrierborne bombers, escorted by fighters, crossed the northern Sumatra Mountains to reach the target and unload their bombs upon Sigli, which is situated inside the approaches to Malacca Strait.

One Plane Lost

The attack left great clouds of smoke rising from the target area. One plane failed to return but the Japanese made no attempt to intercept the Allied surface forces.

The lack of opposition led to the conclusion the Japanese are shrinking inside their "co-prosperity sphere," risking little in the defense of its outer perimeter.

Possibilities Listed

This raised the possibility of more extended operations by the Far Eastern fleet, embracing such alternatives as:

1. Support of any combined operations by the Southeast Asia command extending from Arakan in western Burma to Sunda Strait.

2. Storming down Malacca Strait toward Singapore, neutralizing or seizing such enemy-held naval bases as Sabang and Penang on the Malay side.

3. Responding to any call to join American forces in the Pacific for a sea-air showdown with Japan.

6,792 JAPS KILLED ON PELELIU ISLAND

Entrenched Enemy Holds U. S. Marines to Virtual Standstill.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 21 (AP) After killing 6,792 Japanese troops, Marines of the First division have been brought to a virtual standstill on the west coast of Peleliu island in the Palaus by possibly 3,000 enemy troops firmly entrenched in a precipitous area, Headquarters announced tonight.

All the east coast of that island, invaded Sept. 15 (Palau time), is in Marine hands, but the Leathernecks were credited in tonight's communique with only "minor gains" in the steep Ngarekeukl hills sector yesterday.

The total of 6,792 enemy troops was an official recount which scaled down a previous announced estimate of 7,045.

To the south, on conquered Angaur, also in the Palaus, the toll of enemy dead was raised from a previously reported 600 to 850.

Winning of the east coast, the right flank, gives the Yanks control of the entire southern half of Peleliu, including a peninsula jutting eastward. The Marines also occupy Ngabad island and a tiny unnamed island on Ngabad's south-

San Francisco, Sept. 21—Capture of Peleliu Island in the Palau group is imminent, William Ewing, representing the combined radio networks, said in a broadcast from the expeditionary flagship heard over NBC today. Two thirds of the island is in the hands of invading marines, he said.

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 21 (AP)—American invasion of the Palaus has cost the Japanese the small island of Angaur, most of Peleliu and 7,645 lives, but Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported last night that "the enemy resistance is bitter" on rocky and rugged Peleliu.

The Nimitz communique spoke of "slow progress being made" in heavy fighting by the First Marine Division on Peleliu, where the invasion of the vital Palau line of defenses started a week ago today. The Japanese had the advantage of rocky, timbered elevations.

Angaur Mopped Up

(A more optimistic report came from the battle scene last night in a broadcast by Webley Edwards, representing the combined American networks. Covering one day more of fighting than was encompassed in the official communique, Edwards said the marines have won all but a small strip on the northeast coast of Peleliu.)

Worst Terrain Yet

The announcement of 7,045 Japanese killed on Peleliu and 600 on Angaur came after a communique told of the virtual conquest of the latter, where only mopping-up action remained for the 81st Army Division.

The casualty estimate for Peleliu covered virtually three fourths of the estimated 10,500 enemy on the island when the invasion was launched. Officers on Peleliu described its rocky, cave-pocked terrain as the worst yet encountered in the drive westward across the Pacific.

A small, unnamed island off the northeast corner of Peleliu was occupied by the marines without any report of resistance.

Davao Area Bombed

Hitting again at the inner rim of Japanese defenses, Liberator bombers from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command pounded installations in the Davao area, at the southern end of the Philippines. Many explosions and fires were reported. There was no interception.

A new airfield was reported started on Angaur. The invasions of Peleliu and Morotai, in the Molucca Islands west of New Guinea, provided ready-made airstrips for the Allied forces. Small planes were reported already using the Peleliu field, and the Morotai field, 300 miles south of the Philippines, presumably has been put into shape.

Planes Lash Philippines With Fury Of A Tornado

Aboard a United States Carrier Flagship Off Mindanao, Philippine Islands, Sept. 9 (AP—Delayed)—Great fires rage on Mindanao tonight. Its airfields are strewn with charred and splintered aircraft, its bays and coastal waters are thick with the debris of Japanese shipping.

The first American carrier strike against the Philippines hit like a tropical tornado, lashing installations from Sarangani Bay and Davao inland south to Surigao at the northern tip.

Pilots who took off at dawn with a "this is it" feeling came back in high spirits.

Just A Picnic

"It was really a picnic," commented a dive-bomber ensign, Robert W. Doyle, 20, of South Rochester, N. Y.

"I thought at least we'd get more anti-aircraft fire than we did," said Lieut. (j. g.) Joseph C. Hebert, 22, of Baton Rouge, La., who piloted an Avenger in an attack on Valencia airfields.

Some planes flew over mountainous and heavily forested country to get to the targets.

Used To Be Over Water

"I didn't like the idea of flying over so much land," said Lieut. (j. g.) Ed Schulke, 22, of Cleveland, Ohio, a torpedo-plane pilot. "You get used to having water below you when you fly for the navy."

A Japanese convoy of 32 vessels, loaded with fuel oil, and consisting of an additional 20 sampans, was

7,645 Japanese Killed On Angaur And Peleliu

attacked off Rinatuan Bay. All 52 either were sunk or damaged.

"I saw the convoy going in to our target," said Commodore Richard McGowan, of Alexandria, Va., leading a Helldiver squadron which struck at Surigao. "When we returned two hours later, one ship was left and it was smoking. The rest were gone."

An Unusual Hit

McGowan's dive bombers were credited with the destruction of two ships, of possibly 1,200 tons, and 12 coastal craft.

Either Lieut. (j. g.) W. P. Wodell, 23, Shortsville, N. Y., or Lieut. (j. g.) Jack Scott, 23, Pasadena, Cal., made an unusual hit on two small merchant ships tied together in a little estuary. The bombs caught the stern of one and the bow of the other.

Although many enemy vessels were accounted for, Lieut. (j. g.) Harker Langrall, 23, of 2808 Allendale road, Baltimore, told of one boat which was deliberately passed up—it was a 15-footer manned by a native.

FOR QUICK DISPOSAL OF WAR CRIMINALS

Wellington, N. Z., Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, believes war criminals should be punished speedily.

He said in an interview yesterday that he was not even certain that the Allies should observe the formality of establishing a court of justice to hear the cases against persons "responsible for the death of millions."

Maurice Evans Raised to Major.

Honolulu, Sept 21 (A. P.).—Maurice Evans, the Shakespearean actor who forsook Broadway for an actor-director role in the Army's special service, has been promoted from captain to major.

Russia Is Silent On UNRRA Query

Montreal, Sept. 21 (AP)—Russia has remained silent on the question of what relief measures she intends to provide for the peoples liberated by her armies, the conference of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was told last night.

L. B. Pearson, conference chairman, said the UNRRA had asked Russia for information but had received no reply.

Polish Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski urged the conference yesterday to ask all Allied governments to warn Germany that application of the scorched-earth policy in further retreats would result in the Germans being forced to give their own clothing and fuel to the peoples of the despoiled countries.

Tokyo Short Of Fuel

New York, Sept. 21 (AP)—Japan is confronted with a serious shortage of fuel for both industrial and domestic use this winter as a result of a slump in the production of firewood and charcoal, the Tokyo radio indicated in a broadcast today.

The broadcaster attributed the slump chiefly to a labor shortage and to the transportation difficulties.

Roosevelt Names Caffery Representative to France

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—(AP) President Roosevelt today appointed Jefferson Caffery, just returned from the post of ambassador to Brazil, as United States representative to General Charles de Gaulle's French committee.

He will have the personal rank of ambassador but not the actual post, since this country has not recognized the committee formally as a government.

This move rounds out the list of diplomatic appointments to Europe with the exception of Czechoslovakia.

The designation of Caffery, sends a top ranking American diplomat to deal with the French for the first time since Edwin C. Wilson returned from Algiers several months ago.

It is taken as indication that this government is moving closer to recognition of de Gaulle's committee as the provisional government of France. It also is a concrete sign of the American policy for a strong France, recently proclaimed by Secretary of State Hull.

The State department announcement of Caffery's appointment said he was being sent to "the de Facto French authority now established at Paris."

Lading the list of those discussed for the Brazilian post is R. Henry Norweb, American ambassador to Portugal.

Caffery is a long-time career man in American foreign service hot spots. Officials here rate his work in Brazil, during the time when that country was taking the lead among Latin American nations backing the Allied war effort, as among his best jobs.

Born in Lafayette, La., Dec. 1, 1886, Caffery has had as varied a career as any man in American diplomatic service. He entered the field as secretary of legation in Venezuela in 1911, did diplomatic work in the Middle East in the First World war, serving subsequently in Madrid, Athens, Tokyo and Berlin, with incidental tours in other capitals and in international relief and rehabilitation work.

He became minister to Salvador in 1926, later moving to Colombia with the same rank. He served briefly as assistant Secretary of State in 1933, then went to Cuba as Ambassador. He has been ambassador in Rio De Janeiro since 1937.

"In a statement today just after he was named to the French post, Caffery praised Brazil's fight for the Allied cause. He particularly mentioned the leaders of the Brazilian government and press for their part in bringing the nation over to the Allied side and declared that "Axis partisans in Brazil have disappeared."

HULL CALLS ARGENTINA A FASCIST REGIME

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—(AP) Drawing a distinction between the people of Argentina and their government, Secretary of State Hull today called the government of President Edelmiro Farrell a Fascist regime.

Hull declared that he has not referred to the Democratic people of Argentina in any of his condemnations of the regime in control.

The Secretary made his statement at a news conference when asked to comment on reports that the Argentine embassy in Bolivia had said differences between the United States and Argentina arise only because Argentina is not willing to have her policy dictated from abroad.

Business-Break Charge Denied

Washington, Sept. 21 (AP)—A British newspaper's contention that American commercial interests are moving into France behind the conquering Allied armies while British subjects are refused entry brought a State Department assertion today that the British Government has never raised such a point.

American officials flatly denied the report, published in the London *Daily Mail*, but they said they were not surprised by its publication. The British public and Parliament, they explained naturally are nervous about the future of Britain's business interest.

Brewster Comment

Senator Brewster (R., Maine) expressed the hope to a reporter that the Americans would not seek "undue advantage," but added that if the reports were correct, "I'm sure the British will know now how we feel about our being left out of the commercial picture in other parts of the globe."

Brewster was one of five Senators who toured the battle areas last year and returned with complaints that better coordination between the British Board of Trade an dthe English military leadership had operated to the disadvantage of American commercial interests.

Of the *Daily Mail's* assertion, Brewster said:

"My first reaction in one of gratification that at some spot on the globe we apparently have been able to move in quickly. At the same time, we don't want to seek any undue advantage.

"Matters Of Policy"

"These are matters of executive policy and will have to be worked out by representatives of the two governments while the war is underway.

"General Eisenhower has always leaned over backward to assure fair play."

The War and Navy departments took no official action, but their spokesman indicated belief the London paper's account was in error.

The newspaper also said American Red Cross representatives whose interests were primarily commercial had appeared in France. This was strongly denied here by Harold G. Anthony, director of publicity for the Red Cross.

Trade Operations Slow

Foreign Economic Administration officials had no direct coment on the London report, but some sources in that agency expressed the belief that military advances in France have not yet reached a stage that would permit any commercial operations on the part of either American or British firms. These sources reported that official Government missions, which would precede any commercial ventures, have been unable to carry through their plans with the desired speed in all instances.

Senator Mead (D., N. Y.), another of the battle-touring lawmakers, offered the semi-joking observation that if American businessmen in fact were getting the jump on British competitors "it would be about the first time that that ever happened."

"The conduct of our business representatives should be above reproach, but I'm glad to learn that they are on the alert," said Mead. "But I rather doubt that they have gotten ahead of our British friends—it would be about the first time that ever happened."

Stimson Comment

Commenting on charges made by the London *Daily Mail*, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said in Washington today that he had no knowledge of the situation beyond what was in the papers.

"I might point out," he said, "that today's newspapers also carry a statement that General Eisenhower has issued a directive limiting to a minimum the number of noncombatants who are permitted to go to Europe, and requiring the noncombatants already there to justify their presence."

D. C. Concerned About China's Endurance

Washington, Sept. 21 (AP)—China's future role in the war aganist Japan is a subject of increasing concern for military and diplomatic officials here.

The big question is whether the American drive across the central Pacific—even though it is months ahead of old schedules—can open a supply route to free China while it is still free and still organized for effective resistance to Japan.

For this reason Pacific strategists are paying closest attention to the speed of the Allied drives into Germany. A long-delayed victory in Europe, which would set back the day of full concentration against Japan, could gravely jeopardize China's continued existence as one of the "Big Four" United Nations.

U. S. Interests

This is of primary interest to the American Government and its army-navy leaders because they want out of China:

1. Manpower resources to crush the Japanese armies in Asia—especially provided Russia does not enter the war.

2. A Government capable of preventing Japanese war-mongers and agitators from going underground in China to spring up during the years of peace.

3. A nation that in the immediate post-war years will become a dominant power in east Asia.

Complex Picture

At present realization of these aims is threatened by the most complicated set of military and political considerations in any Allied war theater in the world. As outlined by high-ranking Government advisers on China policy the situation shapes up like this:

China has been at war constantly for seven years. For almost five years she has been blockaded—cut off from outside supplies except the handfuls flown in. During this period of blockade the Chungking Government has lost close relationships with the people and their local and regional leaders.

These leaders have grown increasingly dissident. The Communist groups in north China, long opposed by the Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, have grown more powerful. Other opposing groups have come to the fore, particularly in Kwangsi province.

Army Poorly Supplied

Economic difficulties, inflation and shortages have made the lot of the people increasingly miserable. The armies fight without even a minimum of necessary arms. They are in many instances poorly led and they feel they have less and less to fight for.

The Allied command setup is regarded here as hopelessly complicated. American Gen. Joseph Stilwell serves two masters as chief of staff to Chiang and an officer of the Allied commander in Southeast Asia and Burma. Lord Louis Mountbatten. Mountbatten, in turn, is subject to decisions of Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, India commander, for troops. Auchinleck's primary concern is to preserve order in India.

The Allied high command called off plans for an amphibious assault on Rangoon, Burma, a year ago so that the campaign in interior Burma has had to go forward alone against incredible hardships. But it is the only campaign that has held promise directly for the Chinese.

Proof Through Aid

Recent emissaries from Washington to Chungking have done what they could to encourage Chinese leaders and through them the people to fight on, but it is felt here that the only real encouragement will be to prove beyond doubt that the long-awaited supplies are really on the way.

The American high command hopes to get to China in time to make full use of its manpower. It is counting on Chiang to hold the country together.

Hawaii Martial Law Fight Pushed

Washington, Sept. 21 (AP)—A proclamation which would end almost three years of martial law in Hawaii has been drawn and is expected to be submitted to President Roosevelt when he returns from Quebec, it was learned authoritatively today. Martial law was first imposed on Hawaii December 7, 1941.

Although there was no assurance the President would sign the proclamation, which would automatically end a conflict over suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the territory, informed persons said groundwork for lifting martial law had been laid during Roosevelt's recent trip to the islands.

Litigation involving the constitutionality of suspension of the *habeas corpus* writ under martial law in Hawaii is pending in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

Criminal Case Involved

Legal authorities here said they did not believe issuance of the proclamation before a decision is handed down would render the case "moot" because it involved a criminal case in a military court in the territory.

The present *habeas corpus* case climaxes a series of conflicts over that issue which first arose when Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger granted a *habeas corpus* writ and fined Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, commander of the army's Hawaiian department and then military governor of Hawaii, $5,000 for contempt of court when he refused to obey it.

The President later pardoned Richardson.

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Romulo To Join MacArthur

Washington, Sept. 21 (AP)—Col. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine resident commissioner, told the House today he is leaving soon to join Gen. Douglas MacArthur "on what I trust is my way back to the Philippines."

DENIES HE KNEW PRIOR TO DEC. 7

Aussie Envoy Says He Had No Foreknowledge Of Blow

Washington, Sept. 21 (AP)—Sir Owen Dixon, the Australian Minister, said tonight he had no pre-Pearl Harbor information that any Japanese task force was about to attack any territory of the United States, or take any warlike measures against this country, and had never said so.

The Minister made this statement when asked about an assertion in the House by Representative Church (R., Ill.) that Sir Owen was the authority for claims that Australia gave this country warning of the approach of the Japanese task force for the Pearl Harbor attack.

Message Cited

Church, taking the floor after Majority Leader McCormick, of Massachusetts, entered denials from the War, Navy and State departments that there was such a warning, also declared that if an investigation was made:

"I am sure you will find that Lieut. Com. A. D. Kramer, now a commander, got the last message which came in Saturday night, December 6, at 9 A. M. Sunday, December 7, and that he went to the State Department at 9.15 and then to the White House, where he delivered the message and said:

" 'This looks like a sunrise attack on Pearl Harbor and a midnight attack on the Philippines.' "

Kramer In Washington

[The Pearl Harbor attack was delivered at 12.55 P. M. (Eastern war time), December 7, 1941, 7.55 A. M. in Hawaii. The commission headed by Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, which investigated the disaster, reported that a last-minute warning was sent from Washington to Hawaii the morning of December 7, but did not reach its destination in time.]

A commander, A. D. Kramer is now on duty with the Navy Department here, but could not be reached tonight.

Church read a statement of a resident of Washington, sworn before a notary, in support of the contention.

"Graves'" Statement

The statement, bearing the signature "Sidney C. Graves," told of a dinner on December 7, 1943, attended by the Australian Minister, Frank C. Nanigher of Washington, and Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.). It said:

"After the dinner the Australian Minister stated to myself and the others mentioned above in substance, as follows:

"Shortly after the outbreak of war, in 1939, I left my judgship to assume control of coastal shipping in Australian waters. About 72 hours before Pearl Harbor, I received a flash warning from my naval intelligence that a Japanese task force was at sea and Australia should prepare for an attack; 24 hours later this was further confirmed with a later opinion of intelligence that the task force was apparently not aimed at Australian waters and, perhaps, was directed against some American possessions. Finally, on December 7, 1941, my intelligence stated 'we are saved, America is in the war, Pearl Harbor has been bombed.'

"The Australian Minister was questioned by one of the guests as to whether this information was available to American authority and he stated, in substance, that it was if requested."

McCormack had said:

"There would appear to be a bottomless cavern wherein cheap politics beget unforgivable war rumors." He criticized Representative Harness (R., Ill.) for spreading the "rumor" on the floor of the House.

Asks Investigation

Representative Sabath (D., Ill.), chairman of the Rules Committee, joined in the exchanges with an assertion that Republican demands for an inquiry into the Pearl Harbor situation are "political" and intended to "attack President Roosevelt."

Church then retorted that the people "want to know the facts, not opinions," and that "an impartial investigation by a committee of Congress" should be conducted to get them.

The Administration has blocked a public investigation, Church charged, and he added:

"One who opposes an investigation of his acts and deeds is not above suspicion."

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said at a news conference "I am assured that no such message ever was communicated to or heard of by anyone" in the War Department.

Lot of Nazis Will Be Shot When War Is Over, Hull Says

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—(AP) Secretary Hull, tersely pointing up one aspect of a hard peace for Nazi Germany, said today that a lot of Germans are going to be shot when the war is over.

Presumably his number one candidate for a firing squad is Hitler. At a news conference only a few days ago he said the Fuehrer's name was certainly the foremost on the list of war criminals and that the names of the men around Hitler—evidently including Goering, Himmler and Goebbels—also are listed.

The problem remains of how to apprehend these people. Their capture is reported to be one of the agreed objectives of Allied military occupation of Germany. If any of them escape to neutral countries, enormous Allied pressure is expected to be brought on the neutral to hand them over.

More than a year ago President Roosevelt urged neutrals to commit themselves against refuge for Axis war criminals and Allied diplomats have been seeking to get these assurances. Some commitments have been made, but with specific reference to Argentina. Hull has called some of the assurances unsatisfactory. A new warning, therefore, appears probable.

Hull took up the subject of German war criminals very briefly at a news con[illegible]n Pag[illegible] is remark[illegible] were in response request for comment on a Poli[illegible] proposal that the Allies warn the Germans that if they scorch the earth of European areas which they still hold they will be forced to give up fuel, clothing and other necessities to the victims.

The proposal was made to the United Nations Relief meeting now in progress at Montreal, by Jan Ciechanowski, Polish ambassador to Washington.

Hull said that he had not heard from Ciechanowski on the subject but that since the Germans have been told already that a lot of them will be shot for taking lives, any such warning relating to property might come in all right.

The Secretary said in response to other questions that the United States expects to be ready to meet chaos, civil war or almost any other conditions which might occur as Germany collapses, but that Allied plans for the military control of the defeated Reich are not yet complete.

One piece of machinery long agreed on by Washington, London and Moscow is a three-power commission for the administration of German affairs as well as for the evolution of a detailed German policy once the Allies find exactly what conditions they have to contend with.

There is a firm conviction in official quarters here that the peace to be given Germany will be a hard peace designed to bring home to the German people that they can not make war on the world without bearing the consequences of destruction they cause.

Territorial Control Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—A bill to transfer control of territories and possessions from the Department of the Interior to the Navy Department is being drafted at the request of Representative W. Sterling Cole, Republican, of New York, for introduction after the election.

Army Sticks to 'X Day'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—The Army likes war mobilizer James F. Byrnes's "V-E Day" idea of describing the time when hostilities end in Europe, but continues to use its own "X Day." Army officials said today they believe the expression used by Mr. Byrnes in his recent report on reconversion is a popular way of designating this date for the people. They added, however, that thus far all official Army communications use "X Day" to designate the unknown time when European fighting ceases.

Lt. Col. Thompson Honored

Legion of Merit Goes to Creator of "Impact" Magazine

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—The War Department announced tonight the award of the Legion of Merit to Lieutenant Colonel Edwark K. Thompson, of 31 Strathmore Road, Manhasset, L. I., for "outstanding services in the office of the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Intelligence, from February, 1943, to May, 1944."

The citation said Colonel Thompson, in his assignment as chief of the publication section of the technical and tactical branch of that office, "created and produced 'Impact' magazine, devoted to picturing the Allied air effort and its effect upon the enemy.

"'Impact' has served to inform the staff components in headquarters, A. A. F., and in the theaters as to A. A. F. activities; it has taught valuable combat lessons to all echelons; it has aided in the planning of combat missions, and it has instilled in the minds of all echelons a confidence in American materiel and in the A. A. F. methods of waging war. His work in this regard has materially assisted the war efforts."

General Roosevelt's Widow Presented Medal

Washington, Sept. 21 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously today "for gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty" on D-day.

The medal was presented to his widow by War Secretary Stimson at a ceremony attended by members of the family and officials of both the American and British armies. General Roosevelt died in Normandy of a heart attack on July 12.

He went ashore with the first invasion forces.

Congress Asks World Pact for Press Freedom

Both Houses Unanimous in Urging Untrammeled Transmission of News

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—Congress, by unanimous votes, called today for international compacts guaranteeing a free interchange of news among the nations of the world.

The Senate and House, which had heard a number of members declare that an untrammeled flow of independent news would be a major factor in promoting world peace, adopted the resolution as their final legislative act before recessing until Nov. 14.

The resolution reads:

"Resolved, That the Congress of the United States expresses its belief in the world-wide right of interchange of news by news gathering and distributing agencies, whether individual or associate, by any means without discrimination as to sources, distribution, rates or changes; and that this right should be protected by international compact."

The resolution was drawn up by a subcomittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It is based on drafts offered in the House by Representative J. William Fulbright, Democrat, of Arkansas, and in the Senate by Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, and by Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, Foreign Relations Committee chairman.

Representative Fulbright asserted that the dictators established their iron grip and thus made their prosecution of the war possible by first muzzling the press and radio, then completely controlling it.

When the proposal first was advanced, members of both branches declared in speeches that it should be made a part of the permanent peace program. Representative Sol Bloom, Democrat, of New York, charman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, worked along with others to assure the resolution's receiving prompt attention there.

Hull, Congressmen Discuss Polish Problem Thoroughly

Washington, Sept. 21 (AP)—Representative O'Konski (R., Wis.) quoted Secretary of State Hull today as emphasizing the intention of the United States to deal with the Polish Government in exile in London.

Four Congressmen of Polish descent—O'Konski, Sadowski and Dingell, both Michigan Democrats, and Gordon (D., Ill.)—conferred with the Secretary of State this morning. Among other things, the Congressmen said, they discussed war-changed boundaries, and the appointment of Arthur Bliss Lane as Ambassador to the exile Government.

Off-The-Record Discussion

"We discussed the polish question from A to Z—mostly off the record," O'Konski said.

"He (Hull) reaffirmed the State Department's stand, as far as the United States was concerned, not to recognize any boundary changes effected since 1939, in violation of the people's will or by aggression.

Russia incorporated eastern Poland in 1940, and absorbed the Baltic states in 1940.

Confirms U. S. Policy

"He also stated," O'Konski said in reporting the conversation with Hull, "that the appointment of Mr. Lane as ambassador to the Polish government in exile in London is further confirmation of the feelings of the United States to deal with the government recognized by the Polish people—the government in exile."

The Soviet Union has had no relations with the Polish Government in London for over a year and has been supporting the rival Polish National Committee on Liberation.

Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk in London has been attempting to merege the two factions for several weeks but there have been no concrete signs as yet that the troublesome gap in Allied diplomacy is being mended.

Martin Cites Money Voted To Feed Italy

Washington, Sept. 21 (AP)—Republican Leader Martin, of Massachusetts, said today reports of hunger and devastation in Italy are "difficult to understand or justify" in view of Congressional appropriations to meet such conditions.

Martin told the House Congress had "provided liberally for the relief of the suffering" by appropriating $562,000,000 to the War Department and another $800,000,000 for United States participation in UNRRA—the world relief setup.

"Suffering and starving people must have immediate action," he said. "Let's give the aid when it will do the most good."

Casualties Rise To Over 400,000

Washington, Sept. 21 (AP)—War casualties of the United States armed forces now exceed 400,000, Secretary Stimson said today

that the army casualties reported through August 29 were 337,743. The latest navy casualty list totals 63,017.

The new army figure was an increase of 10,127 over that announced a week ago, but only about half the rate of increase in recent weeks.

Army casualties, together with figures for the previous week, follow: Killed, 64,468 and 62,357; wounded, 177,235 and 172,042; prisoners, 48,725 and 48,181; missing, 47,314 and 45,036.

Navy casualties: Killed, 25,152 and 24,450; wounded, 23,867 and 23,064; missing, 9,532 and 9,529; prisoners, 4,466, unchanged from previous week.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 2,662 casualties in the Asiatic, Central Pacific, European, Mediterranean and Southwest Pacific areas. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

Army Denies Censoring Soldier-Vote Envelopes

Washington, Sept. 21 (AP)—The army today officially denied charges that its censors had opened envelopes containing soldier votes in State primaries.

Secretary of War Stimson, asked at a news conference about the charges, said the War Department had investigated them and that the inquiry "has not disclosed to date a single ballot envelope opened by an army censor."

Seamen Bill To White House

Washington, Sept. 21 (AP)—The House today completed action on legislation to provide lifetime compensation for merchant seamen permanently disabled from war causes and sent the bill to the White House.

Reporters To Stimson: 'HappyBirthdayToYou'

Washington, Sept. 21 (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson, the "elder" of the Cabinet, was 77 years old today.

Newspaper correspondents covering the Pentagon Building remembered and opened the Secretary's regular Thursday news conference with a rendition of "Happy birthday, dear Henry; happy birthday to you!"

It was pretty much off key, but Stimson grinned, said he was very grateful, and added: "After this everything will seem drab."

CONGRESS STARTS LENGTHY VACATION

Final Session Passes Act Calling for Press Freedom to Bolster Peace.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—(AP) Congress began its second extended vacation of the year today, adjourning for an electioneering holiday after an eight-weeks session in which it passed a program designed to cushion the impact of the war's end on the nation's economy.

The principal legislative business of the closing day was unanimous passage in both houses of a resolution calling on all nations to adopt a policy of press freedom and free exchange of news as a measure to bolster peace.

The lawmakers will return to the capitol November 14, unless recalled sooner, to face a docket that may include such controversial matters as peacetime compulsory military training legislation.

Many Face Fight

More than a score of incumbent house members already have lost their fights for reelection or have failed to seek new terms, and the "lame duck" list may be longer when the lawmakers return. Many face stiff contests in the November 7 balloting.

The two-point reconversion program laid on President Roosevelt's desk in the closing days created the war mobilization and reconversion administration to chart the transition from wartime to peacetime economy and set up the machinery for disposition of an estimated $100,000,000,000 worth of surplus war property.

These two measures supplemented a two-fold reconversion program enacted before the mid-summer recess, one part of which blueprinted the method for terminating war contracts and the other—the so-called "G.I. Bill of Rights"—provided benefits for discharged service men.

Supplementation of the reconversion program will be considered after the recess, Chairman Doughton (D-N.C.) of the House Ways and Means committee having arranged for a study of back-home travel allowances and federal employe unemployment benefits after the election.

GUFFEY IN CLASH WITH VANDENBERG

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 — (AP) Senator Guffey (D.-Pa.) asserted today that "Wall Street" backers of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey were trying to "undermine" the administration's international peace and monetary programs, and Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) promptly accused him of a "smudgy effort to smear Dewey."

The exchange in the Senate came after Guffey described Winthrop Aldrich, New York banker, as Dewey's "principal financial adviser" and noted that Aldrich had criticized the monetary program developed at the Bretton Woods conference. Guffey also questioned whether Secretary of State Hull should have admitted John Foster Dulles, Dewey's foreign affairs advisor, to preliminary consultations on a peace organization.

Vandenberg said Aldrich "does not speak for Mr. Dewey on the basis of any credentials with which I am familiar," but added that it was Aldrich's right to discuss the Bretton Woods program "even though he may be what is known as a Wall Street banker."

"For that matter," Vandenberg continued, "Franklin Delano Roosevelt once had an office on Wall street, but that is not a conclusive condemnation."

Vandenberg said Dulles was a "great American" whose qualifications to consult on international affairs were widely recognized. Dulles has for years headed the Federal Council of Churches Commission on a Just and Durable Peace, Vandenberg pointed out.

"I very much doubt if he (Guffey) could get the present Secretary of State, Mr. Hull, to join him in his torpedo attack on Mr. Dulles," he said.

ICKES ASKS MINERS TO IGNORE LEWIS

WASHINGTON, Sept., 21—(AP) Secretary of Interior Ickes, saying John L. Lewis is paying more attention to politics than anything else, appealed directly to coal mine employes today not to believe anyone who tells them their government has let them down.

Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, launched a vigorous attack on the administration—including Ickes—at the union convention in Cincinnati this week, asking whether this hearers intended to put their "enemies" back in power.

Ickes gave the miners a detailed account of gains he said they have made since 1933 when President Roosevelt took office. He told them it is the administration's policy that their progress toward "the status and conditions to which you are entitled" shall continue.

Ickes issued his appeal to the miners in the form of a statement—the first time he ever had addressed them directly, ignoring Lewis. Then at a news conference he criticized Lewis by name.

Ickes said Lewis signed a contract and "no amount of vituperation on his part will dig the coal that he is under obligation to dig under that contract. He can't even keep himself warm next Winter with his vituperation, much less anyone else."

'Ickes' printed statement was primarily an appeal to the miners not to strike. He urged the men to stop their scattered strikes, which he said have numbered about 1,200 since last November, costing the nation nearly seven million tons of coal.

"I can not conceive that the mine workers can turn their backs on their government by continuing to strike at a time when the nation greatly needs every ton of coal they can produce in order to speed the winning of the war," the Secretary said.

FOR FDR, WAGNER IN N. Y. RALLY

NEW YORK, Sept. 21. — (AP) Vice President Henry A. Wallace, defeated for renomination at the Democratic national convention, declared tonight that America must go forward "in the light of liberalism" and that he would vote for President Roosevelt's reelection.

He also urged the reelection of Senator Robert F. Wagner (D-N. Y.), who he said had sponsored more vital labor legislation than any other man, but he made no reference to Senator Harry S. Truman (D-Mo.), his successor as Democratic vice presidential nominee.

Wallace's address, his first of the campaign, was delivered before thousands of persons attending a Roosevelt rally in Madison Square Garden under auspices of the Independent Voters Committee of the Arts and Sciences for Roosevelt.

An admission fee of from 60 cents to $2.40 was charged. The speech was broadcast.

"Were I a citizen of New York," Wallace said, "it would be my proud privilege to vote for Wagner and Roosevelt."

Wallace said liberals striving to blueprint the future gave first place in their hearts to "jobs for all, in health and security," closely followed by "the problem of the returned soldier."

"There will have to be orderly readjustment, of course," he said. "Five hundred thousand businesses have been closed since Pearl Harbor. An equal number of new businesses must be started as civilian demand and the backlog of civilian need swings this country from war to peace."

Refers to Dewey

In one of his few direct references to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, Wallace said:

"It would be absurd to attack the motives of any man seeking national leadership. Certainly both Dewey and Roosevelt will do their level best if called upon to serve. The first question to decide is one of equipment and experience. Who can better provide for permanent peace and full employment—Dewey or Roosevelt? What do you say?"

At another point, the Vice President asserted:

"In spite of everything that Dewey has said, the isolationists are still going to vote Republican in 1944. Just as Harding placated the isolationists in 1921, so Dewey would be under the necessity of placating the isolationists in 1945.

"The Republican party in spite of the millions of its members who think clearly about international affairs has been, is now, and will be the channel through which the isolationists, the cartelists and the international freebooters work best."

Wallace said he saw America "as a vigilant watcher and perpetual guardian of the ramparts of the future."

Calls for "Liberalism"

"This future has one essential—the continuous rebirth of liberalism," he declared.

Wallace defined a liberal as "a person who in all his actions is continually asking, 'what is best for all the people—not merely what is best for me personally'?"

"The most important seedbed of for the production of great scientists, great artists and great liberal leaders," he continued, "is our 20,000,000 white collar workers. These are the forgotten men and women.

"During the war, the cost of living always runs away from their wages. They are poorly organized but any liberal movement if it is to succeed should remember that it must not only represent farmers and factory workers but also the white collar workers and their cousins, the small business man."

The Vice President said "no view of the future in the light of liberalism, as represented by President Roosevelt and Senator Wagner, can overlook the necessity of planning the inclusion of all the people in the economic, educational, and political progress which only such liberalism can guarantee."

"And by all the people, I want specifically to include the Negro and every other minority group," Wallace said.

The Vice President was introduced by Orson Welles, radio, screen and stage figure. Other speakers included Sinclair Lewis, novelist; Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony orchestra; Dr. Harlow Shapley, Harvard university astronomer; Jo Davidson, sculptor; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, a Negro leader, and Helen Keller.

FDR Asks Creation of TVA Setup For the Missouri River Basin

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—(AP) Mixed Congressional reaction greeted a recommendation today by President Roosevelt that an agency similar to the Tennessee Valley authority be set up for the Missouri river basin.

Senators Murray (D-Mont) and Gillette (D-Iowa) already have introduced separate measures to create such a Missouri Valley authority.

Senator Robertson (R-Wyo) told a reporter he was against "such a Federal setup" and instead favored "state control of waters in the respective states."

Senator Langer (R-ND) said he was "100 per cent for the idea."

Asserting he always had favored "the TVA for the TVA area," Senator Wheeler (D-Mont) said the "question of whether the type of legislation we want for the Missouri river basin would be identical with TVA must be studied in the light of all existing conditions surrounding the area."

President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress, said that for years he had advocated the establishment of "separate authorities to deal with the development of certain river basins where several states were involved" and the general functions of the TVA might well serve as a pattern.

"I have heretofore suggested the creation of a similar authority for the development of the Arkansas river watershed from the Mississippi all the way west to its source in Colorado," the President said.

"I have also suggested the creation of an authority to render a similar service in the Columbia river watershed, including the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana.

"I now make a similar recommendation for the Missouri river basin."

The President alluded to a resolution adopted by the Missouri River States Committee in Omaha, Neb., last month calling for a coordinated plan of development of the Missouri River basin and declared:

"The resolution very properly asks that the legislation dealing with matters relating to the waters of the Missouri river basin recognize that it is "dealing with one river and one problem; and points out the necessity of a comprehensive development of the Missouri river, indicating that there can be no piecemeal legislative program. I am in hearty accord with these principles."

The House already has adopted and sent to the Senate a bill embodying recommendations of the army engineers for a vast development of the Missouri river basin to provide for irrigation, navigation, flood control and other purposes.

A fight developed over a proposal that preference be given to irrigation interests, but the House defeated that plan. A Senate committee likewise has refused to approve it.

A separate measure incorporating the reclamation bureau plan for development of the Missouri river basin, at variance on some points with the Army plan, is now in a House committee.

WALLACE SPEAKS

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PEPPER ATTACKS SPEECH BY DEWEY

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 — (AP) Senator Claude Pepper (D-Fla) charged today that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, had made "a purposeful effort to stir up strife between the Russians and the Poles."

Addressing a press conference at headquarters of the Democratic National committee, where his appointment as chairman of the Foreign Language committee for the campaign was announced, Pepper criticized Dewey's foreign policy speech at Louisville.

Pepper declared that Dewey, while advocating a bi-partisan approach to foreign policy, made a "purposeful appeal to a large nationalistic and racial group in this country to get their votes."

Asked to elaborate on his statement, Pepper said that Dewey "appealed to the Polish group at the expense of our relationship with Russia."

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Pepper also declared that Dewey denounced the Dumbarton Oaks conference on world security, prior to its convening, as an attempt by four powers to tyrannize the world."

"He wasn't trying to save the world but to get the votes of the little nations," Pepper said, adding that Dewey had "opened up with an assault and let loose a broadside. He's the kind of a fellow who shoots before he asks."

BRICKER ASSAILS NEW DEALERS IN FEDERAL COURTS

SEP 221944

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21 — (AP) The United States Supreme court was labelled a "New Deal court" by Gov. John W. Bricker tonight in a speech declaring that the judiciary "must be absolutely free of political bias."

The Republican candidate for Vice President, warning that "a very grave danger" lay in "domination of the courts by one-man appointment," said that President Roosevelt had appointed 88 per cent of the Supreme court judges, 67 per cent of the Federal Appeals court judges, and 56 per cent of the Federal district judges.

"These judicial appointments," he added, "have too often been made not because of the legal ability of the appointee or his experience as a judge, but because of his adherence and conformance to the New Deal philosophy of government."

He continued before a Republican rally:

"A very grave danger to our system of government lies not alone in the domination of the courts by one-man appointment, but also in their use by the New Dealers for the narrow purposes of their political program."

The Ohio governor asserted that the preponderance of Roosevelt-appointees in the Federal judiciary was alone a reason for changing national administrations.

Hits New Dealers

He mentioned the Federal courts in accusing the "New Dealers" of searching "the centuries of history for the implements of power by which they could build the President's position to one of virtual dictatorship."

"Part of the program," Bricker remarked, "was to weaken state and local governments in the Federal structure."

Citing examples of what he called adherence to "the New Deal philosophy of government," the former Ohio attorney general said:

"Minority judges have conclusively shown the country that the majority had based its judgment in cases on personal opinion instead of interpreting the laws by constitutional standards.

"Finally a minority of the court has pointed out that the majority opinions have broken so many precedents, upset so many decisions that the law is in utter confusion and the lower courts are not given guidance for their judgments.

"At one time this New Deal court even spoke of the President as a ruler rather than the servant of our people."

Bricker addressed an appeal to the Democrats to "take back their party" from the "New Dealers" by voting the Republican ticket.

Assails Hillman

He said that 'to deceive the people" a sham battle was put on for the vice presidential nomination at the Democratic national convention. "Sidney Hillman's convention," he added, "cares no more for the Democratic party than for the Constitution of the United States.

"Power and greed to dominate his fellow-man are the motives back of his political activity," the Ohioan declared.

Arriving here after a two-day tour of Pennsylvania, Bricker earlier in the day spent a half hour with the Baltimore "Democrats for Dewey" organization and told them:

"The Republican party platform is more consistent to the traditional principles of the Democratic party than anything in the Democratic platform."

At a press conference he promised to expose details of the Pearl Harbor tragedy as quickly as possible "if it ever is in my power."

Bricker will speak in Portland, Me., at noon tomorrow.

Bricker for Pearl Harbor Data

Declares in Baltimore Delay in Inquiry Is Hurting U. S. War Effort.

Baltimore, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Gov. John W. Bricker declared today that he would expose the facts of the Pearl Harbor tragedy as quickly as possible "if ever it is in my power."

The Republican candidate for Vice-President, who has been demanding a speedy disclosure of circumstances involving the December 7, 1941, surprise attack by the Japanese, elaborated on his position in a press conference after coming to Baltimore from a two-day tour of Pennsylvania.

A newspaper man asked:

"If you are elected Vice-President, will you expose the Pearl Harbor facts as soon as possible?"

Gov. Bricker replied:

"If ever it is in my power, I would do so."

The Ohio Governor, who has accused the national administration of withholding details of events preceding the attack, declared there was nothing in them now which would injure the war effort.

"Withholding the facts," he remarked, "is injuring the war effort."

Court-martial Postponed.

A court-martial of Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Major-Gen. Walter C. Short, who figured in the Pearl Harbor disaster, has been postponed on the ground of "military necessity."

Gov. Bricker asserted "the facts are known by the administration if they come clean," and added the full story obviously "is being withheld for political reasons."

Asked for comment on Senator Harry S. Truman's published denial that he ever called President Roosevelt an "indispensable man," Bricker said of the Democratic vice-presidential nominee:

"Certainly his whole acceptance speech was based on that principle only."

Gov. Bricker's tour of Pennsylvania raised his hopes of a Republican victory in the keystone State.

"I am convinced," the Republican candidate for vice-president told newspaper men, "that the Republicans will carry Pennsylvania. I say this because of the enthusiasm of the people for our cause and because of what party leaders have told me."

The crowd which heard him last night at Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the anthracite region, was the largest Gov. Bricker has drawn in his campaign. Major William A. Clark, of the State police estimated it at 10,000 persons.

Miami To Leopoldville Air Service Is Opened

Miami, Fla., Sept. 21 (AP)—A Pan American airways flying boat winged southward today on the first regularly-scheduled flight over a new route linking Miami with Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo.

The 7,269-mile trip, by way of South America, will require five days.

Four trips monthly are planned.

Says G. I.'s Had to Listen

Senate Candidate Avers That 'President's Chaplain' Made New Deal Speech.

Monmouth, Ill., Sept. 21 (A. P.).—A charge that thousands of service men in New Guinea were ordered to keep their seats while "the President's chaplain" delivered an "enthusiastic New Deal speech" has been made by Richard J. Lyons, Republican candidate for United States Senator.

Mr. Lyons told a political rally yesterday that he had received a letter from New Guinea by a man he identified as Richard Smothers, a Marion, Ill., business man in the Coast Guard Reserve, stating:

"They (officers in charge of the meeting) announced that we had to keep our seats, that they had acquired some wonderful speakers, including some high-ranking officers who were carrying a message to all the war zones on the face of the earth. As it is time for us service men to send for our ballots, I don't believe I ever heard a more enthusiastic New Deal speech.

"The principal speaker was the President's chaplain. He emphasized what a wonderful job our President or Commander in Chief, I believe he put it, was doing. How he was traveling around to the different war zones. How much and what he was going to do for us after the war was over.

"The New Deal must have made a preacher out of him. I don't think the good Lord had a thing to do with it or he wouldn't be speaking against the thing we are fighting for—political freedom.

Mr. Lyons said that the letter did not identify the name of the man referred to as the President's chaplain.

Alluding to the reported incident, Mr. Lyons declared that "the New Deal has hit an all-time low."

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SAYS VETERANS WILL RUN U. S.

Commander Scheiberling Makes Prediction.

Chicago, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—National Commander Edward H. Scheiberling of the American Legion said today that in his opinion returned veterans of world war II would "dominate political trends in the nation for years—they will be very powerful for twenty-five years."

In his first press conference since he was elected at conclusion of the legion's annual convention yesterday, Mr. Scheiberling, an Albany, N. Y., attorney, said the logical result of this, situation would be election of some world war II veteran as President of the United States in the not too distant future.

He emphasized that he referred to veterans generally, not Legionnaires particularly, because "the legion takes no part in political campaigns; an elective office-holder or candidate can not hold office in the legion."

Mr. Scheiberling said he was opposed to recent suggestions for moving the Legion national headquarters from Indianapolis to Washington, D. C.

Fears Domination.

"If the Legion headquarters should go to Washington, the organization might come under dominance of one political party or the other and the Legion has traditionally kept out of politics," he said.

Yesterday the annual convention disposed of the Washington transfer proposition at least for another year by authorizing enlargement and improvement of both the Indianapolis headquarters and the branch headquarters in Washington.

Mr. Scheiberling said he was a 'bug' on the question of job preference for qualified war veterans and expected the Legion would do everything in its power to aid returning veterans to get jobs, including youngsters who never worked before they entered service.

Pearl Harbor Probers Returning To Capital

San Francisco, Sept. 21 (AP)—The army board sent to Honolulu to investigate the Pearl Harbor attack prepared to leave San Francisco for Washington, today, the army said.

The board recently returned to San Francisco after two weeks spent in Honolulu. The board will conclude its investigation in the capital. It has been in continuous session since August 24 and consists of the following:

Lieut. Gen. George Grunert, Maj. Gen. Henry D. Russell, Maj. Gen. Walter H. Frank, Col. Harry H. Toulmin, executive officer; Col. Charles W. West, recorder, and Maj. Henry J. Clausen, assistant recorder.

DEWEY PROPOSES DRASTIC CHANGES IN LAWS ON TAXES

Levies Must Encourage Business, Industry to Expand Jobs, He Declares.

SAYS NEW DEAL FAILS

G.O.P. Nominee Urges 'End of Studied Hostility' and 'Petty Tyranny.'

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21. — (AP) Drastic revision of what he called "our repressive tax laws" was called for by Thomas E. Dewey tonight as he outlined his program for a free American economy "gently guided by a benevolent government.

"We must have the kind of taxes that do not discourage, but encourage men to start new businesses," he declared, "and to expand old businesses."

The Republican presidential nominee, in a speech broadcast to the nation, said present tax laws oper-

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ate "to penalize incentive and to put a brake upon the kind of enterprise that makes job opportunities."

He depicted an economy in which government functions only to stimulate the efforts of private businessmen and farmers, thus providing jobs for all.

But, he declared:

"In my time there are not sufficient jobs in private employment to go around, then government can and must create additional job opportunities."

There was no amplification of this passage. At another point Dewey declared jobs for everyone cannot be found in government itself.

"If all of us should go to work for the government," he said, "then our present system would be no different from Communism."

Urges Job Opportunities

The New York Governor declared "there are many means to the end of promoting "widespread job opportunities in private enterprise," including the creation of foreign markets and the promotion of foreign trade.

"We will achieve our objective," he declared, "only if we create an economic climate in which business, industry and agriculture can grow and flourish.

"Government regulations which discourage and wear down producers in every field must be revised. The whole atmosphere of studied hostility toward our job producing machinery must be replaced."

In his third major speech of this week's campaign swinging down the Pacific Coast, the candidate told an audience in the Municipal Auditorium that the New Deal has "failed utterly" to solve the problem of economic security and political freedom.

"Saturated as it is with the defeatist theory that America is past its prime," he said, "the New Deal can see only two possibilities for America — ever increasing regimentation as one alternative, and reaction as the other.

"It has sought to buy the favor of one group and then of another. It has pretended to be the generous uncle for each group, meanwhile playing one against the other for political profit.

"It has built up a towering bureaucracy which today reaches into the smallest village in the country and directly affects the lives of all our citizens.

"Not content to deal with major economic factors, or possibly because it was not competent to deal with them, it was sought to fasten upon the individual citizen the deadening hand of bureaucratic control."

Declaring government is committed to some degree of economic direction "whether we like it or not," Dewey said "certain government measures to influence broad economic conditions are both desirable and inevitable."

Government direction, however, he went on, "must be of a character consistent with the American system of opportunity for all."

"Its objective must be not to restrict individual economic opportunity but to widen it," he said.

Assails Bureaucracy

"The temptation to be bureaucratic, to usurp power, to puff themselves up has proved irresistible to those who have swarmed to Washington under the New Deal," he said.

"We must have men in government who have the strength of character to resist the inevitable temptation toward petty tyranny. We must have men in office who believe that the preservation of individual rights and freedoms is more important than the exaggeration of their own power.

"Finally, we must have a new point of view toward the relationship between government and the people. The role of government cannot be the purely negative one of correcting abuse, of telling people what they may or may not do. Government must be the means by which our people, working together, seek to meet the problems that are too big for any one of us or any group of us to solve individually.

"The man who has an idea that could lead to greater job opportunities must feel that government is as anxious for him to succeed as he is himself. That means also that government must cease to pursue policies which foster antagonism and mutual distrust between workers and employers."

"In agriculture, in labor and in money," he said, "we are committed to some degree of government intervention in the free workings of our economic system. In many directions the free market which old time economists talked about is gone."

Asserting that the farmer "must be protected against extreme fluctuations of prices," Dewey said:

"We are committed to the proposition that the prices of major farm crops must be supported against the menace of disastrous collapse."

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21—(AP) Following is Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's text, prepared for delivery at the Civic auditorium here tonight:

It is mighty fine to come again to your great state of California and to see at first hand the progress you are making under my good friend, your distinguished Governor Earl Warren. I am happy, too, to share this platform tonight with your able Lieutenant Governor, and next United States Senator from California, Frederick F. Houser.

As I have travelled here, across this magnificent country of ours, I find that men and women everywhere are looking eagerly toward the peace which will follow our total victory over Germany and Japan. I find that as they look ahead beyond the final victory, two great desires are paramount. We want political freedom and we also want economic security. The great question of the years ahead will be this: Can we have both political freedom and economic security?

Time for Change

I believe we can. I believe we must find a way to have both. To solve that problem we need a new administration. That's why it's time for a change.

The present administration has failed utterly to find a solution for that problem. Saturated as it is with the defeatist theory that America is past its prime, the New Deal can see only two possibilities for America—ever increasing regimentation as one alternative, and reaction as the other. It believes that economic security can only be purchased at the price of freedom.

That argument is false. Our people do not want to see this country dragged further and further toward complete government control over every aspect of our lives. Neither do we want to go back to the reactionary philosophy of dog-eat-dog.

Neither Alternative Necessary

Neither of these alternatives is necessary. There is a better way. There is an American way to meet the modern needs for greater economic stability and individual security within the framework of a free society.

Let's consider a moment where we are today. We speak of freedom but the farmer asks, "does that mean freedom to go broke when there are peacetime surpluses and the prices of our crops fall ruinously?" Labor asks, "does that mean freedom to walk the streets in bad years, looking for work at any price?"

These are questions which go to the heart of our problem. No man can be free when he stands in constant danger of hunger. By the same token, no man can be either free or secure under a government which seems to regulate his whole life.

Seeks Solution

So what is the solution? Must we accept the New Deal way of ever increasing regimentation as the only escape from reaction? I think not.

Whether we like it or not, and regardless of the party in power, government is committed to some degree of economic direction. Certain government measures to influence broad economic conditions are both desirable and inevitable.

Let me give you just three examples.

First, money and credit. Before we have finished financing the war, our national debt may be over three hundred billion dollars. The annual interest on that debt at current rates will be six billion dollars. That is more than the total annual cost of our national government in any peacetime year before the New Deal. That six billion dollars a year must be raised by taxes before we begin to meet the current costs of government. We cannot afford a substantial rise in interest rates which would still further increase the cost of carrying our national debt.

So one result of this unprecedented government debt which now faces us is this: In order to keep down taxes and prevent the price of government bonds from falling as they did after the last war, the Federal government is going to have to keep interest rates stable.

Cites 'Dog-eat-dog' Economy

Now, let's take up another vital aspect of our life—wages. In bygone days, working men and women worked for whatever they could get. When a lot of people were looking for work, wages went down. In hard times people had to work for literally starvation pay. That was one of the brutal ways our society adjusted itself to depressions under the old-time dog-eat-dog economy. Those days are never coming back again.

They are not coming back because we are never again going to submit to mass unemployment. Government's first job in the peacetime years ahead will be to see that conditions exist which promote widespread job opportunities in private enterprise. There are many means to that end, including the creation of foreign markets and the promotion of foreign trade. If at any time there are not sufficient jobs in private employment to go around, then government can and must create additional job opportunities. There must be jobs for all.

To Discuss Social Progress

We have unemployment insurance, old age pensions and minimum wage laws. They are here to stay and we are going to broaden them. Tomorrow night on the radio from Los Angeles I shall discuss some of the things we need to do to advance our social progress. We have strong labor unions, protected by law in their rights to collective bargaining. Moreover, we have developed over the years a social viewpoint which will not tolerate any solution to the economic cycle which rests upon the grinding down of the wages of working men and women.

So here again we recognize that our economy has become more subject to government action. The savage old cut-throat adjustments are gone for good. We simply will not tolerate them.

Cites Problems of Farmers

Now, consider agriculture. The farmer, too, has lived under the iron law of supply and demand. In wartime or when crops were normal and demand was good, the farmer prospered. When crops were big and demand was small, the farmer watched his produce go begging while his children were in need.

But the farmer had no control over either supply or demand. He might work his head off all Summer long, and then swings of the economic cycle, which swept him alternately from good times to distress.

All that is also in the past. As a nation, we are committed to the proposition that the farmer must be protected against extreme fluctuations of prices. We are committed to the proposition that the prices of major farm crops must be supported against the menace of disastrous collapse.

Must Protect Farmers

We have undertaken that commitment for the sake of the entire nation. We know that depression on the farm leads to depression in the nation, just as unemployment and misery in the city leads to misery on the farm.

In agriculture, in labor and in money, we are committed to some degree of government intervention in the free workings of our economic system. In many directions the free market which oldtime economists talked about is gone.

Now, in all this there exists an obvious danger to our fundamental freedoms. The danger is that in accepting the support of government in certain broad aspects of our economy we may slip by stages into complete government control of our lives. In other words, in our search for economic security, we may lose forever, our personal and political freedoms.

Not once in all the past twelve years has the New Deal faced this situation frankly and courageously. Instead, it has sought to buy the favor of one group and then of another. It has pretended to be the generous uncle for each group, meanwhile playing one against the other for political profit. It has built up a towering bureaucracy which today reaches into the smallest village in the country and directly affects the lives of all our citizens. Not content to deal with major economic factors, or possibly because it was not competent to deal with them, it has sought to fasten upon the individual citizen, the deadening hand of bureaucratic control.

Face Two Dangers

The result is that today we confront two dangerous alternatives. Under one, we may slip by graduai stages into complete government regulation of every aspect of our lives. Under the other, we may become so intolerant of the restraints and interferences in our lives as to take refuge in complete reaction. Either of these courses would be tragic. Neither is necessary.

We have reached a point where we must make a crucial decision. We must decide this year whether we shall reject both of these courses and choose a new leadership pledged to attain a maximum of security without loss of our essential freedoms, and with neither malice nor favor toward any group or class.

For myself, I am utterly confident that America can achieve stability and lasting prosperity without the loss of any part of its political freedom.

Facing the world ahead and recognizing the necessity of a government active in promoting the best interests of individuals and of individual enterprise, we should establish three principles at the base of such action. All three of these principles are the exact opposite of the New Deal.

Must Widen Actions

The first is that government action must be of a character consistent with the American system of opportunity for all. Its objective must be not to restrict individual economic opportunity but to widen it. Government must do this without any reservations as to its faith in individual enterprise. It must promote fair trade and not consider trade as something just to be tolerated.

The second principle is, that government action must be administered by men and women who believe in and understand American workers, American businessmen, and American farmers. There has perhaps never been a time in our history when the character of the men who compose our government was so important as it is now.

The temptation to be bureaucratic, to usurp power, to puff themselves up has proved irresistible to those who have swarmed to Washington under the New Deal. We must have men in government who have the strength of character to resist the inevitable temptation toward petty tyranny. We must have men in office who believe that the preservation of individual rights and freedoms is more important than the exaggeration of their own power.

New Point of View

Finally, we must have a new point of view toward the relationship between government and the people. The role of government cannot be the purely negative one of correcting abuse, of telling people what they may or may not do. Government must be the means by which our people, working together, seek to meet the problems that are too big for any one of us or any group of us to solve individually.

The industrial worker, however capable and energetic he may be, cannot in our modern society assure himself by his own unaided efforts continuity of employment. Even the largest industrial corporation cannot maintain employment, if the country as a whole is undergoing a depression.

Yet, if there is one thing we are all agreed upon, it is that in the coming peacetime years we in this country must have jobs and opportunity for all. That is everybody's business. Therefore it is the business of government. But how?

Jobs for All

Where are we going to find these jobs for everyone who wants to work? Certainly they will not be found in government itself. If all of us should go to work for the government, then our system would be no different from Communism or Fascism.

There can be jobs for all only if business, industry and agriculture are able to provide those jobs. There are no clever short-cuts to this goal. It cannot be achieved by some ingenious scheme concocted by a social dreamer in a government bureau. The New Deal pulled rabbits out of hats for seven years and ended up in 1940 with ten million still unemployed. We will achieve our objective only if we create an economic climate in which business, industry and agriculture can grow and flourish.

Our small businessmen, our farmers, the men who run our of-

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fices and factories and stores and mines must know that government wants each of them to succeed, that government stands ready, not to hinder, but to help. I am concerned only that our people shall have jobs, and people cannot have jobs if businessmen are afraid to go to work, if management is afraid to manage, if farmers are afraid to produce. We want the enterprising men and women of America to make a success of their endeavors because that is the only way we can have a going American economy in which all our people can find work at decent pay.

America Has Great Future

We have seen in the war what can be done when American technical and management skill is given a chance to do a job. All that was necessary was to give American enterprises the green lights in order to bring forth miracles of production. In the same spirit, American business and American industry can be given the green light for peacetime production. Then we shall see peacetime miracles as we have seen wartime miracles.

There is much that government can do. Our repressive tax laws, which now operate to penalize incentive and to put a brake upon the kind of enterprise that makes job opportunities, must be drastically revised. We must have the kind of taxes that do not discourage, but encourage men to start new businesses and to expand old businesses. At another time, I shall discuss this question of taxes in detail.

Government regulations which discourage and wear down producers in every field must be revised.

The whole atmosphere of studied hostility toward our job producing machinery must be replaced.

Must Have Good Laws

More than this, we must have laws that are sufficiently simple and clear so that men can know what they are allowed to do. Most of the laws passed by the new deal and the regulations under them are so involved and complicated that it is impossible for even the ablest lawyer to advise what they mean. The judges, when called upon to apply them, are violently divided among themselves. There can be neither freedom nor a healthy economy under laws and decrees which are so multitudinous that businessmen, labor leaders and indeed citizens generally, cannot be law abiding except by doing nothing.

The man who has an idea that could lead to greater job opportunities must feel that government is as anxious for him to succeed as he is himself. That means also that government must cease to pursue policies which foster antagonism and mutual distrust between workers and employers.

For too long we have been a nation divided and government has been the great divider. Now under the stress of war we have drawn closer together. We have come to appreciate a little better the part that each of us must play. Labor, industry and agriculture, each in its place, has made a mighty contribution to the winning of the war. We must learn to work together in peace as we have worked together in war. We must seek mutual understandings. The worker, the farmer and the businessman are equals and are equally important. No one can disregard the interest of the others save to his own cost. No one can be master over the other two. No one is entitled to a voice in the affairs of government at the sacrifice of the others.

Government Is Servant of All

The government must be equally concerned with the welfare of all elements in our society. Government is not the property of any section of the country or any segment of our society. It should be the servant of all. We are not going back to the days of unregulated business and finance. We are not going back to the days of unprotected farm prices. We are not going back to leaf raking and the dole. We are not going down the new deal road to total control of our daily lives. We are going forward on the better road. We are going forward to achieve in peace what the new deal could only achieve at the cost of war—jobs and opportunity for all.

And we shall recover and preserve our individual freedom, which has once again been made sacred by the blood of American men.

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LONDON--1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL (ORIGINAL) XXX ~~AND TACS~~.

LT. COL. DAVID SCHILLING OF TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., COMMANDED ONE GROUP OF THUNDERBOLTS WHICH MET GERMAN FIGHTERS AROUND LOCHEN IN HOLLAND. SCHILLING SHOT DOWN THREE OF HIS GROUP'S 14 KILLS AND NOW HAS TO HIS CREDIT 18 VICTORIES IN THE AIR AND 7 1/2 ON THE GROUND.

LT. COL. BEN RIMERMAN OF OMAHA, NEB., HEADED A GROUP ACCOUNTING FOR SIX GERMAN KILLS NEAR NIJMEGEN.

LT. WALTER PITTS, 417 BOSLEY ST., SANTA ROSA, CALIF., SHOT DOWN TWO ENEMY PLANES.

LT. ROBERT HEDLER, 411 VERNON ST., JENKINTOWN, PA., SHARED ONE KILL WITH LT. VERNON RAFFERTY, EAU CLAIRE, WIS., AND WAS CLIMBING TO REJOIN HIS FLIGHT WHEN HE SPOTTED A FOCKE-WULF 190 "POURING IT TO PARATROOPERS."

"I PEELED OFF AND CHASED HIM DOWN A CANAL FOR TEN MILES," HEDLER SAID. "HE HAD TO PULL UP TO CLEAR A KNOLL AND I CAUGHT HIM WITH A FULL BURST. HE HIT A HIGH TENSION WIRE--AND HE HAD IT."

THE FOLLOWING PILOTS WERE CREDITED WITH ONE VICTORY EACH:

LT. WALTER GROCE, PLENTYWOOD, MONT.

LT. ROY PAZTERSON (CQ), 672 RIDGEWAY RD., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

LT. ROBERT WINTERS, 819 WOODLAWN ST., DALLAS, TEXAS.

CAPT. MICHAEL JACKSON, 215 STEBBINS PL., PLAINFIELD, N.J.

LT. LEWIS H. BROWN, 2631 LAUREL AVE., SALEM, ORE.

LT. RUSSEL KYLER, 300 SECOND AVE., HUNTINGDON, PA.

LT. JOHN SCHILT, 503 SOUTH SECOND AVE., SIOUX FALLS, S.D.

LT. RALPH ALLISON, RFD 4, ARKADELPHIA, ARK.

LT. RICHARD VOMASKE, 714 EAST MISSION, SPOKANE, WASH.

LT. BAYARD AUCHINLOSS, 16 EAST 89TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

30. 24— 18989

ADD LONDON XXX FIELD DISPATCHES FROM FRANCE YESTERDAY DESCRIBED A VAST BOMB-PROOF UNDERGROUND ROBOT FACTORY WHICH HAS FALLEN INTO THE HANDS OF THE U.S. THIRD ARMY AT THE FRENCH TOWN OF THIL, NEAR THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER.

THE PLANT, ALREADY IN PARTIAL OPERATION WITH 5,000 WORKERS TURNING OUT BUZZBOMB CARCASSES WHEN THE GERMANS WERE FORCED TO FLEE, WAS REACHED BY A TUNNEL LEADING FROM THE SHAFT OF AN OLD ORE MINE 350 FEET UNDERGROUND.

M501AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 21-(AP)-THE MAGAZINE AEROPLANE REPORTED TODAY THAT GERMANY HAS HURRIEDLY DEVELOPED A NEW RADIO-CONTROLLED ROBOT BOMB AND FIVE NEW TYPE AIRCRAFT POWERED WITH FOUR ENGINES FOR FIGHTER, BOMBER OR TRANSPORT WORK.

THE WINGED BOMB IS THE HENSCHEL 294, DEVELOPED FROM THE HE-29? (CQ), AND OF A CLASS CARRIED INTO ACTION BY A PARENT PLANE THEN GUIDED TO ITS TARGET BY AN AUTOMATIC PILOT CONTROLLED BY RADIO.

(PICKABACK WINGED BOMBS ALREADY HAVE BEEN LAUNCHED AGAINST ENGLAND.)

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THE FOUR-ENGINED SHIPS ARE DESIGNATED HE-234, HE-274, HE-277 AND HE-243 AND HE-250. ANOTHER TRANSPORT TYPE MENTIONED WAS A XXXX SIX-ENGINED FW-300.

THE MAGAZINE ALSO MENTIONED AN FW-191 MOSKITO TWIN-ENGINED FIGHTER OR LIGHT BOMBER, AN FW-154 XXX FIGHTER, AND AN HE-280 SINGLE-SEAT FIGHTER EQUIPPED WITH A PAIR OF JUNKERS JET PROPULSION UNITS.

APL HERCHER 2002 EVWJ - 535PEW

London, Sept. 21-(AP)-Sir William H. Beveridge, the economist wh

postwar social security plan has become a great British political issue, was

nominated uninanimously today as liberal candidate for parliament in Berwick-on-tweed. He promised to support the Churchill government if elected and said he supported a "close continuing alliance with the United States."

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LONDON, SEPT. 22-(AP)-(FRIDAY)-FLIGHT LT. J.A. DE LE PAULLE, (4884 MACARTHUR BLVD). WASHINGTON, D.C., USED A TEN-DAY PASS TO MAKE HIS WAY TO FRANCE, WHERE HE SPENT PART OF HIS LEAVE CAPTURING FOUR ARMED GERMANS AND LATER ENTERED PARIS WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF LIBERATION.

THE YOUNG PILOT MEMBER OF THE RCAF WHO WAS A MEDICAL STUDENT IN PARIS AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, RODE FROM CAEN ON A BORROWED BICYCLE AND AS HE PEDALED ALONG A FRENCH ROAD FOUR NAZIS RUSHED FROM A WOOD AND SURRENDERED.

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HE TURNED THEM OVER TO THE FFI AND HURRIED ON TO CATCH UP WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ENTERING PARIS.

HE RETURNED TO BRITAIN IN TIME TO HAVE THE D.F.C. PINNED ON HIM BY THE KING FOR ANTI-SUBMARINE OPERATIONS WHILE COMMANDING AN RCAF SUNDERLAND FLYING BOAT.

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ONCE HIS CRAFT WAS FORCED DOWN IN THE BAY OF BISCAY AND HE AND HIS CREW WERE THREE AND A HALF DAYS IN RUBBER DINGHIES. HE SWAM THROUGH ICY SEAS TO BRING THE CREW FOOD DROPPED BY A LIBERATOR.

DE LE PAULLE PREVIOUSLY WON THE CROIX DE GUERRE FOR CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY WHILE DRIVING AN AMBULANCE IN FRANCE BEFORE DUNKERQUE. HE IS NOW AN AIR INSTRUCTOR.

JR109PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 21-(AP)-LT. GEN.HERMANN B.RAMCKE, COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN PARATROOPERS WHO HELD THE FRENCH PORT OF BREST FOR 46 DAYS UNTIL ITS FALL WEDNESDAY, WAS FLOWN TO GREAT BRITAIN TONIGHT AS A PRISONER OF WAR. SEP 22 1944

TA1156PEW

LONDON, SEPT 21-(AP)-FORTY-SIX-YEAR-OLD HERB PALMER, WHOM THE ARMY THOUGHT TOO OLD FOR THE RIGORS OF PACIFIC WARFARE, WAS ONE OF THE FIRST PARACHUTE COMBAT JUMPERS WITH THE AIR-BORNE ARMY IN HOLLAND AND THE FIRST ALLIED SOLDIER IN EINDHOVEN.

PALMER, WHO COMES FROM HAWTHORNE, N.Y., AND SERVED FOUR YEARS IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR AFTER JOINING THE BRITISH INFANTRY IN 1915, WENT WITH THE SKY SOLDIERS ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT WHEN HE WAS SENT TO COVER THE TAKEOFF AS A CORRESPONDENT FOR THE ARMY NEWSPAPER, STARS AND STRIPES. SEP 22 1944

"WHEN I GOT THERE THEY ASKED IF I WANTED TO MAKE A COMBAT JUMP WITH THEM OVER HOLLAND," SAID PALMER WHO NOW IS BACK IN LONDON. "I ALWAYS HAD WANTED TO BE A COMBAT PARATROOPER, THOUGH BEING OVER 45 RULED ME OUT BEFORE. I SAID OKAY.

"AS WE CROSSED THE GERMAN FRONTLINE FLAK AND MACHINEGUN BULLETS SPRAYED US AND THERE WAS PLENTY OF THEM. FLAK WAS BURSTING ALL AROUND US AS WE REACHED THE JUMPING OFF PLACE.

"CAPT. CLEVELAND R.FITZGERALD OF AMARILLO, TEX., SET FOR HIS 47TH JUMP, CASUALLY SAID 'LET'S GO,' AND DROPPED OUT THE DOOR. I WAS THE SECOND MAN TO JUMP--BUT FIRST I ASKED SGT.ALEX BELINSKI OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, TO PUSH ME IN CASE I HESITATED. IT TURNED OUT HE DIDN'T HAVE TO.

"I TOOK TWO PICTURES ON MY WAY DOWN FROM A CAMERA STRAPPED AROUND MY CHEST. I WAS ABOUT TO TAKE A THIRD WHEN I SAW THE GROUND COMING UP PRETTY FAST."

LATER PALMER SAID HE HITCH-HIKED TEN MILES TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF EINDHOVEN WHERE A BRIGADIER GENERAL SAID THE ALLIES HADN'T TAKEN THE TOWN YET.

"HE WAS PRETTY BUSY ON THE TELEPHONE--ANOTHER PARATROOP UNIT WAS ABOUT TO COME DOWN--SO I WENT ON AHEAD," SAID PALMER.

"AS THE FIRST ALLIED SOLDIER IN EINDHOVEN I GOT A TERRIFIC RECEPTION--DUTCH PEOPLE WERE HANDING ME BEER AND KISSING ME AND ALL THAT AND A LOT OF THEM WERE SO GLAD TO SEE AN AMERICAN THEY JUST WANTED TO TOUCH MY HAND."

BEFORE JOINING THE STARS AND STRIPES STAFF PALMER WAS SERVING WITH AN INFANTRY DIVISION IN CALIFORNIA. SEP 22 1944

HE1105PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 22-(AP)-THE ALLIED FRONTLINE ON THE WESTERN FRONT, SO FAR AS IT WAS KNOWN, EARLY TODAY: SEP 22 1944

FROM ZEEBRUGGE ON THE BELGIAN COAST EAST TO BRUGES AND UP TO THE SCHELDE AT SAS VAN GENT. THEN TO ANTWERP AND NORTHEAST TO THE DUTCH-BELGIAN BORDER ABOVE TURNHOUT, WITH A THRUST UP NORTH TO NIJMEGEN AND SLIGHTLY BEYOND, THEN BACK SOUTH AND TO A POINT JUST WEST OF WEERT AND ACROSS TO SITTARD WHERE LINE DARTS INTO GERMANY. ALSO AT GEILENKIRCHEN AND SIMPELVELD MERGING INTO THE AACHEN BULGE WHICH EXTENDS EASTWARD FOUR MILES EAST OF STOLBERG. THERE IS NO CHANGE IN THE PRUM OR TRIER BULGES.

THE LINE EXTENDS FROM THIONVILLE SOUTH PASSING WEST OF METZ BUT

SWINGING SOUTHEAST THROUGH DIEUZE SOUTHWEST TO LUNEVILLE EAST TO BACCARAT WEST TO CHATEL. THEN IT CURVES THROUGH EPINAL AND CONTINUES EAST OF LUXEUIL, LURE, MONTBELIARD AND PONT DE ROIDE AS BEFORE.

SEP 221944

PJF JS123AEW

ADD PARIS -(MUELLER) XX TERRITORY

HE WILL TAKE OVER A WHOLE ENEMY CITY IF HE FINDS IT USEFUL FOR HIS ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AND HE HAS HIS EYE ON A SPOT IN BERLIN WHERE THE SHAEF SHIELD AND EVERY ONE OF THE UNITED NATIONS' FLAGS WILL REPRESENT THE OPEN HOUSE OF FREEDOM.

MJ&SW244PEW

AN AMERICAN COMMAND POST IN HOLLAND, SEPT 21-(AP)-AN AMERICAN MAJOR ENERAL, A COLONEL, THREE LIEUTENANTS AND SIX ENLISTED MEN, ARMED ONLY ITH ONE MACHINEGUN AND VARIOUS SMALL ARMS, WERE CREDITED TODAY WITH ELAYING A HEAVILY ARMED GERMAN COLUMN OF 117 VEHICLES FOR 15 MINUTES HILE AMERICAN TANKS GOT SET FOR AN AMBUSH THAT DESTROYED ALL BUT ONE F THE VEHICLES.

THE SMALL PARTY OF AMERICANS FLED AFTER DISCHARGING ALL THEIR MMUNITION. AS THE GERMANS MOVED ON THE WAITING AMERICAN TANKS OWED THEM DOWN. THREE HUNDRED OF THE ENEMY WERE KILLED. ONE ALF-TRACK ESCAPED.

"NOT A SINGLE AMERICAN SOLDIER WAS LOST," SAID MAJOR ROY RAFT OF SAN FRANCISCO. "IT WAS A CLASSIC TANK TRAP."

THE ACTION OCCURRED SEPT.2 AT MARCHIENNES, FRANCE.

SEP 221944

BZ719AEW

Y HAL BOYLE

AN AMERICAN INFANTRY POST IN HOLLAND, SEPT. 20-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS HO CAPTURED THE FAMED BELGIAN FORT OF EBEN EMAEL WITHOUT FIRING A HOT USED ONE OF ITS UNDERGROUND TUNNELS TO SURPRISE AND CAPTURE THE LEEPING GERMAN GARRISON AT A KEY LOCK IN THE ALBERT CANAL.

AS A RESULT OF THIS SPECTACULAR FEAT BY TEN INGENIOUS AMERICANS, HE GARRISON WAS PREVENTED FROM CARRYING OUT ITS MISSION TO BLOW UP HE LOCK IF NECESSARY AND LOOSE A 21-FOOT FLOOD. THIS WOULD HAVE NUNDATED NEARBY MAASTRICHT, A TOWN OF 60,000 WHICH IS THE CAPITAL F THE DUTCH PROVINCE OF LIMBURG, AND MADE IT ALL BUT IMPOSSIBLE FOR MERICAN ARMOR TO CROSS THE CANAL.

"THE BIG TROUBLE IN OUR MEN'S PATH WAS THE LARGE BLUFF ON THE ESTERN SIDE OF THE CANAL, WHICH IS SOME 200 FEET ABOVE WATER," SAID T. CLAUDE F. CURTIS, JR., OF 310 CARNATION AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., IAISON OFFICER WHO TOLD THE STORY.

THE VITAL LOCK WAS SITUATED AT A JUNCTURE OF THE CANAL AND THE EUSE RIVER, SEVERAL MILES BELOW MAASTRICHT, AND IN ADDITION TO THE AZI GARRISON ON THE LOCK ITSELF THERE WAS A GERMAN COMPANY OF 92 EN STATIONED ON A V-SHAPED WEDGE OF LAND BETWEEN THE RIVER AND THE ANAL.

BU THE AMERICANS SUCCESSFULLY PASSED THROUGH THE TUNNEL.

"THEN THEY ROWED 500 YARDS UPSTREAM TO THE SITE OF THE LOCK," URTIS SAID. "THE BANK WAS INDENTED AND SLOPING THERE AND THEY HAD NO TROUBLE SCALING IT. THEY SURPRISED AND CAPTURED THE SLEEPING GERMAN OFFICER AND FOUR MEN ON TOP OF THE LOCK, WHICH CONTROLS THE FLOW OF THE MEUSE RIVER INTO THE ALBERT CANAL.

"OUR TWO OFFICERS AND EIGHT MEN HELD THE LOCK UNTIL THEY WERE REINFORCED LATER THAT NIGHT BY A FULL COMPANY OF OUR TROOPS WHO MADE THEIR WAY DOWN THE BLUFF AND ACROSS THE CANAL."

WHEN THE GERMAN COMPANY POSTED BETWEEN THE CANAL AND THE RIVER BEGAN TO INVESTIGATE THESE MYSTERIOUS NOISES THEY RAN INTO SUDDEN AND OVERWHELMING FIRE IN A BRIEF AND BLOODY BATTLE.

"OUR BOYS KILLED SIX OF THEM AND CAPTURED 84," RECALLED LT. COL. TEWART HALL OF 125 LINCOLN AVE., NEWARK, N.J., WHO SEEMED MILDLY SHAMED BECAUSE TWO ENEMY SOLDIERS OF THE ORIGINAL FORCE OF 92 ANAGED TO GET AWAY. "THEY DIDN'T HAVE THE FAINTEST IDEA THE MERICANS WERE ACROSS THE CANAL."

THIS CROSSING HELPED TO PUT AMERICAN UNITS IN POSITION TO ATTACK HE GERMANS' SIEGFRIED LINE.

FW648AEW

BY WALTER CRONKITE

UNITED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED XXX AMERICAN PRESS

SEP 221944

WITH U. S. AIRBORNE TROOPS

CRONKITE POOLER AIRBORNE AIRBORNE SOMEWHERE HOLLAND, WEDNESDAY

--SECOND ARMY'S DRIVE TO SEVER HOLLAND EXGERMANY STALLED ON WAAL RIVER IN STREETS MIJMEGEN TODAY WHERE STRONG GERMGARRISON STIFFLY DEFENDING VITAL BRIDGES PARA MEANWHILE OTHER GERMAN TROOPS ORGANIZING BOTH SIDES OF NARROW ALLIED CORRIDOR RUNNING FORTY FIVE EXBELGIAN BORDER SOUTH TO MIJMEGEN XXXXXXXXXXXX ETAMERICAN AIRBORNE FORCES PREPARING REPEL ANY COORDINATED GERMATTEMPT CUT THIN LIFE LINE OF DEMPSEYS SPEARHEAD

SEP 221944

NAZIS APPARENTLY NOW SEE IN BRITISH ARMORED THRUST ETALLIED AIRBORNE LANDINGS SERIOUS ENTRAPMENT THREAT TO ALL THEIR ARMIES ESTIMATED HIGH AS HUNDRED THOUSAND TROOPS WESTERN HOLLAND PARA

AMERICAN AIRBORNE TROOPS WHO LANDED SOUTH NIJMEGEN SUNDAY SECURED BRIDGES ON RIVER MAAS AT GRAVE INTACT BUT WERE REPELLED EXNIJMEGEN RIVER CROSSING ETGERMANS STILL HOLDING TWO VITAL WAAL BRIDGES THERE PARA AIRBORNE TROOPS CUMBRITISH ARMORED ELEMENTS ATTEMPTED STORM BRIDGE YESTERDAY BUT AGAIN WERE REPULSED CUMMINOR LOSSES STOP BOMBARDMENT SCORED SOME HITS ON SUPPLY TRUCKS STOP THAT WAS MOST SERIOUS ETTHERE SEVERAL RAIDS VITALUFTWAFFE ON RECENT NIGHT BUT SUPPLY COLUMNS STILL RUMBLING FORWARD INCLUDING MANY BRIDGING UNITS WHICH GIVEN ROAD PRIORITY PSEP 22 1944 DEMPSEYS COLUMN WHICH BEGAN DRIVE NORTH FROM ESCAUT CANAL DUTCH BORDER SUNDAY MORNING ONLY MET ONE PREVIOUS DELAY IN FORTY FIVE MILE RUSH TO NIJMEGEN STOP THAT OUTSIDE EINDHOVEN WHICH GERMANS FIERCELY DEFENDED UNTIL SURROUNDED VIAAMERICAN AIRBORNERS STOP THRUSTING SOUTH EXARNHEM ON UPPER RHINE ALLIED AIRBORNERS ENGAGED STIFF FIGHTING NOT YET BROKEN THROUGH TO SOUTH JOIN UP GERMANS THRUSTING TANK SPEARHEADS SUPPORTED VIASOME HEAVY ARTILLERY WEST EXGERMDUTCH BORDER REGION AT CORRIDOR BETWEEN GRAVE EINDHOVEN ETOTHER GERMUNITS QUOTE SNIPING UNQUOTE AT ROAD CUMHEAVY GUNS ETSTRONG INFANTRY UNITS EXWEST PARA

REMAINING LUFTWAFFE HIDDEN BY DAY ETPROWLING BY NIGHT STOP IT MADE

30-24 — 18993

EFFORT CUMNEARLY TWENTY UNIDENTIFIED BOMBERS LAST NIGHT CUT SUPPLY LINE IN CITY

EINDHOVEN PARACHUTISTS OPENED GATEWAY HOLLAND BY FREEING EINDHOVEN MONDAY

AFTERNOON ETBRITISH ARMOR ROLLED THROUGH STOP GERMANS ONLY SUCCESS WAS BLOWIN

BRIDGE OVER WILHELMINA CANAL ZONE BUT AIRBORNE ENGINEERS CLEARED DEBRIS HAD

PILINGS READY WHEN BRITBAILEY BRIDGERS ARRIVED MONDAY EVENING STOP BY DAWN

ESDAY TANKS CONTINUING NORTH PARA

BRITCOMMANDERS STOP LONG ENOUGH AT HEADQUARTERS STOP PERSONALLY

ONGRATULATE AMERICAN AIRBORNERS

SEP 22 1944

SEP 22 19

UNITED PRESS--529AEW21

BY WILLIAM F. BONI
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
WITH AMERICAN AIRBORNE FORCES IN HOLLAND (UNDATED) (AP)-ALL IN ALL
IT HAS BEEN QUITE A HOMECOMING, IF YOU DON'T MIND HEARING ABOUT
THE FIRST AMERICAN WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO RETURNED TO THE COUNTRY
OF HIS BIRTH IN A GLIDER PLANE WHICH LANDED HIM BEHIND ENEMY LINES.
THE FIRST PEOPLE I MET WERE IN A FARMHOUSE ADJOINING THE FIELD IN
WHICH OUR GLIDER DUG ITS NOSE INTO THE SOFT PLOWED GROUND. THEY WERE

STILL A BIT BEWILDERED BY THE SIGHT OF PARACHUTES AND GLIDERS COMING DOWN AND TROOPS SCATTERING EVERYWHERE.

THEY WERE INCLINED TO WORRY MORE ABOUT THEIR FIVE HORSES, WHICH RAN AWAY IN FRIGHT, THAN TO THINK ABOUT THE GERMANS WHO HAD BEEN CHASED OUT OR ALREADY WERE BEING ROUNDED UP.

SINCE THEN IT HAS BEEN DIFFERENT--JOYOUS AND JUBILANT--WITH CONSIDERABLE AMAZEMENT THROWN IN WHEN THEY FIND I SPEAK DUTCH, WAS BORN IN THIS COUNTRY AND HAD A GRANDMOTHER WHO LIVED ABOUT FIVE MILES FROM THE SITE OF OUR LANDING.

EACH TIME WE WERE STOPPED BY A GROUP OF PEOPLE I SAID "GREETINGS" OR A FEW OTHER WORDS IN DUTCH. THEY FIRST LOOKED UNBELIEVINGLY, THEN WOULD NUDGE THE NEXT PERSON AND SAY "HE SPEAKS DUTCH."

THEN THE DAM WOULD BURST IN A RUSH OF QUESTIONS AND EXPLANATIONS, STATEMENTS OF WHICH I COULD BARELY KEEP TRACK. BUT ALL THAT AMOUNTED TO NOTHING COMPARED TO WHEN WE DROVE INTO THE MAIN SQUARE OF A TOWN, WHERE THE PEOPLE WERE CROWDING OUTSIDE THE TOWN HALL.

WHEN A GIRL NEXT TO ME ASKED WHETHER THE RED BERET WHICH A COMPANION WAS WEARING MEANT HE WAS A FRENCHMAN I ANSWERED IN DUTCH "NO, HE IS AN ENGLISHMAN."

THAT STARTED A NEAR-PANIC. PEOPLE CLUSTERED AROUND. ONE ELDERLY LADY WORKED HER WAY THROUGH AND GRAVELY SHOOK MY HAND. THE CROWD DID NOT BREAK UP UNTIL THREE AMERICANS CAME DOWN THE STREET MARCHING ALONG A DOZEN NAZI PRISONERS. THAT PROVED TOO GREAT A COUNTER ATTRACTION.

IN A CAFE WHERE THE PROPRIETOR SERVED BEER FREE TO AMERICANS AS LONG AS IT LASTED, WE FOUND A MAN WHO DIRECTED US TO A HOTEL WHERE A COMPANION AND I SPENT THE NIGHT IN COMFORTABLE BEDS, IN ROOMS WHICH THE GERMANS HAD OCCUPIED A SHORT TIME BEFORE.

BEFORE TURNING IN WE SPENT SEVERAL HOURS TALKING WITH THE HOTEL KEEPER AND HIS WIFE, SISTER, DAUGHTER, AND THREE SMALL BOYS WHO WERE GREATLY INTRIGUED WITH THE CONVERSATION.

THEY TOLD US HOW THE GERMANS HAD RATIONED FOOD SEVERELY, BUT HAD AMPLE STOCKS OF EVERYTHING FOR THEMSELVES, MUCH OF WHICH HAD BEEN LEFT BEHIND IN A WAREHOUSE.

THEY SAID NAZI TROOPS IN THAT AREA WERE BADLY DEMORALIZED EBEN BEFORE OUR AIRBORNE LANDING.

THEY TOLD US THEY ALWAYS SAID TO THEMSELVES THAT SOME DAY THEY WOULD WAKE UP AND FIND BRITISH OR AMERICAN TROOPS STANDING IN THEIR DOORWAY--WHICH WAS ALMOST EXACTLY THE WAY IT HAPPENED.

FW657AEW

BY EDWARD D. BALL

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY, SEPT. 21-(AP)-BLOODY FIGHTING RAGED TODAY THE LENGTH OF THE MOSELLE VALLEY WITH THE GERMANS MAKING REPEATED COUNTER-ATTACKS WHICH GAINED LITTLE GROUND AND COST THEM 53 TANKS IN 24 HOURS.

HEAVY FIGHTING PROGRESSED ABOUT METZ. THE GERMANS MADE A TANK COUNTERATTACK SOUTHEAST OF THE CITY. THE AMERICANS GAINED A LITTLE GROUND IN A DRIVE FOR THE FORTS GUARDING THE CITY ON THE WEST AND WHIC WERE SUBJECTED TO A HEAVY BOMBING YESTERDAY BY THE U.S. AIRFORCE.

ENEMY PATROLS SLIPPED ACROSS THE MOSELLE BY NIGHT IN THE THIONVILLE AREA WHERE THE AMERICANS HOLD THAT PART OF THE TOWN ON THE WEST BANK. THE PATROLS, HOWEVER, WERE QUICKLY DEALT WITH.

R776AEW

ENEMY TANK ASSAULTS WERE CONCENTRATED IN THE DIEUZE AREA EAST OF NANCY. THERE LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S TROOPS WERE FORCED TO MAKE A SLIGHT WITHDRAWAL.

ANOTHER HEAVY COUNTERTHRUST WAS THROWN IN EAST OF LUNEVILLE, A COMMUNICATIONS CENTER SOUTH OF NANCY, AND THE ENEMY SHELLED THE TOWN DURING THE NIGHT, BUT FAILED TO DENT AMERICAN POSITIONS.

R723AEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

IN GERMANY, SEP 21-(AP)-THE GERMANS HAVE BEGUN DISMANTLING FACTORIES WEST OF THE RHINE AND ARE SHIPPING THE MACHINERY TO EASTERN GERMANY TO PREVENT ITS FALLING IN THE HANDS OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

THE YANKS MEANWHILE HELD FIRMLY ONTO THEIR BREACHES IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE AGAINST CONTINUED COUNTERATTACKS.

FORWARD OBSERVERS IN THE AACHEN AREA SAW THE GERMANS DISMANTLING A FACTORY AND LOADING THE MACHINERY ON A TRAIN AND TRUCKS. THEY IMMEDIATELY CALLED FOR AIR AND ARTILLERY MISSIONS TO BLAST THE TRANSPORT.

IN STOLBERG THE DOUGHBOYS STILL FOUGHT HOUSE TO HOUSE, CLEANING OUT STUBBORN RESISTANCE. THE GERMANS HAD MADE EVERY HOUSE A STRONGPOINT BUT THE TOWN WAS ALMOST CLEARED AS AMERICAN TROOPS REACHED HIGH GROUND ON ITS EASTERN SIDE.

SW211PEW

SEP 22 1944

BY BARBARA WACE

WITH U.S.INFANTRY INSIDE BREST, SEP 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A FRENCHMAN WHO ESCAPED FROM THE OCCUPIED SECTION OF BREST TOLD ME TODAY THAT 600 BICKERING GERMAN PARACHUTE TROOPERS AND TODT WORKERS AND A NUMBER OF FRENCH CIVILIANS WERE KILLED TOGETHER WHEN SHELLS FROM BESIEGING ALLIED GUNS EXPLODED AN AMMUNITION DUMP NEAR THEIR UNDERGROUND SHELTER.

(THIS DISPATCH WAS FILED BEFORE BREST FELL TO THE ALLIES SEPT. 18)

AMONG THOSE WHO DIED WAS A BEAUTIFUL COUNTESS WHOSE GREAT-GRANDFATHER TOOK FRENCH TROOPS TO CANADA TO FIGHT AGAINST THE BRITISH IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND WHOSE AMERICAN-BORN GRANDMOTHER MARRIED A NEW YORKER. (THE COUNTESS' NAME WAS NOT GIVEN OR HAD BEEN DELETED FROM THE DISPATCH.)

SEP 22 1944

"WE WERE HERDED TOGETHER IN A CIVILIAN SHELTER RIGHT INSIDE THE CITY WALLS," THE FRENCHMAN REPORTED. "THE GERMANS CAME, AND COMMANDEERED HALF OF OUR SHELTER FOR THEMSELVES. IT SOON WAS FILLED WITH TODT WORKERS WHO HAD BEEN DRINKING ALL NIGHT. IN OUR HALF WERE FRENCH CIVILIANS, INCLUDING THE MAYOR, THE COUNTESS, AND RED CROSS WORKERS."

THE FRENCH EYE-WITNESS SAID PARACHUTISTS APPEARED IN THE SHELTER AND ORDERED THE TODT WORKERS TO HELP FIGHT THE BESIEGING FORCES. THE LABORERS REFUSED, AND WHILE ALLIED SHELLS SCREAMED OVERHEAD A FIERCE QUARREL PROCEEDED.

SUDDENLY A TODT WORKER DASHED TO THE FRENCH SIDE CRYING:

"THE AMMUNITION DUMP IS HIT. RUN!"

IT WAS THEN THAT THE FRENCHMAN WITH WHOM I TALKED ESCAPED. A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION FOLLOWED WHICH HE SAID KILLED ALL WHO REMAINED IN THE SHELTER.

BY STANLEY MAXTED

SEP 22 1944

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH THE ALLIED AIRBORNE FORCE IN THE ARNHEM AREA, HOLLAND, SEPT. 21-(AP)-ON THIS FIFTH DAY OF THE AIRBORNE TROOPS' BATTLE IN HOLLAND OUR FORCE IS STILL BEING HEAVILY ATTACKED BY MORTARS, SNIPERS, MACHINE-GUNS AND SELF-PROPELLED 88'S.

THESE TROOPS ARE BEING ASKED TO DO MORE THAN FLESH AND BLOOD SHOULD HAVE TO ENDURE, BUT, AS THEIR COMMANDER SAYS, THEY ARE IN GOOD HEART.

MEDIUM GUNS OF THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY HAVE JUST COME INTO COMMUNICATION WITH THIS FORCE AND HAVE STARTED SHELLING ENEMY TARGETS ABOUT WHICH WE HAVE SIGNALED. MAYBE TANKS WILL ARRIVE TODAY. ANYWAY WE WILL BE HOLDING ON UNTIL THEY DO.

THESE AIRBORNE SOLDIERS ARE MAGNIFICENT. THEY GO IN BY THEMSELVES. THEY FIGHT INDIVIDUALLY AS WELL AS IN PLATOONS AND COMPANIES.

WHEN THE SECOND ARMY ARRIVES AND RELIEVES THIS CROWD THEN MAY BE TOLD ONE OF THE EPICS OF THE WAR. IN THE MEANTIME THESE FELLOWS JUST GO ON FIGHTING THEIR HEARTS OUT.

(SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT GROUND FORCES HAD REACHED THE POCKET OF AIRBORNE TROOPS IN THE ARNHEM AREA.)

TA1027PEW

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN BELGIUM, SEPT 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A SIGNAL CONSTRUCTION WORKER TURNED IN SOME OF THE BEST SHOOTING IN THE WAR BY KNOCKING DOWN A GERMAN ME-109 FIGHTER WITH THREE SHOTS FROM A MACHINEGUN.

SEP 22 1944

WHEN HE WAS WARNED OF APPROACHING GERMAN PLANES, TECH. SGT. WADE W. DONALDSON OF PORTLAND, ORE., JUMPED ON A TWO AND ONE-HALF TON TRUCK AND GRABBED A 50-CALIBER MACHINEGUN. SUDDENLY A NAZI ME-109 SWOOPED OVER AND DONALDSON OPENED UP. THE GUN WAS SET FOR SINGLE FIRE, BUT HE MANAGED TO PUMP BULLETS AS THE PLANE PASSED OVERHEAD.

SMOKE BEGAN TO TRAIL FROM THE PLANE AND IT CRASHED IN A NEARBY FIELD. ENGINEER TROOPS CAPTURED THE PILOT, WHO TRIED TO ESCAPE. INVESTIGATION SHOWED THAT OF THE THREE SHOTS FIRED BY DONALDSON, TWO HIT THE COOLING SYSTEM OF THE PLANE'S MOTOR, AND AMERICAN FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS OFFICIALLY CREDITED HIM WITH SHOOTING IT DOWN.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT OFFICERS SAID DONALDSON'S FEAT WAS ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE ON RECORD.

SEP 22 1944

MK5AEW

paris, sept. 21-(ap)-the united states and great britain are sending 500 tons of food into paris daily, the army announced today, and the 5,000,000 residents can tell the difference in meat and potatoes.

SEP 22 1944

whereas the germans allowed 90 grams (about three ounces) a month per person, parisians now are getting 200 grams (more than seven ounces) a week.

where a parisian could buy about 80 pounds of potatoes annually,

30. 24— 18995

during the past two weeks they have received nearly 10 pounds a person.

there has been some increase in fresh fruit, but it is so little as to

SEP 22 1944

be hardly recognizable. purchasers are finding it difficult to turn to

the black market because the de gaulle government is trying to stamp it out.

the germans did a good blackm market business and allowed it to flourish

but now the operators are running into difficulties.

army authorities said the daily tonnage being brought to the hungry

people will climb sharply when transportation problems are solved. as it

is the british and american armies have furnished 1,600 of their own

badly needed trucks.

BY GLADWIN HILL

SEP 22 1944

PARIS, SEP 21-(AP)-THE LEFTISH BLOC OF THE PARIS PRESS PROTSTED

TODAY AS LIBERATED FRANCE'S FIRST BIG CENSORSHIP RUMPUS BOILED UP

AROUND THE GOVERNMENT'S BAN ON PUBLICATION OF A PROPOSAL OF THE SEMI-

OFFICIAL NATIONAL COUNCIL OF RESISTANCE.

IT WAS UNOFFICIALLY LEARNED THAT THE COUNCIL CRITICIZED THE SLOWNESS OF SUPPLYING ALLIED MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO THE FRENCH ARMY. APPARENTLY THE BAN STEMMED FROM FRENCH MILITARY QUARTERS OUT OF A DESIRE TO AVOID FRICTION AMONG THE ALLIES.

SEP 22 1944

THE SOCIALIST PARTY'S PAPER, LE POPULAIRE, AND THE COMMUNIST PAPER, HUMANITE, BARRED FROM USING THE PRE-WAR DEVICE OF RUNNING BLACK SPACE TO EMPHASIZE CENSORSHIP, PEPPERED THEIR STORIES ON THE FORBIDDEN PRONOUNCEMENT WITH THE WORD "CENSORED."

LE POPULAIRE, IN A PROMINENT FRONT PAGE EDITORIAL PLASTERED WITH REPEATED "CENSORED" SLUGS, RELATED THAT THE CENSOR HAD FIRST ASKED THAT PUBLICATION OF THE QUESTIONED MATERIAL BE "POSTPONED", THEN BANNED IT ENTIRELY.

SEP 22 1944

LE POPULAIRE RAN THE TEXT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S MAY 6 ORDINANCE ON MILITARY SECURITY AND CENSORSHIP--WHICH IS SUPPOSED TO BE THE ONLY CENSORSHIP EXISTING IN FRANCE NOW--AND SAID THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF RESISTANCE PROPOSAL WAS IMPROPERLY INCLUDED UNDER THIS RULE.

THE INDEPENDENT RESISTANCE PAPER, COMBAT, REFERRED TO THE CONTROVERSY IN A BRIEF FRONTPAGE BOX HEADLINED "A BAD METHOD."

THE CONSERVATIVE FIGARO HAD NO MENTION OF THE AFFAIR.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, UNDER WHICH THE PRESS IS CURRENTLY OPERATING, SAID THE MATTER WAS IN THE HANDS OF THE MINISTRY OF WAR.

THE WAR MINISTRY, IN TURN, SAID THE RESISTANCE COUNCIL STATEMENT HAD CONCERNED THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR, PUTTING IT UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF ALLIED MILITARY CENSORSHIP--COMPOSED OF AMERICANS, BRITISH AND FRENCH--AND THAT THIS BODY HAD ORDERED THE DELETION. REPRESENTATIVES OF ALLIED CENSORSHIP COULD NOT BE REACHED IMMEDIATELY FOR COMMENT.

THE RESISTANCE COUNCIL IS COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL OF FRANCE'S RESISTANCE GROUPS. ORDINANCES ADOPTED AT ALGIERS PROVIDED IT WOULD HAVE POLITICAL POWERS, BUT THESE NEVER HAD BEEN DEFINED PRECISELY. IT HAS BEEN ACTING AS AN ADVISORY BODY IN THE FORMATION OF THE LIBERATION GOVERNMENT, WITH CERTAIN DEFINITE PUBLIC FUNCTIONS SUCH AS REPRESENTATION OF SPECIAL JURIES BEING SET UP TO TRY COLLABORATION CASES.

BY EDWARD D. BALL

SEP 22 1944

WITH AMERICANS SOUTH OF METZ, SEPT. 21--(AP)---

THE SCHOLARLY-LOOKING COLONEL FROM COLORADO PEERED THROUGH PINCE-NEZ GLASSES AS HE SAT IN HIS FLEA-RIDDEN STABLE COMMAND POST AND A BROAD SMILE BROKE OVER HIS TIRED, CRINKLED FACE.

"WE ARE OVER THE HUMP," THE COLONEL SAID. "WE OWN OUR BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE MOSELLE, WE'VE FOUGHT THROUGH SOME OF THE BEST DEFENSE GROUND ON EARTH AND NOW WE ARE SIX MILES FROM METZ.

"TODAY WE BEAT OFF ONE HEAVY COUNTERATTACK BY HITLER'S FRENZIED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WHO WENT TO WAR WHEN SCHOOL LET OUT AND IT WAS ON THE SAME GROUNDS OVER WHICH THEY HAD BEEN HOLDING PRACTICE MANEUVERS FOR YEARS--MANEUVERS AGAINST EVERY POSSIBLE ATTACK," THE COLONEL SAID.

SEP 22 1944

30-24 — 18997

THE COLONEL HAS JUST ESTA LISHED HIS COMMAND POST IN A SHATTERED LITTLE VILLAGE. GERMAN SHELLS STILL WERE CRUMPING ALL AROUND. ABOUT TWO MILES UP THE ROAD HELL WAS POPPING IN THE FRONTLINE WHERE THEX DOUGHBOYS WERE INCHING FORWARD AND PAYING DEARLY FOR THEIR GAINS.

AS SOON AS THE WIRES WERE CONNECTED, THE TELEPHONE RANG. IT WAS LT. COL. PAUL T. CARROLL, OF NEW YORK CITY (STREET ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE) CALLING. SEP 22 1944

"THEY COUNTERATTACKED WITH TANKS--HEAVY AND LIGHT ONES--BUT WE KNOCKED THEM COLD AND WE THREW THEM BACK BEYOND THE RAILROAD THEY WERE USING TWO DAYS AGO," CARROLL SAID.

THERE WAS A PAUSE IN WHICH THE COLONEL, COMMANDER OF AN INFANTRY REGIMENT, THOUGHT THE CONNECTION WAS LOST BUT IN A FEW MINUTES CARROLL CAME BACK ON THE LINE.

"HERE THEY COME AGAIN FROM ANOTHER DIRECTION," THE NEW YORKER SAID, "CALL YOU LATER."

THE STAFF OFFICERS PORED OVER MAPS AND SWATTED FLEAS AS THEY AWAITED ANOTHER CALL FROM CARROLL ON THE OUTCOME OF THE SECOND GERMAN COUNTERATTACK. OUTSIDE IN THE WRECKAGE OF A VILLAGE THE SOLDIERS WERE ROUNDING UP COLLABORATORS AND GERMAN TROOPERS WHO HAD CHANGED TO CIVILIAN CLOTHES.

"THE GERMANS HAVE GOTTEN PLENTY OF ASSISTANCE FROM THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AROUND HERE," SAID LT. COL. WILLIAM BRECKENRIDGE, OF LEXINGTON, KY., NEPHEW OF HENRY BRECKINRIDGE, FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

"A GERMAN TROOPER JUST DOESN'T LOOK RIGHT IN CIVVIES AND YOU CAN SPOT THEM EVERY TIME," ADDED MAJOR WILFRED H. HAUGHEY, OF BAY CITY, MICH., SEP 22 1944

WHILE THE SECOND CALL FROM CARROLL STILL HAD NOT COME, LT. COL. JAMES R. JOHNSON, TAZEWELL, VA. ARTILLERY OFFICER, CAME IN TO REPORT ON SOME BULLSEYE SHOOTING BY HIS GUN CREWS FIRING BEYOND THE EMBATTLED DOUGHBOYS.

"THEY HAD SOME PLENTY BATTERIES FIRING ON US AT ONE TIME BUT THEY HAVEN'T AS MANY NOW," HE SAID.

THE COMMANDING COLONEL RELATED HOW THE AMERICANS FINALLY CROSSED THE MOSELLE AFTER BUCKING HEAVY ENEMY FIRE.

"AFTER WE GOT OVER OUR BOYS HAD TO CHARGE THE ENEMY

WITH BAYONETS AND HAND [redacted] GRENADES. IT WAS SIMPSON'S MEN WHO GOT US ACROSS THAT RIVER," HE SAID, REFERRING TO MAJOR WILLIAM E. SIMPSON, ENGINEER OFFICER FROM MORGANTOWN, WEST VA.

SEP 22 1944

FINALLY THE PHONE RANG AND IT WAS CARROLL AGAIN. "WE BEAT THIS ONE TOO, COLONEL," HE SAID, "NOW WE ARE GOING FORWARD AGAIN."

"IT IS TOUGH GETTING ACROSS," SAID MAJOR EDWARD N. MARSH, 108 EAST 36TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, "AND ITS BEEN TOUGH EVER SINCE BUT THOSE BOYS OUT THERE ARE TOUGH."

[redacted], "THEY ARE UP AGAINST SOME OF HITLER'S BEST HEINIES BUT THEY ARE THE BEST FIGHTING MEN ON EARTH AND THAT GOES FOR INFANTRY, ENGINEERS, TANKS AND ARTILLERY," PUT IN MAJOR HARRIS V. WALKER, OF MAYSVILLE, KY.

SEP 22 1944

"YOU CAN'T PICK HEROES IN THIS FIGHT," DECLARED MAJOR ALVA O. DAWSON, OF CHAMPAIGN, ILL., "THEY ALL ARE HEROES FOR MY MONEY."

"IF YOU WANT TO PUT SOMEBODY'S NAME IN THE PAPER, HERE ARE SOME," SAID CAPT. HENRY WESCHARF, 943 SOUTH EAST ST., OAK PARK, ILL., "THEY ARE SOME OF THE BEST FIGHTERS THERE ARE."

THE CAPTAIN REELED OFF A LIST OF NAMES WHICH INCLUDED [redacted] PVTS. RAYMOND G. CATUDAL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.; ROBERT S. TOALE, ELMHURST, L.I., N.Y.; MARVIN T. SAMS, MANCHESTER, KY., ROBERT L. LYNCH, STOUGHTON, MASS., MARCUS W. DIXON, KNOXVILLE, TENN., AND ROY A. GUNTHER, LONG ISLAND, N.Y. (FULL ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE)

"THESE TWO SERGEANTS HERE IN HEADQUARTERS CAN FIGHT AND DO DESK WORK EQUALLY AS WELL--AMBIDEXTROUS YOU MIGHT SAY," THE COMMANDING COLONEL SAID AS HE SPOKE OF SGT. CLARENCE DANIELS, 12372 EAST WERRON ST., DETROIT, AND SGT. ROBERT G. BOWMAN, FAIRMONT, WEST VA.

"AND YOU DON'T FIND A FINER CREW OF MEDICS THAN WE HAVE HERE UNDER MAJOR IRVING F. KANNER OF LEXINGTON, KY., WHO'S A HUMDINGER," THE COLONEL ADDED.

SEP 22 1944

A TANK DESTROYER OUTFIT COMMANDED BY CAPT. JAMES R. HENDRICK, OF WICHITA FALLS, KAS., CHASED THE GERMANS OUT OF THIS VILLAGE DESTROYING FIVE ENEMY TANKS.

ONE TANK COMMANDED BY SGT. ZIGMUND A. ZETT, GRANGER,

TEX., GOT TWO. PVT. VINCENT [redacted] KAPCZYNSKIE, PITSSBURGH, PA.,
WHO'S REGULAR JOB IS DRIVING A JEEP AIDED ONE TANK CREW IN CLEARING
THE VILLAGE AND THEN GAVE THE MEDICS A LIFT IN MOVING OUT THE WOUNDED
TO THE REAR.

U.S. Air Transport Command Base, Britain, Sept. 21-(AP)-Home is onl 24 hours away for hundreds of Americans wounded in the battle for Europe.

The wounded are evacuated from battlefields in big transports and flown back to England. Here they are transferred to larger transports which take them across the Atlantic in 20 hours or less. In the states, the [redacted] is flown to the army hospital nearest his home town, whenever possible.

"Evacuation by air is the greatest mor le stimulant possible to give these men," said Lt. Col. Raymond J. Lipin, Baltimore army medical officer in charge of air evacuation."

Most men certainly are in high spirits when they leave here.

"I just cabled the family I'm leaving," [redacted] a grinning sergeant from a Wisconsin farm said, "It won't be long now." He was wounded

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in the Siegfried line, and his name may not be divulged.

Most casualties sent home by air need special medical treatment.

The safety record of these flights is outstanding. In six months, there has been just one major accident. Each [redacted] transatlantic liner averages 20 patients but never more than six completely bed-rden litter cases. The load is limited to facilitate abandonment of the plane in case of an emergency. A flight nurse goes along and usually a GI technician is aboard.

SEP 22 1944

anr iamsons 1415 rm 10a

BY A. I. GOLDBERG

AT A U.S. TROOPCARRIER BASE SOMWEHERE IN ENGLAND, SEPT. 21-(AP)-
LIEUT. DONALD HYDER, (905 MILNER ST.) BUHL, IDAHO, BORROWED A TOMMYGUN
FROM HIS CREW CHIEF AND KILLED A GERMAN WHO WAS STANDING IN A FIELD
SHOOTING AT THEIR TROOP CARRIER PLANE FLYING SUPPLIES TO THE AIRBORNE
ARMY IN HOLLAND.

"I STUCK IT OUT THE WINDOW AND FIRED," HYDER SAID. "I SAW ONE GERMAN
FALL AND TWO OTHERS THROW DOWN THEIR GUNS."

SEP 22 1944

ADD MOSCOW XXX EVACUATION

(A DISPATCH FROM HELSINKI SAID THE ALLIED ARMISTICE CONTROL COMMISSION HEADED BY COL.GEN.SJDANOV HAD ARRIVED IN THE FINNISH CAPITAL, AND TAKEN UP HEADQUARTERS IN THE HOTEL KLAUS KURKII.)

(THE HELSINKI DISPATCH SAID THAT INFORMED PERSONS PREDICTED A NEW FINNISH GOVERNMENT WOULD BE FORMED TODAY, WITH ERHU CASTREN, PRESIDENT OF THE FINNISH SUPREME COURT, THE LEADING CANDIDATE TO REPLACE THE STRICKEN HANTTI HACKZELL AS PREMIER. SEP 22 1944

BZ9AEW

MOSCOW, SEPT 21-(AP)-THE SOVIET PRESS TODAY HAILED THE FINNISH RMISTICE AS A VICTORY FOR THE ALLIED CAUSE, BUT ASSERTED THE FINNS AD FAILED TO DISARM A SINGLE GERMAN SOLDIER AND THAT "FINNISH UTHORITIES HELPED THE HITLERITES RETREAT WITH THEIR ARMS."

SEP 22 1944 BZ716AEW

MOSCOW, SEP 21-(AP)-WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS, FORTNIGHTLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED CHIEFLY TO FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SAYS IN ITS CURRENT ISSUE THAT CERTAIN BANKING CIRCLES IN THE UNITED STATES WHICH DISTRIBUTED LOANS TO GERMANY AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR MAY BE PRESUMED TO CONTINUE SUCH TRANSACTIONS WITH "A STRONG GERMANY" AFTER THIS WAR.

IN THE SAME ARTICLE THE ASSERTION WAS MADE THAT THE REPUBLICAN PART "IS ALWAYS THE CITADEL OF ISOLATIONISM AND AROUND IT SOME OPPONENTS O THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION CONTINUE TO ASSEMBLE.

THE MAGAZINE SAID THAT IN THE COURSE OF THE AMERICAN ELECTION CAMPAIGN IT HAS BEEN EVIDENT THAT THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF AMERICANS FAVOR A POLICY OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND THAT IN GENERAL THERE HAS BEEN A NATIONWIDE DENUNCIATION OF ISOLATIONISM. IT ADDED, HOWEVE "A CERTAIN PART OF THE PRESS WHICH IS CLOSE TO THE REPUBLICANS SHARPL CRITICIZES THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT."

SW137PEW

helsinki, sept. 21-(ap)-internment of germans still in finland began today in compliance with demands of russian armistice SEP 22 1944 terms and it was announced that the roundup would continue throughout the night.

while the finnish cabinet met twice today, minister of social affairs told the associated press, "the foremost and biggest task of the finnish government is fulfillment of the armistice treaty commitment."

he said the terms were "hard, but once we have signed they also must be fulfilled. finland keeps her promises."

fagerholm, although saying he could not speak for the cabinet continued, "even if the government does NOT draw up a program this is most important and i am convinced the government honestly will do everything to avoid any dissatisfaction." SEP 22 1944

apl 2100 series jb 1205aew

STOCKHOLM, SEPT 21-(AP)-THE AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER NYA DAGLIGT ALLEHANDA, FOUNDED IN 1767 AND THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN SCANDINAVIA, HAS ANNOUNCED IT WOULD CEASE PUBLICATION OCT.15.

IT WILL BE REPLACED BY A NEW DAILY, THE CIIH KVAELLENS NYHETER, SPONSORED BY THE PUBLISHERS OF THE MORNING NEWSPAPER, DAGENS NYHETER, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. SEP 22 1944

M557AEW

STOCKHOLM, SEPT 21-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER AFTONTIDNINGEN SAID YESTERDAY IT WAS UNDERSTOOD AN ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION UNDER RUSSIAN GENERAL SJDANOV HAD ARRIVED AT HELSINKI TO BEGIN ADMINISTERING THE TERMS BY WHICH FINLAND OBTAINED AN ARMISTICE WITH RUSSIA.

MEANWHILE FINNISH RESIDENTS BEGAN EVACUATING PORKKALA PENINSULA, WHICH THE RUSSIANS OBTAINED AS A NAVAL BASE.

FINNISH TROOPS WERE REPORTED MOVING CLOSE BEHIND THE RETIRING GERMANS IN NORTHERN FINLAND.

M558AEW

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN RIMINI--2ND ADD HEINZERLINGS TROOPS ENTER CITY XXX LEFT BEHIND. SEP 22 1944

BEYOND RIMINI AND THE MALCCHIA RIVER STRETCH SOME OF ITALY'S FINEST ROADS AND THE POWERFUL, MOBILE EIGHTH ARMY WAS POISED TO EXPLOIT THEM.

30.24 — 19001

THE BATTLE OF ITALY IS NOT YET OVER, BUT IT APPEARED TODAY TO BE ENTERING ITS FINAL PHASE, ALTHOUGH THERE STILL WAS SOME HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE HILLS TO THE WEST OF HERE.

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THE GERMANS, WITH MUCH OF THEIR TRANSPORT LYING IN RUSTING HEAPS BESIDE THE HIGHWAYS, MUST FIGHT FOR THEIR LIVES TO GET A SIZEABLE PART OF MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING'S ARMY BACK INTO GERMANY.

KESSELRING HAS NO KNOWN RESERVES TO BRING IN AND THE TROOPS WHICH HAVE FAILED TO HOLD THE GOTHIC LINE MUST NOW FIGHT THEIR WAY HOME.

RIMINI, ONCE ONE OF ITALY'S FASHIONABLE CITIES, WAS A PLACE OF DESERTED STREETS IN A DRIZZLING RAIN TODAY. VOICES CAME UP THROUGH GRILLWORKS TO MARK WHERE THE FEW REMAINING ITALIAN CIVILIANS WERE HIDING. WE SAW ONLY THREE CIVILIANS ON THE STREETS.

THE GREAT VILLAS AND SMART LITTLE HOMES ALONG THE ADRIATIC WERE COMPLETELY BARE. ALL FURNISHINGS HAD APPARENTLY BEEN REMOVED AND WHAT HAD BEEN LEFT BEHIND BY THE OWNERS THE GERMANS HAD GONE OVER WITH AN EXPERT HAND.

THE RAILROAD STATION WAS ONE GREAT HEAP OF RUINS, APPARENTLY FROM BOMBING, THE CHURCH OF SAN NICOLO AL PORTO WITH ITS STRIKING FACADE WAS BADLY WRECKED.

FW1153PEW

MEN FLYING SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS TO THE FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY REPORTED ENCOUNTERING A GOOD DEAL OF FLAK, BUT ACCORDING TO CPL. THOMAS CHAMBERS, (1606 SOUTH 53RD ST.) PHILADELPHIA, ALL THE SEP 22 1944 PARATROOPERS WERE CONFIDENT BEFORE THEY JUMPED.

S/SGT. VICTOR GASINSKI, (2804 POPLAR ST.) PHILADELPHIA, PRAISED BOTH UNITED STATES AND RAF FIGHTER PLANES FOR WIPING OUT ENEMY GUN POSITIONS BEFORE THE JUMPS WERE MADE.

SGT. STEVE GASINSKI, (P.O. BOX 266) ALTO, TEX., SAID HE SAW ALLIED PARATROOPERS SHOOTING AT GERMANS ON THE GROUND, EVEN BEFORE THEY LANDED.

JR1256AEW

SECOND NIGHT ITALIAN

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ROME, SEPT. 21-(AP)-GREEK TROOPS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY PLUNGED INTO THE PORT OF RIMINI TODAY, CRACKING THE ADRIATIC ANCHOR OF THE GERMANS' GOTHIC LINE, A FIELD DISPATCH FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT LYNN HEINZERLING SAID TONIGHT. SEP 22 1944

SLOSHING THROUGH A DRIZZLING RAIN, THE GREEKS SWEPT THE GERMANS OUT OF THE ONCE-BEAUTIFUL CITY AND HOISTED THEIR FLAG OVER THE MAIN POSTOFFICE, THE DISPATCH SAID.

THE NAZI POSITION IN RIMINI, GATEWAY TO THE PO VALLEY, WAS MADE UNTENABLE BY THE SPEEDY FLANKING OF CANADIAN TROOPS TO THE WEST OF THE CITY AND BY A HEAVY ASSAULT FROM THE AIR.

COINCIDING WITH THIS VICTORY ON THE ADRIATIC COAST, AMERICAN FORCES PUNCHED A DEEP WEDGE INTO THE HEART OF THE ENEMY'S DEFENSES NORTH OF FLORENCE.

(A GERMAN RADIO, ETC., THIRD GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD.

TA1155PEW

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO, SEPT 20-(AP)-SHARPSHOOTING MOUNTAINEERS OF THIS ROCKY LITTLE REPUBLIC ABANDONED THEIR NEUTRALITY TODAY AND PITCHED IN WITH BRITISH TROOPS TO HELP CLEAR CRAGS AND STEEP PASTURES OF GERMANS. SEP 22 1944

THE REPUBLIC'S ARMY, CONSISTING OF A GUARD OF SEVERAL HUNDRED MEN, WAS MOVING UP THE PASSES AND STEEP SLOPES WITH EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS, CARRYING THEIR OWN ANTIQUATED WEAPONS. THEY HELPED DISLODGE THE GERMANS FROM THEIR REPUBLIC'S CAPITAL AND FROM CRAGS TO THE WEST.

IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO REACH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN THE TOWN OF SAN MARINO TODAY TO LEARN WHAT, IF ANY, DIPLOMATIC MANEUVERS PRECEDED THE CESSATION OF NEUTRALITY, BECAUSE A NUMBER OF GERMAN MACHINEGUNNERS STILL WERE HOLDING OUT IN THE TOWN AND SNIPERS WERE

ACTIVE.
THE COMPLETE LIBERATION OF THE LITTLE REPUBLIC SEEMED NEAR TONIGHT WITH OR WITHOUT THE AID OF THE SAN MARINO ARMY, BECAUSE THE EIGHTH'S SURGE TOWARD THE PO VALLEY WAS GATHERING MOMENTUM HOURLY.
THE SAN MARINESI TOOK A GREAT DEAL OF TROUBLE TO MARK THEIR 32-SQUARE-MILE REPUBLIC AS NEUTRAL GROUND.
CROSSING THE BORDER ONE WAS CONFRONTED WITH A HUGE SIGN--"REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO--NEUTRAL STATE"--IN FRENCH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN. AT INTERVALS THERE WERE SMALLER SIGNS WRITTEN ONLY IN GERMAN WHICH WERE BLITHELY IGNORED BY THE GERMANS MORE THAN A WEEK AGO.
ME/EJ1136PEW

ROME, SEPT. 21-(AP)-ALL YUGOSLAV MACEDONIA, EXCEPT THE KEY TOWNS OF SKOPLJE, BITOLJ AND VELES, IS NOW IN PARTISAN HANDS, STOYAN PRIBICHEVICH, [redacted]IFE CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS REPORTED IN A DISPATCH FROM SERBIA.

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PARTISANS ARE ALSO IN FULL CONTROL OF SOUTHERN SERBIA EXCEPT LESKOVAC AND THE [redacted] KOSKOVO POLVE AREA, EASTERN SERBIA EXCEPT NISH AND ZAYECHAR AND A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF WESTERN SERBIA.

EXCEPT FOR A FEW GROUPS WHICH ARE STILL HOLDING OUT PRIBICHEVICH REPORTED THE BULGAR ARMY HAS WITHDRAWN FROM YUGOSLAV MACEDONIA.

"OUT OF AN ESTIMATED NINE BULGARIAN [redacted] DIVISIONS, THREE HAVE BEEN DISARMED AFTER FIGHTING, TWO BY PARTISANS AND ONE BY GERMANS AT NISH. THE COM NDER OF THE BULGARIAN FIGHTING CORPS IN SERBIA, GENERAL NIKOLOV, IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED BY GERMAS. ACCORDING TO THE BEST AVAILABLE EVIDENCE THERE ARE NOW IN SERBIA AND MACEDONIA GERMAN FORCES EQUALLING THE STRENGTH OF FIVE [redacted] DIVISIONS."

PRIBICHEVICH SAID SMALL GERMAN GROUPS ARE ATTEMTPING TO FILTER NORTH FROM MACEDONIA, SOME WEARING CIVILIAN CLOTHES, WHILE EVERY NIGHT FLEETS OF BIG JUNKERS TRANSPORT PLANES TOWING GLIDERS PASS OVER SERBIA EVACUATING GERMANS FROM THE Balkans
THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE IS EXPECTED TO SEAL UP 10 NAZI DIVISIONS IN GREECE, MACEDONIA AND SERBIA.

SEP 221944

NORGAARD62040-APRB-RE-

CAIRO, SEPT. 21-(AP)-PREMIER GEORGE PAPANDREOU OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE STERNLY WARNED GREEKS AGAINST THE SUMMARY PUNISHMENT OF ALLEGED TRAITORS IN A MESSAGE SENT FROM ITALY TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF CHIOS ISLAND.

SEP 221944

EXPRESSING HOPE THAT THE NEWS OF 80 ARRESTS AND NINE EXECUTIONS AFTER CHIOS' LIBERATION WAS FALSE, THE PREMIER SAID THE "REPONSIBILITY OF THOSE WHO ORDERED AND COMMITTED THE EXECUTIONS

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WILL BE HEAVY.

THE GREEK GOVERNMENT IN MAKING PUBLIC THE MESSAGE HERE SAID EVERY PERSON INFLICTING "SELF-HANDED" PUNISHMENT "WILL BE CONSIDERED AS FOSTERING CIVIL WAR AND WILL BE PUNISHED AS AN ENEMY OF THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE."

SEP 22 1944

"IMPOSITION OF NATIONAL NEMESIS AGAINST TRAITORS OR OR THOSE WHO PROFITEERED FROM THE PEOPLE'S MISERY BELONGS ONLY TO THE STATE," THE MESSAGE SAID, ADDING THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD TAKE THE NECESSARY STEPS AFTER IT ARRIVES IN ATHENS.

JHW/MORINS APL 1-22045/947P

BOMBAY, SEPT. 21-(AP)-TALKS TODAY BETWEEN MOHANDUS GANDI, INDIA NATIONALIST LEADER, AND MAHOMED ALI JINNAH, PRESIDENT OF THE ALL INDIAN MOSLEM LEAGUE, LASTED MORE THAN 100 MINUTES.

THE DISCUSSIONS, WHICH MAY LEAD TO INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE AND WHICH BEGAN ALMOST TWO WEEKS AGO, ARE LENGTHING AND LIKELY TO CONTINUE BEYOND THE END OF THE MONTH.

-STIMSON-2345-APRA-RE-

ADD CHUNGKING - (MOOSA) X X ATTACKS

THE CHINESE SAID THEY HAD DISLODGED THE JAPANESE FROM YUNGMING, 75 MILES EAST OF KWEILIN. ADDITIONAL ATTACKS ON PAOCHING, 63 MILES WEST OF HENGYANG, WERE DECLARED REPULSED.

INDEPENDENT REPORTS SUGGESTED THAT THE GREATEST DANGER TO KWEILIN CAME NOT FROM DIRECT ASSAULTS, BUT FROM OUTFLANKING MOVEMENTS.

THE CHINESE OFFICIALLY ADMITTED THE JAPANESE SWEEPING TOWARD THE RIVER PORT OF WUCHOW, SOUTHEAST OF KWEILIN IN KWANGSI PROVINCE, WERE ONLY 9 1/2 MILES AWAY.

SEP 22 19

SW1102AEW

CHUNGKING, (FRIDAY, SEPT 22-(AP)-GEN.CHEN MU-NUNG, COMMANDER OF THE 93RD CHINESE ARMY HAS BEEN EXECUTED FOR FAILURE "TO CARRY OUT HIS INSTRUCTIONS TO DEFEND CHUANHSIEN," STRONGHOLD ON THE WAY TO KWEILIN, THE CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY.

GENERAL CHEN "FLED AT THE APPROACH OF THE ENEMY," ACCORDING TO THE DISPATCH. THE EXECUTION WAS CARRIED OUT AT THE FRONT SEPT. 20, ON ORDERS OF THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND.

SW212PEW

BY MURLIN SPENCER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, FRIDAY, SEPT 22-(AP)-MORE THAN 100 ALLIED PLANES PRESSED PUNISHING RAIDS AGAINST FLANK BASES TO RECENTLY-INVADED MOROTAI ISLAND, WHILE P-T BOATS SMASHED WHAT MAY HAVE BEEN AN ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO REINFORCE THE BESIEGED JAPANESE GARRISON ON THE ISLET, HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY.

A TOTAL OF 215 TONS OF BOMBS WERE UNLOADED MONDAY ON HALMAHERA, CERAM AND DUTCH CELEBES BY CARRIER-BASED AND LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT.

THAT NIGHT P-T BOATS INTERCEPTED AND SANK A 1,000-TON VESSEL LOADED WITH FULLY-EQUIPPED TROOPS IN NORTH MOROTAI STRAIT. IT WAS POSSIBLE THE VESSEL WAS BOUND FOR MOROTAI FROM HALMAHERA ISLAND, 11 MILES DISTANT. IF SO, THIS WOULD MARK THE FIRST JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO AID THE MOROTAI GARRISON FROM THE FORMIDABLE HALMAHERA FORCES, BY-PASSED IN GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S NEW LANDING.
MOROTAI IS 375 MILES SOUTHEAST OF DAVAO.

CARRIER PLANES MADE 108 SORTIES AGAINST HALMAHERA AND DAMAGED AT LEAST 17 PLANES IN RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST AIRFIELDS.
A LIBERATOR BOMBER ON PATROL DESTROYED A JAPANESE TORPEDO BOMBER IN THE PHILIPPINES TUESDAY.

CELEBES WAS HIT WITH 155 TONS OF BOMBS. FUEL DUMPS WERE EXPLODED AND THREE COASTAL VESSELS SUNK.

FROM MOROTAI, RICHARD C.BERGHOLZ, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED THE AMERICANS WERE BRANCHING OUT AND ISOLATING JAPANESE POCKETS OF RESISTANCE. AN ARMORED UNIT, COMMANDED BY LT.HOMER LOKKER OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., PRESSED EASTWARD, HE SAID.

ONLY A FEW JAPANESE WERE KILLED DURING THE FIRST THREE DAYS OF THE MOROTAI CAMPAIGN. THE GARRISON WITHDREW TO THE HILLS, AND THE LANDING WAS VIRTUALLY UNOPPOSED.

(NO PICKUP)

MM551PPW NM

BY MURLIN SPENCER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,NEW GUINEA,SEPT 21 (AP)-TWENTY-FIVE MEN AND AN 18-YEAR-OLD GIRL ARE ALL THAT REMAIN OF AN ORIGINAL GUERILLA TAND OF 56, INCLUDING THREE AMERICANS, RESCUED FROM THE WILDS OF DUTCH NEW GUINEA AFTER FIGHTING THE JAPANESE FOR TWO AND A HALF YEARS.

TWO AMERICANS (THEIR NAMES WERE NOT DISCLOSED) WERE KILLED WHEN THE JAPANESE TRIED TO WIPE OUT THE BAND. THE THIRD AMERICAN DIED OF DYSENTERY.

IN ITS LONG PERIOD OF JUNGLE FIGHTING, THE LITTLE GROUP KILLED 30 OR 40 JAPANESE, CONSTANTLY HARASSED ENEMY BASES, AND BLEW UP INSTALLATIONS.

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THEIR FIGHT FOR SURVIVAL STARTED WHEN THE NIPPONESE INVADED MANOKWARI DEC.4, 1942. THIRTY SOLDIERS OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES ARMY, AND 20 INDONESIANS TOOK TO THE HILLS.

A NATIVE OFFICER, HIS WIFE AND NIECE WENT ALONG TO THE ANGGI LAKES ON A 6,000-FOOT HIGH MOUNTAIN. UNFRIENDLY NATIVES THREATENED THEIR POSITION AND THEY RETURNED TO THE AMBEIBAKEN COAST WHERE THERE IS A NATIVE HOSPITAL.

THE AMERICANS JOINED THEIR FORCE AFTER A HAZARDOUS 600-MILE VOYAGE FROM MINDANAO, AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE PHILIPPINES.

GUERILLA WARFARE BECAME A DANGEROUS ART IN WHICH THE PARTY INFLICTED HEAVY CASUALTIES. ONE TIME THEY RAIDED SORONG, RAZED BUILDINGS AND CONFUSED THE ENEMY GARRISON. ANOTHER TIME THEY DAMAGED THE JAPANESE SHIP DAITO MARU ANCHORED NEAR MANOKWARI.

GG12NCW

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, SEPT 21-(AP)-BATTLING BITTER OPPOSITION AND STRONG NATURAL DEFENSES, AMERICAN MARINES EDGED FORWARD TODAY ALONG THE WESTERN SHORE OF PELELIU ISLAND IN PROBABLY THE CONCLUDING PHASE OF THE INVASION OF THAT STRATEGIC JAPANESE POSITION EAST OF THE PHILIPPINES.

LESS THAN 3,000 JAPANESE, OUT OF AN ORIGINAL FORCE ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN 10,000, WERE CONTESTING THE UNRELENTING MARINE DRIVE TO WIND UP THE WEEK-OLD INVASION.

THEY WERE AIDED BY THE JAGGED TERRAIN AND FIXED DEFENSES MORE NUMEROUS THAN EVER BEFORE ENCOUNTERED BY THE MARINES IN MANY ISLAND INVASIONS IN THE PACIFIC. AMID THE CRAGS OF STEEP

RIDGES AND ALONG

THE SIDES OF DEEP GULLIES THE NIPPONESE WERE DUG IN DEEPLY.

LEIF ERICKSON, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT ON PELELIU, REPORTED THE LEATHERNECKS HAD RUN UP AGAINST A PERPENDICULAR RIDGE, POCKED WITH CAVES AND UNDER ENEMY CROSSFIRE FROM STEEL-DOORED CONCRETE UNDERGROUND STRONGPOINTS.

MAJ.GEN.ROY S.GEIGER, COMMANDING THE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS, HAD GONE FORWARD TO INSPECT THE OBSTACLE.

"IT'S THE TOUGHEST TERRAIN I'VE EVER SEEN," SAID THIS WHITEHAIRED VETERAN OF THE CONQUESTS OF GUADALCANAL, BOUGAINVILLE AND GUAM. "WE'VE HAD TO LOWER OUR BOYS BY ROPES DOWN THE ROCKY SIDES TO GET AT SOME OF THOSE CAVES. THAT'S THE ONLY WAY TO GET AT THEM."

ERICKSON SAID THE JAPANESE HAD SPENT YEARS CARVING OUT UNDERGROUND CARVENS IN THE 500-YARD WIDE RIDGE WALL. GUNS OF THESE STRONGPOINTS COMMANDED THE SUMMIT OF THE RIDGE, ITS FOOT AND THE CLIFFSIDES.

ON ONE CREST ERICKSON SAW AN 8-INCH JAPANESE NAVAL GUN THAT COULD SWEEP ALL OF PELELIU TO THE SOUTH.

IN HIS REPORT COVERING ACTION THROUGH TUESDAY, ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ ANNOUNCED SLOW PROGRESS WAS BEING MADE IN DISLODGING THE ENEMY. THERE WERE SMALL LOCAL ADVANCES, BUT NO APPRECIABLE GAINS HAD BEEN SCORED, HOWEVER, ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE ISLAND.

AN ESTIMATED 7,045 JAPANESE ALREADY HAD BEEN KILLED ON PELELIU, NIMITZ REPORTED, AND 600 ON NEARBY ANGAUR ISLAND, WHERE THE MOPPING UP STAGE HAD BEEN REACHED.

XZ436PCW

BY SPENCER DAVIS (330)

MAFFIN BAY, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, SEPT.13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JAPANESE SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN BY-PASSED IN THE JUNGLE ARE FINDING THIS ONE OF THE DEADLIEST FORMS OF WAR.

THE FRUSTRATED JAPANESE COMMANDER AT SARMI, ON NEW GUINEA'S NORTH COAST, HAS FOUND IT SO.

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ONCE, NOT TOO MANY MONTHS AGO, THE NIPPON COMMANDER HAD A WELL ARMED, WELL PROVISIONED FORCE ESTIMATED AT 10,000 MEN. NOW HE HAS A FRACTION OF HIS FORMER GARRISON, MOSTLY ILL-FED, MALARIA STRICKEN SOLDIERS WHOSE POWERS OF RESISTANCE EBB A LITTLE MORE EACH DAY. AND SOON THE JUNGLE WILL TAKE CARE OF THE REST.

FROM STOUTLY PREPARED POSITIONS AT SARMI WHICH THEY DARE NOT LEAVE, THE ISOLATED JAPANESE CAN WATCH AMERICAN SHIPPING IN MAFFIN BAY, HARDLY FIVE MILES AWAY. THEY CAN SEE THOUSANDS OF U.S. 6TH ARMY TROOPS DEBARK AND MOVE INTO THE PERIMETER THEY HAVE SET TO SEAL OFF THE NIPPONESE FROM REINFORCEMENTS.

AS HE EATS HIS BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND EVENING MEAL OF RICE THE JAPANESE CAN HEAR THE ROAR OF AMERICAN BOMBERS TAKING OFF FROM NEARBY WADKE ISLAND WITH LOADS OF EXPLOSIVES EARMARKED FOR HIS BROTHERS, NOT FOR HIM.

THUS THE JAPANESE SENSE OF ORIENTAL "FACE SAVING" IS OUTRAGED. HE HAS NO CHANCE TO DIE IN BATTLE FOR HIS EMPEROR. HE MUST WAIT FOR JUNGLE INSECTS, DISEASE AND STARVATION TO EMASCULATE HIM.

THIS WASN'T ALWAYS THE CASE. THERE ARE TOO MANY WHITE CROSSES IN THE LITTLE AMERICAN GRAVEYARD UNDER THE IRONWOOD TREES TO CALL IT A BLOODLESS VICTORY. THERE WERE FIERCE BATTLES AT TOR RIVER, ON ROCKY POINT AND AT LONE TREE RIDGE AND SAWAR AIRSTRIP DURING LATE MAY AND EARLY JUNE.

BUT ONCE THE AMERICAN PERIMETER WAS SECURED AND THE JAPANESE BOTTLED UP IN THEIR DEFENSIVE POSITIONS, ACTION WAS CONFINED CHIEFLY TO PATROLS AND OCCASIONAL BRUSHES WITH SNIPERS.

DURING HIS SLEEPLESS NIGHTS THE NIPPONESE CAN SEE THE LIGHTS OF WARSHIPS AND LIBERTY SHIPS AND MACARTHUR'S "DREADNAUGHTS"--THE LST'S -- GLEAMING INSOLENTLY OFF BEACHES NO LONGER HIS. BY DAY HE CAN SEE HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN GI JOES BATHING UNCONCERNEDLY ALONG THE SHORES OF MAFFIN BAY.

LIKE BY-PASSED COMPANIONS AT RABAUL, WEWAK OR MANOKWARI, BY-PASSING TACTICS HAVE LEFT 100,000 JAPANESE STRANDED IN THE JUNGLES, THE JAPANESE COMMANDER AT SARMI RAGES AT HIS IMPOTENCE, HIS HELPLESSNESS. THE JUNGLE IS HIS FOE NOW, NOT HIS FRIEND. HE IS LEFT ALONE TO HIS FATE--THE AMERICANS HAVE MORE IMPORTANT THINGS TO DO ELSEWHERE.

GG716ACW

SEP 22 1944

BY LEIF ERICKSON

PELELIU ISLAND,SEPT 21 (AP)-(SEPT.20 U.S.TIME)-(AP)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION DRIVE NORTHWARD ON PELELIU ISLAND SLOWED TODAY AGAINST A PERPENDICULAR RIDGE OF WALLS AND NARROW RAVINES, RAKED BY ENEMY FIRE FROM STEEL-DOORED CONCRETE UNDERGROUND STRONGPOINTS.

"THIS TERRAIN ON PELELIU IS THE TOUGHEST I'VE EVER SEEN-BY FAR," SAID MAJ.GEN.ROY S.GEIGER, COMMANDING THE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS AND A VETERAN OF THE CONQUESTS OF GUADALCANAL, BOUGAINVILLE AND GUAM.

THE STOCKY, WHITEHAIRED GENERAL TRAVELED THE SNIPER INFESTED VALLEY GOING TO THE FORWARD COMMAND POST OF COL.LEWIS (CHESTY) PULLER FOR A CLOSE LOOK AT THE 500-YARD WIDE MOUNTAIN FRONT.

WITH PFCS MIKE ASHCRAFT OF CLARKSBURG. W.VA.. AND ROBERT

...STEVENS OF CLEVELAND, O., BOTH ARMED WITH TOMMY GUNS, I CLAMBERED OVER THE ROUGH CORAL ROCK HILLS BEHIND THE FRONT LINE. I SAW WHY THE PROGRESS OF THE HARD PRESSING MARINES WAS SO SLOW.

THE 200-FOOT HIGH BLADES OF UMORBROGOL MOUNTAIN RUN NORTH AND SOUTH. BETWEEN THE STEEP WALLS LIE NARROW FLOORED RAVINES BROKEN WITH CROSS WALLS LIKE A WAFFLE IRON. IT WAS ALL BARE ROCK THAT CUTS AND BRUISES YOU IF YOU FALL.

REALIZING THE OBVIOUS FORTRESS POSSIBILITIES OF THE POSITION, THE JAPANESE PUT IN YEARS OF WORK DIGGING UNDERGROUND ROOMS OFF THE RAVINE FLOORS. THEY HAVE A WATER SUPPLY, EVEN SHOWER BATHS INSIDE THESE ROCKROOFED STRONGPOINTS FROM WHICH THEIR FIRE CAN SWEEP THE SUMMIT AND CLIFF SIDES.

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GM108PCW NM

HONOLULU, SEPT. 20-(AP)-ASSERTING PROSTITUTION IN WAR-CROWDED HONOLULU HAS GROWN INTO A $10,000,000 ANNUAL BUSINESS, HAWAII TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR INGRAM STAINBACK TODAY ORDERED ITS IMMEDIATE SUPPRESSION.

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HE ACTED IN RESPONSE TO A RISING FLOOD OF PROTESTS FILED BY CITIZENS WHO EXPRESSED OUTRAGE OVER THE SIGHT OF MEN STANDING IN QUEQUES OUTSIDE HOUSES OF PROSTITUTION.

GOVERNOR STAINBACK SUGGESTED TO HIS APPOINTIVE POLICE COMMISSIONERS THE POSSIBILITY OF PROSECUTING GUILTY PROPERTY OWNERS. HE ALSO SAID HE HAD ASKED AND HAD BEEN ASSURED THE COOPERATION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

EVERY FEW DAYS RECENTLY THE HONOLULU STAR BULLETIN HAS CARRIED ADVERTISEMENTS SPONSORED BY PUBLIC-MINDED CITIZENS URGING:

"MAKE YOUR PROTEST BY LETTER OR WIRE TO WASHINGTON. GOVERNOR STAINBACK APPOINTS OUR POLICE COMMISSIONERS. HE KNOWS THAT THEY KNOW OUR LAWS ARE BEING BROKEN."

RESPONDING RECENTLY TO A SOCIAL AGENCY LETTER, LT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, JR., HEAD OF THE HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT, SAID, "THE ARMY HERE DOES NOT IN ANY WAY CONDONE PROSTITUTION NOR WILL IT ASSIST IN VIOLATION OF THE TERRITORIAL LAW PROHIBITING PROSTITUTION."

RA1129PCW

HONOLULU, SEPT 21-(AP)-THE POLICE VICE SQUAD TODAY ...TED 15 HOUSES OF PROSTITUTION HERE AND INSTRUCTED THE INMATES TO CEASE THEIR PROFESSION IMMEDIATELY. "CLOSED" SIGNS QUICKLY APPEARED ON THE PLACES.

THE ACTION FOLLOWED A MEETING OF POLICE CHIEF W.A.GABRIELSON WITH THE POLICE COMMISSION, WHICH DIRECTED GABRIELSON TO TAKE IMMEDIATELY SUCH STEPS AS WERE NECESSARY TO CLOSE THE HOUSES IN ACCORDANCE WITH YESTERDAY'S ORDER BY INGRAM STAINBACK, TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR, TO SUPPRESS THE VICE.

GOVERNOR STAINBACK ACTED IN RESPONSE TO A FLOOD OF PROTESTS FROM CITIZENS.

SEP 22 1944

EW922PCW

BUENOS AIRES, SEP 21-(AP)-THE PRO-AXIS NEWSPAPER MOMENTO ARGENTINO TODAY QUOTED THE BERLIN RADIO AS ANNOUNCING THAT PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS OF BRAZIL HAD BEEN OVERTHROWN BY BRAZILIAN FASCISTS AND IMPRISONED. (THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THIS REPORT FROM BRAZIL).

--DASH--

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN RIO DE JANEIRO, APPRISED OF THE BUENOS AIRES DISPATCH, SAID POLICE AND FOREIGN OFFICE ACTIVITIES IN THE BRAZILIAN CAPITAL WERE NORMAL THIS AFTERNOON. OFFICIAL COMMENT ON THE BUENOS AIRES REPORT WAS BEING SOUGHT.

SW229PEW

buenos aires, sept. 21-(ap)-the argentine ministry of interior announced tonight that the pro-nazi newspaper momento argentino had been ordered closed indefinitely and its editor, pascual aloisi, arrested.

the action presumably [redacted] resulted from the paper printing a story today credited to the berlin radio that president getulio vargas of brazil had been overthrown by brazilian fascists and imprisoned.

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the announcement followed a conference between foreign minister gen. orlando peluffo and interior minister admiral alberto teisaire.

at rio de janeiro president vargas' secretary called the report "silly."

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPT. 21-(AP)-THE SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS LAUGHED TODAY WHEN HE WAS INFORMED THAT A PRO-AXIS NEWSPAPER IN BUENOS AIRES HAD REPORTED A BERLIN BROADCAST THAT VARGAS HAD BEEN OVERTHROWN.

A FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL COMMENTED: "HOW SILLY."

EJ433PEW

SEP 22 1944

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, SEPT. 21-(AP)-THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD CITED THE SAN JUAN BRANCH OF THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK FOR A HEARING OCT. 2 ON A [redacted] COMPLAINT OF VIOLATION OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS [redacted] LAW BY ACTS THAT TEND TO LEAD TO LABOR DISPUTES, BURDENING AND OBSTRUCTING COMMERCE AND THE FREE

FLOW OF COMMERCE.

THE COMPLAINT WAS ISSUED AT THE INSTANCE OF THE UNION OF BANK EMPLOYES, AFFILIATED WITH THE GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF WORKERS. ACCORDING TO THE COMPLAINT THE UNION ASKED THE MANAGEMENT TO BARGAIN COLLECTIVELY AUG. 22 AND WAS REFUSED.

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IT ALSO CHARGED THAT AN EMPLOYE WAS FIRED FOR UNION ACTIVITY AND OTHERS WERE DISCOURAGED AND THREATENED WITH REPRISALS.

WEK-DORVILLIERS 01430--456P

SEP 221944

FIRST LEAD UNRRA
BY SIGRID ARNE

MONTREAL, SEP 21-(AP)-EIGHT UNITED NATIONS OF EUROPE ARE NOW CIRCULATING A MULTILATERAL AGREEMENT TO CARE FOR EACH OTHER'S NATIONALS UNTIL THEY CAN RETURN HOME FOLLOWING THE COLLAPSE OF GERMANY, A UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OFFICIAL SAID TODAY.

"FOR EXAMPLE," HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE, "UNDER THE AGREEMENT FRANCE, IF SHE HAS 200,000 POLES AND CZECHS IN HER TERRITORY, WILL GIVE THEM THE SAME TREATMENT SHE GIVES FRENCHMEN, UNTIL THEY CAN BE RETURNED TO THEIR HOME NATIONS.

"THESE NATIONS ALSO AGREE TO ADMIT REPATRIATION COMMITTEES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES, SO THAT FOR INSTANCE, POLES CAN DETERMINE WHO ARE ACTUALLY POLES TO BE RETURNED HOME AND SIMILARLY IN POLAND, FRENCH CAN IDENTIFY THE FRENCH WHO WISH TO RETURN TO FRANCE."

GERMAN ARMY CLOTHING STOCKS PROBABLY WILL BE REQUISITIONED FOR MALE POLES, CZECHS, FRENCH, DUTCH WHO ARE FOUND IN GERMANY, T.T.SCOTT, DIRECTOR OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF UNRRA, SAID.

"WE EXPECT TO FIND EIGHT TO TEN MILLION SUCH MEN IN GERMANY," HE SAID.

"THE PROBLEM OF CLOTHING THE MILLION OR MORE WOMEN TRANSPORTED TO GERMANY FOR FORCED LABOR IS MORE DIFFICULT. WE SHALL PROBABLY REQUISITION CLOTHES FOR THEM AS WELL."

HE SAID THE PROBLEM OF FEEDING THE UNITED NATIONS NATIONALS IN GERMANY, DURING THE FIRST FEW WEEKS, WOULD BE PARTICULARLY DIFFICULT.

"WE WILL USE WHATEVER GERMAN FOOD STOCKS WE FIND," HE SAID.

THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED WITH THE MULTILATERAL AGREEMENT ON NATIONALS, SCOTT SAID, ARE NORWAY, THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG, POLAND. FRANCE. GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA.

"AND, OF COURSE, THE RUSSIANS WON'T SIGN," HE S[illegible] IN COMPLETING THE EUROPEAN LIST.

UNRRA ALSO FACES THE PROBLEM OF BOMBED OUT GERMANS. THERE IS STRONG RESISTANCE AMONG EUROPEAN DELEGATES TOWARD AID FOR GERMANS, ALTHOUGH THE COUNCIL WILL DISCUSS THE EXPENDITURE OF UNRRA FUNDS WITHIN GERMANY SHOULD EPIDEMICS OCCUR WHICH MIGHT SWEEP INTO NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.

DIRECTOR GENERAL HERBERT LEHMAN TOLD THE PRESS CONFERENCE THAT VENEZUELA HAD PRESENTED A CHECK OF $10,000, ITS FIRST PAYMENT FOR UNITED NATIONS RELIEF WORK. SOME 33 NATIONS HAVE NOW MADE PARTIAL OR COMPLETE PAYMENTS.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON, HEAD OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION HERE, ANNOUNCED THAT UNRRA'S POLICY COMMITTEE HAD AGREED TO SUGGEST TO THE COUNCIL A RESOLUTION SAYING THAT NOTHING IN RESERVATIONS TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS IN VOTING FUNDS FOR UNRRA WAS "INCONSISTENT WITH UNRRA'S POLICY."

THE CONGRESS VOTED RESERVATIONS WHICH WOULD BAR UNRRA FROM ANY INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION IN THE WAR ZONES BEYOND THE INITIAL RELIEF NEEDS.

ACHESON ALSO SAID THAT THE POLICY COMMITTEE WAS PREPARING TO ACCEPT A RECOMMENDATION TO UNRRA, MADE BY THE U.S.CONGRESS, WHICH WOULD PERMIT UNRRA AID TO "ANY AREA UNDER CONTROL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, IMPORTANT TO THEIR MILITARY OPERATIONS, WHICH MAY SUFFER FROM FAMINE OR DISEASE."

THE PROVISION IS MOST APPLICABLE TO INDIA WHICH WOULD NOT NOW RANK AS A "LIBERATED AREA", THE ONLY TYPE OF TERRITORY IN WHICH UNRRA MAY OPERATE NOW UNDER ITS CONSTITUTION.

RUSSIA HAS REMAINED ETC., X X X PREVIOUS AT START.

SW1228PEW

OTTAWA, SEPT. 21-(AP)-THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE IN COMPLETE SYMPATHY WITH THE RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS UNANIMOUSLY TODAY, CALLING FOR INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS GUARANTEEING A FREE INTERCHANGE OF NEWS AMONG WORLD NATIONS.

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FREEDOM FOR THE INTERCHANGE OF NEWS, SO FAR AS CAN BE LEARNED, HAS NEVER COME FORMALLY BEFORE THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AND IT HAS NEVER BEEN DISCUSSED IN THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT. CONSEQUENTLY NO COMPARABLE EXPRESSION OF OPINION TO THE U.S. RESOLUTION HAS EVER BEEN MADE IN CANADA.

IF CALLED UPON TO DO SO, THE GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT PROBABLY WOULD ENDORSE A SIMILAR DECLARATION ON THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM AND THE IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION TO THE KIND OF INFORMED PUBLIC OPINION FOUND IN A DEMOCRACY.

SOME DIFFICULTY IN THE APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN RESOLUTION WAS SEEN IN CERTAIN INFORMED QUARTERS BECAUSE

OF WHAT THEY TERMED THE TENDENCIES OF GOVERNMENTS TO CONTROL THE NEWS AGENCIES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES AND USE THEM TO INFLUENCE PUBLIC OPINION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

SEP 22 1944

FW1157PEW

OTTAWA, SEPT 21-(AP)-THE RCAF ISSUED THE FOLLOWING REPORT ON CASUALTIES TODAY:

FLT.SGT.KENNETH LLOYD DOUGLAS MCCOY, WHOSE MOTHER MRS.K.T.MCCOY LIVES AT 3030 GREENFIELD AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, NOW REPORTED SAFE.

SEP 22 1944

PILOT OFFICER MAX FURMAN, WHOSE FATHER, CORNELIUS FURMAN, LIVES 1032 NORTH MUNROE ST., DECATUR, ILL.; PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE; NOW PRESUMED DEAD FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES.

FLYING OFFICER ROBERT PAGE DRYDEN, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.GRACE HAYES, LIVES AT 5442 SECOND BLVD, DETROIT; PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, NOW REPORTED A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY.

MK447AEW

OTTAWA, SEPT. 21-(AP)-A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED BY THE CANADIAN ARMY TODAY LISTED THE FOLLOWING AS WOUNDED:

LIEUT. CRAIG NEELANDS SMITH, ROYAL CANADIAN ORDNANCE CORPS, WHOSE MOTHER MRS. HAZEL S. CRAIG LIVES AT 49 W. 57TH STREET, APT. 70, NEW YORK CITY.

GREGORY LUDGER FRASER, CANADIAN ARMORED CORPS, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. LILLY M. FRASER LIVES AT 3105 1/2 KENWOOD AVE., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

GUNNER CHARLES EDWARD BROOKS, ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY, WHOSE MOTHER MRS. GERTRUDE BROOKS LIVES AT 1610 CLIFFORD STREET, FLINT, MICH.

SIGNALMAN CHARLES ROSS GRAHAM, ROYAL CANADIAN CORPS OF SIGNALS, WHOSE FATHER JOHN FRANCIS GRAHAM, LIVES AT WALLACE LAKE, MICH.

JR117AEW

SEP 22 1944

(ADVANCE)..OTTAWA, SEPT 21-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE FOLLOWING HAD DIED OF WOUNDS:

GUARDSMAN GEORGE HOLDEN, WHOSE SISTER, MISS BETTY HOLIDENKE (CQ) LIVES AT 1050 CARROLL PLACE, THE BRONX, N.Y.

PVT.CHARLES THOMAS BARWELL, WHOSE WIFE, MRS.LAURA M.BARWELL, LIVES AT 73 HAWLEY ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.

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(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EWT TODAY, THURSDAY, SEPT.21)

MK710AEW

OTTAWA, SEPT 21-(AP)-THE RCAF ISSUED THE FOLLOWING CASUALTY REPORT TODAY:

FLYING OFFICER JOHN ALLAN MCGREGOR, WHOSE FATHER J.L.MCGREGOR, LIVES AT 52 ANGELO ST., GENEVA, N.Y.; PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, NOW REPORTED A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY.

MK706AEW

(ADVANCE)..OTTAWA, SEPT. 21-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY TODAY ANNOUNCED THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES:

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TROOPER EARLY RUSSELL WHITELEY, WHOSE WIFE, MRS. MARIAN WHITELEY, LIVES AT 19 CLARKSON ST., ANSONIA, CONN.; WOUNDED.

SGT. ERNEST LLOYD MATHESON, WHOSE SISTER, MISS JEANETTE MATHESON, LIVES AT 325 FANEUIL ST., BRIGHTON, MASS., WOUNDED.

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NEW YORK, SEP 21--CBS CORRESPONDENT HOWARD K.SMITH SAID IN A BROADCAST FROM BERN TODAY THAT TRAVELERS FROM GERMANY REPORTED HITLER NOW LIVED IN HIS HEAVILY-ARMED SPECIAL TRAIN, WHICH MOVES FROM STATION TO STATION BY DAY AND HALTS AT NIGHT IN GUARDED TUNNELS.

SEP 22 1944

HITLER IS SAID TO LEAVE THE TRAIN ONLY TO TAKE LITTLE WALKS IN FORESTS BETWEEN STATIONS, SMITH REPORTED.

ACCORDING TO THE TRAVELERS, THE FUEHRER'S VILLA AT BERCHTESGADEN HAS BECOME A GHOSTLY DERELICT. ALTHOUGH IT IS STILL HEAVILY GUARDED, THEY TOLD SMITH, SINCE THE REPORTED ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT OF JUNE 20 ITS DOORS HAVE BEEN LOCKED AND ITS ROOMS ARE GATHERING DUST.

A SWISS NEWSPAPER QUOTED BY SMITH IN HIS BROADCAST SAID HITLER HAD BECOME INACCESSIBLE TO ALMOST ALL EXCEPT HIS GESTAPO ADJUTANT AND THE ONLY NEWS ALLOWED TO REACH HIS EARS WERE COMMUNIQUES FROM HIS CRUMBLING WAR FRONTS.

SW1117AEW

SEP 22 1944

A233

NEW YORK, SEPT 21-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION DISTRIBUTED TODAY A STOCKHOLM REPORT THAT FIELD MARSHAL FRITZ ERIC VON MANNSTEIN, FORMER GERMAN COMMANDER ON THE EASTERN FRONT, HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN GERMANY ON ORDERS OF HENRICH HIMMLER.

OWI SAID THE REPORT WAS PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER STOCKHOLMS TIDNINGEN AND RELATED THAT GUSTAV NOSKE, MINISTER OF WAR IN THE OLD WEIMAR REPUBLIC, HAD BEEN HANGED.

MT356PEW

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, SEPT. 21--THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT "UNITS OF SUPERFORTRESSES OF THE U.S. AIR FORCE ON WEDNESDAY MORNING CONDUCTED AN AIR RAID AGAINST NORTHERN KYUSHU" AND CLAIMED 23 OF THE HUGE CRAFT WERE SHOT DOWN."

SEP 22 1944

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY CBS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE DURING A QUARTER-HOUR PERIOD DEVOTED TO JAPANESE NEWS.

TA1024PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT.21-(AP)-- ONLY A SHORT TIME AFTER U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS IN PEARL HARBOR HAD ANNOUNCED A POWERFUL CARRIER PLANE ATTACK UPON JAPANESE FORCES AT MANILA, THE TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT PUPPET PRESIDENT JOSE P.LAUREL HAD DECLARED MARTIAL LAW THROUGHOUT THE PHILIPPINES.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID THE DECREE WOULD GO INTO EFFECT AT 9 A.M. TODAY, MANILA TIME.

TOKYO ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE "MANILA SECTOR" HAD BEEN THE TARGET OF TWO SEPARATE AIR ATTACKS -- ONE IN THE MORNING BY 150 CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT IN THREE WAVES AND THE SECOND IN THE AFTERNOON BY 250 PLANES. THE JAPANESE ASSERTED THEY HAD DOWNED 24 PLANES IN THE MORNING ATTACK BUT MADE NO CLAIMS CONCERNING THE AFTERNOON RAID.

THE U.S.COMMUNIQUE PLACED TOTAL AMERICAN LOSSES AT 15 PLANES.

SEP 22 1944

AS USUAL, TOKYO DESCRIBED THE DAMAGE TO JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS AS "NEGLIGIBLE."

NEW YORK, SEPT 21-(AP)-FIRST LIEUT.WILLIAM CORNELL FLEMING, 45, OF (89-11 69TH RD.) FOREST HILLS, QUEENS, WHO SAID HE WAS THE OLDEST COMBAT OFFICER IN THE 12TH AIRFORCE IN ITALY, BELIEVES "THE AIR CORPS COULD USE OLDER MEN VERY EFFECTIVELY."

INTERVIEWED DURING A 21-DAY LEAVE BACK HOME FLEMING SAID "THE OLDER FELLOWS COULD TAKE IT A LITTLE BETTER AS FAR AS NERVES ARE CONCERNED. THEY'VE SEEN A LITTLE MORE OF LIFE AND MAYBE HAVE BEEN KICKED AROUND A BIT MORE."

SEP 22 1944

HE IS A VETERAN OF 50 COMBAT MISSIONS AND HOLDER OF THE AIR MEDAL WITH FOUR OAK LEAF CLUSTERS.

WASHINGTON,SEPT.21-(AP)-NAVY SECRETARY FORRESTAL ASSERTED TODAY THAT FIVE ASSAULT SHIPS MUST BE TURNED OUT EVERY TWO DAYS "DURING THE PERIOD IMMEDIATELY AHEAD" TO MEET DEMANDS OF PACIFIC OPERATIONS.

HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT ALTHOUGH THE NAVY'S PRODUCTION PROGRAM IS BEGINNING TO LEVEL OFF, IT STILL WILL BE LARGER IN THE LAST HALF OF THIS YEAR THAN IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS.

"PRODUCTION OF SHIPS, PLANES AND MAJOR ORDNANCE ITEMS IN THE LAST HALF OF THIS YEAR," HE SAID, "WILL HAVE AN AGGREGATE VALUE OF $6,682,000,000 AS COMPARED WITH $6,479,000,000 THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR.

"OUR MOST URGENT PRODUCTION PROGRAM IS ASSAULT SHIPPING, A PROGRAM IN WHICH THE MARITIME COMMISSION AND THE NAVY ARE COLLABORATING AND WHICH INVOLVES 12 BUILDING YARDS. IF WE ARE TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF FOUR FIGHTING FORCES, WE MUST COMPLETE FIVE OF THESE ASSAULT SHIPS EVERY TWO DAYS DURING THE PERIOD IMMEDIATELY AHEAD."

SEP 22 1944

LT548PEW

30.24 — 19009

WASHINGTON,SEPT.21-(AP)-ROBERT SHERWOOD, OVERSEAS DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, SAID TODAY THAT OWI IS PREPARED TO SEND TRAINED PERSONNEL INTO BERLIN IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALLIED MILITARY FORCES WHEN THE GERMAN CAPITAL IS OCCUPIED.

SHERWOOD ALSO TOLD HIS FIRST NEWS CONFERENCE SINCE HIS RETURN FROM SEVEN AND A HALF MONTHS IN EUROPE THAT OWI IS BEGINNING TO CUT ITS OVERSEAS STAFFS WITH A VIEW TO WINDING UP THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PHASE OF WAR OPERATIONS IN EUROPE WHEN GERMANY COLLAPSES.

SOME OF THE APPROXIMATELY 1,200 PERSONS ON OWI'S STAFFS NOW IN EUROPE WILL BE USED TO ESTABLISH NEW OWI OUTPOSTS IN LIBERATED EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND IN BERLIN, HE SAID. OTHER PERSONNEL CAN BE TRANSFERRED TO PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE IN THE PACIFIC AND ASIATIC THEATERS, HE ADDED.

SEP 22 1944

"OWI WILL MAINTAIN A MINIMAL INFORMATION SERVICE IN LIBERATED CAPITALS," SHERWOOD SAID, "WITH THE THOUGHT THAT THERE MAY BE SOME PERMANENT KIND OF AMERICAN INFORMATION SERVICE, PERHAPS UNDER THE STATE DEPARTMENT."

SHERWOOD ASSERTED THAT SUCH A SERVICE WOULD NOT BE A PERPETUATION OF OWI.

FOR THE MOMENT, HE SAID, OWI OUTPOSTS SET UP AS EUROPEAN CAPITALS ARE LIBERATED, WILL OPERATE AS NEWS SERVICES WHICH WILL BE SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THE UNITED PRESS, AND THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE AND SIMILAR NEWS AGENCIES AS SOON AS THEY CAN BE ESTABLISHED IN THE RECAPTURED AREAS.

UNDATED EUROPEAN WAR COMPARISON

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 22 1944

ALLIED TROOPS SEIZED THE IMPORTANT NIJMEGEN BRIDGE ACROSS THE WAAL RHINE IN HOLLAND AND ESTABLISHED CONTACT WITH A POCKET OF PARATROOPERS NEAR ARNHEM YESTERDAY. AS A RESULT, GERMANY'S INDUSTRIALLY-GREAT RUHR VALLEY FACED A STRONG GROUND THREAT AS TODAY'S FAVORABLE WAR REPORTS MATCHED THE REPORTS ON SEPT. 22, 1918--26 YEARS AGO--OF ALLIED ADVANCES IN FRANCE.

ESSEN, HOME OF THE KRUPP WORKS, IS ONLY 50 MILES AWAY FROM ALLIED FORCES IN THE ARNHEM AREA AND A STRONG INVASION OF GERMANY FROM THAT FLANK APPEARED IMMINENT.

TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO, AS ALLIED PRESSURE ON THE HINDENBURG LINE GAVE THE GERMANS ANXIOUS MOMENTS SIMILAR TO THOSE THEY ARE EXPERIENCING TODAY, THE SERBIANS ALSO PUSHED BACK THE GERMANS AND BULGARIANS ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF MACEDONIA.

ME902PEW

--FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY--

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SEP 22 1944

SEPT. 21, 1940--BULGARIAN TROOPS BEGIN OCCUPATION OF SOUTHERN DOBRUJA AS ROMANIANS WITHDRAW. RAF BOMBS NAZI TARGETS IN TRONDHEIM, NORWAY.

JS327AEW

NOGALES,SONORA,MEX., SEPT 21 (AP)-TEN DAILY AND EIGHT WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS OF THIS STATE WILL SUSPEND OPERATIONS TOMORROW AND SATURDAY IN PROTEST OF "EXORBITANT PRICES" FOR NEWSPRINT.

JOSE POMPSO SALAZAR, PRESIDENT OF THE NEWLY ORGANIZED "NEWSPAPER BLOC OF SONORA," ANNOUNCED THE ACTION. SEP 22 1944

GG1115ACW

Plans

SEP 22 1944

BRITISH BATTLE TO REACH AIRBORNE TROOPS HOLDING OUT IN FLAMING RUINS OF ARNHEM

ALLIED DIVISION HOLDS OFF WAVES OF GERMAN TANKS

HERALD

Plight of Sky Troops Is Termed Critical by Headquarters.

SEP 23 1944

FIGHT IN NIJMEGEN

Trapped Forces Make Determined Effort to Keep Open Door to Ruhr.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Sept. 22.—(AP) The British Second army battered forward yard by yard tonight in an attempt to rescue heroic airborne Tommies and Poles who six miles to the north dug into Arnhem's flaming ruins and were determined to hold open the door of invasion to Hitler's war factories in the Ruhr valley.

The cannonading of Second army tanks and artillery blasting away at the Germans, entrenched across their path and armed with anti-tank guns, rumbled up from the southern horizon to the encircled British division.

As the Arnhem warriors held off waves of charging German tanks and infantry with the light weapons with which they plummeted into Holland six days ago, Supreme headquarters described their plight as "critical."

Yanks Joined with British

The British Second was joined by the bulk of the Allied First airborne army, which launched the battle for Holland last Sunday, but their combined weight had pushed them only two miles north of Nijmegen and six miles from Arnhem.

Some field dispatches placed forward elements a little nearer the beleaguered "lost" division, but no one was able to report that it had been relieved.

Late advices said there still was heavy fighting in Nijmegen, where the Allies won their all-important crossing of the formidable Waal Rhine barrier, despite previous reports that the last German had been routed from the city.

This bold attempt to wheel around the northern end of the Siegfried Line and strike for the heart of Germany was hamstrung by bad weather, which grounded Allied air strength, but there was a possibility skies would clear tomorrow.

There was violent fighting inside Germany itself, where the U. S. First army has cut through the Siegfried Line east of the German frontier bastion of Aachen.

A late front dispatch said the Germans were driven from the southern half of Stolberg, six miles east of Aachen, but house-to-house fighting still raged for the remainder.

Canadian First army forces won the day's most resounding Allied victory by crumbling the last resistance north and south of the French coastal city of Boulogne and freeing that important port for Allied supply ships.

Seize 7,300 Prisoners

The Canadians seized 7,300 prisoners, including a Lt. Gen. Heim, in mopping up Le Portel, overlooking the port on the south, and Wimereux, just to the north.

But even this victory, vital for the continued even flow of supplies and reinforcements, was dwarfed by the desperate struggle on Holland's western fields.

Associated Press Correspondent William F. Boni wrote from the front that an "All American airborne formation" had joined the Second army's relief expedition.

For six days the British had fought deep inside the enemy lines to hold open a bridge across the northern branch of the Rhine at Arnhem for a run around the northern end of the Siegfried Line, and now fog cancelled air support, leaving them exposed to tanks and artillery.

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The last press dispatch this morning from this heroic division, battling with bayonets, bazookas and tommyguns against the weight of German tanks, artillery and mortars, declared:

"It is now five days and five nights—sleepless since we flew out of England. God knows from what secret source of strength these fighting men have drawn the guts which kept them going. Only one thing is certain. They'll keep going until the Second army gets here."

Another thing was certain. The British Second was throwing every tank it could lay hands to across the bridge over the Waal Rhine at Nijmegen into the battle raging two miles north.

"Critical but not hopeless, yet," was the way the airborne forces' position was described officially.

It appeared much depended on the weather which is expected to improve momentarily. The British were dug in at Arnhem and to the west of the city with Polish comrades who landed Thursday.

Nazis Counterattack

At this critical hour for the Allied drive through Holland, the Germans summoned their strained resources to hurl tanks and men into counterattacks all along the 225-mile front stretching southward to the Third army sector on the rolling Lorraine fields east of Nancy.

(The Berlin radio said that from Metz to the Swiss frontier it appeared the Americans "have conclude their preparations and their all-out offensive is about to begin.")

The biggest tank melee since the Americans entered the battle of France thundered into its fourth day on the Third army front, from north of Metz on southeastward to [illegible] Arracourt, 15 miles east of Nancy.

...battlefields littered by the wreckage of 105 enemy tanks, Third army armored columns had reached out to within six miles of the railway city of Metz on the south, and to within 40 miles of the French frontier city of Strasbourg on the southeast.

The U. S. First army was forging deeper into Germany north and south of the crumbling enemy frontier stronghold of Aachen. Twelve miles north American artillery smashed a German tank-led counter-attack and pressed to within three miles of Geilenkirchen, five miles inside Germany.

On the Seventh army front, one attacking force was driven back a mile or s... in fighting around Montbeliard, 10 miles south of Belfort, but other forces struck to within 14 miles west of that city guarding the upper Rhine after capturing the villages of Dabouhans and Palante.

Outside the holding action south of Arnhem, this was the only German success of the day.

Arnhem In Flames

Arnhem, the 11th Dutch city with a population of 85,000 with important rail connections to Germany and Belgium, was in flames, air reconnaissance showed.

(A German eye-witness broadcast said the fighting inside Arnhem was "wilder than anything else in Holland with every window a fire spitting fortress and every basement a machinegun nest." A German Transocean dispatch said fighting raged on roofs, in cellars and in gardens).

It was not known whether the embattled troops still held the bridge across the north branch of the Rhine, from where the Allies can wheel east into the Ruhr and Rhineland.

To the southeast, a diversionary column of the British Second army had pushed to within less than a mile of Weert, 18 miles west of the German border.

The Germans were fighting fiercely west of Cologne, pinning down one American force which had fought to within 28 miles of the big city of war industries by driving four miles east of Stolberg.

Other Doughboys were mopping up the forests southeast of Aachen, and farther south some ground was yielded to a German tank charge northwest of the Siegfried Line strongpoint of Trier.

In the fighting on the Third army front, the Germans sent 45 tanks poking out of the fog north of Arracourt during the morning, and five of them were knocked out in the first fighting.

U. S. Tanks Mauled

Some light American tanks were badly mauled, however, before artillery laid down a smoke screen. Then in the manner of destroyers, the light tanks darted from the smoke screen, attacked and withdrew before the heavy German tanks could bring their guns to bear.

Fighter bombers zoomed down through holes in the clouds, and the German rush was halted in this storm of fire from the air and ground.

When the fighting ended the Germans were believed to have no more than 100 tanks left in the area to check the drive of the Third army toward the Saar basin and the upper Rhine.

One American force crossed the Seille river northeast of Nancy, but was thrown back. The last Germans were driven from Luneville, 15 miles southeast of Nancy, and the Americans were closing on Baccarat, 40 miles west of Strasbourg.

(The Germans said Third army forces had broken into Remiremont, 29 miles northwest of Belfort and less than 50 miles from the Rhine, and the Swiss radio said the Americans had a wide bridgehead across the Moselle river in this area).

ANGLO-POLISH

SKY TROOPERS ARE RELIEVED

Fight Furious Nazi Attacks in Holland With Help Still 6 Miles Away.

LONG

PATTON'S TANKS IN BATTLE

Fierce Fighting Continues Into Fourth Day in Nancy Sector of Western Front.

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The American broadcasting station in Europe (ABSIE) reported at 3 P. M. today that the British armored columns had reached and joined the airborne troops at Arnhem. The broadcast, directed in the German language to Europe, was reported by the OWI.

London, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Airborne British and Poles, fiercely beset by a German counter-attack from all sides, fought a desperate battle for preservation tonight in an effort to hold open the strategic crossing of the Rhine's upper branch in Holland so the Allies could sweep into northern Germany.

DAY

The position of the airborne soldiers who leaped into the middle of the Germans' northern river defenses fifty miles ahead of Allied lines last Sunday, was officially described as critical at Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's supreme headquarters.

A determined rush of German guns and troops had brought to a standstill the relieving advance of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's Second Army tanks two miles north of Nijmegen and six miles short of a junction with the beleaguered force.

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Reinforcement Difficult.

The British parachute troops, identified by the Germans as the First Airborne Division, had been reinforced by a Polish unit ferried by air, but bad weather made further reinforcement and supply difficult. The Germans were throwing strong anti-aircraft fire and many of their available planes into attempts to turn back further aerial carriers.

The Germans declared 4,000 of the original landing force—perhaps half its strength—had been wiped out, but Supreme Headquarters gave this statement no confirmation.

It was not known whether the isolated force had managed to keep its hold on the Arnhem bridge—gateway to the Ruhr and potential jumping off place for an end run around the Siegfried Line. But latest reports said it was maintaining its positions north of the northern arm of the Rhine, and the Germans said that inva-

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sion units had entered Arnhem itself.

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The desperation-born stiffening of the German stand was reflected along the whole 500-mile Allied front as well.

Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army power drive nineteen miles beyond Nancy plowed into fresh enemy armored forces in the Arrancourt area. Americans and Germans fought through the fourth day of the greatest tank battles since Normandy.

American tankmen in that area ran into forty-five more German tanks as the morning mists lifted, after destroying 105 in three days there.

In the first hours of the fighting several giant German tanks were knocked out and the German attack bounced back. Some American light tanks caught as the mist suddenly lifted were badly mauled.

Planes Batter Nazis.

Thunderbolt fighter bombers on another mission were called and they jumped into the furious melee, pouring tons of bombs on the German armor.

The German attack came almost exactly in the same sector as their drive two days ago. The new German column apparently rolled into position under cover of the fog which cut visibility to fifty feet or less. American forces were ready for such an attack, however. The Germans drove through light tank outposts, but then ran up against the bulk of American heavy guns and tanks.

The attack developed from the north in the area of Juvelize, then moved toward Juvrecourt, but the Americans heavily engaged the column after it moved over the first swells in the valley.

"This is the toughest show we have had yet," declared Sergt. Harry Feinberg of Passaic, N. J., tank commander, whose tank was hit by an 88.

"The trouble is you can't see those 88s with the flashless powder," said Private Albin Lauruska, 66-10 Grand avenue, Maspeth, L. I. Another member of the same crew was Corporal Robert Rabson, 111 West 52d street, New York city.

Meanwhile, the British shoved out on both sides of Eindhoven, to their rear, and broadened to twenty-five miles the base of their forty-five-mile deep corridor across Holland through which a one-way flow of men and armor was streaming toward the river crossing nearest Berlin.

Someren, ten miles east of Eindhoven, and Wintelre, six miles westward, were reached, and the Waal crossing was made secure by wiping out in Nijmegen itself a pocket of Germans which advance elements had not bothered with.

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German Tanks Battered.

The battle at the southern end of the front was a crescendo of destruction for German armored forces. The Germans, throwing in tanks with paint hardly dry had lost at least 105 in the woods, plains and hills east of Nancy alone—approximately half their available force in that area—and 196 in three days along the whole Rhine front.

The Third Army battled across the Seille River somewhere in the Chateau-Salins-Moyenvic-Dieuze area, eighteen to twenty-eight miles northeast of Nancy, but was thrown back.

The Germans announced that American troops had broken into the fortress town of Remiremont, fifty miles southeast of Nancy and twenty-eight miles northwest of Belfort, but were dislodged after a hard fight. This is in a sector linking the Third and Seventh Armies.

Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army also was forced back a mile or two from Vermondans, seventeen miles southwest of Belfort in the Pont-de-Ronde area, to Grand Bois.

But these were the only sectors where the Allies yielded a foot in the face of fanatical resistance.

Other forces of the Seventh Army pounded forward into stiff artillery fire east of Epinal, on the Moselle thirty-five miles south of Nancy, and reached Mabouhans and Palante, two villages three miles apart thirteen miles east of Lure and the same distance west of Belfort.

Only 28 Miles from Cologne.

Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's First Army was blocked temporarily from exploiting its penetration of the Siegfried Line, but was slowly widening its wedge in the German defense system north and south of Aachen.

These veterans drove within three miles of Geilenkirchen, five miles inside Germany at a point twelve miles north of Aachen, mopped up in the forests at the base of their wedge south of Aachen and were blasting out the last Nazi-held houses in industrial Stolberg east of Aachen.

Other forces which had bypassed Stolberg were four miles farther east and about twenty-eight miles from Cologne on the Rhine, but apparently had been pinned down there in heavy engagements.

About 1,700 more Germans were captured in the mop-up of the last Nazi pocket between Antwerp and Terneuzem, where the Poles reached the Schelde estuary in southwestern Holland.

The count of prisoners taken by Canadians at Boulogne mounted to 7,500 as infantry closed in on Leporte, a stronghold two miles south of Boulogne, and Wimereux, two miles north of the port.

The Germans admitted that the Wimereux railway station had been taken by the Canadians. The Germans reported a number of other widely scattered actions.

Dispatches from that front said the Canadians were working through with flame throwers and might be able to end resistance by nightfall and turn their full attention to wiping out the Germans in the Hoek, the southwestern tip of Holland inclosed by the Schelde and a flooded loop of the Leopold Canal.

The Germans admitted that the Wimereux railway station had been taken by the Canadians.

The Germans reported a number of other widely scattered actions.

The Audierne naval base northwest of Lorient on the south coast of Brittany has not been heard from since September 19, Berlin boadcasts said, and coincident with the report of attacks on St. Nazaire the Germans said artillery deployments were taking place about Lorient, the other remaining Nazi-held Breton submarine base.

The Germans claimed to be still holding La Rochelle, a submarine base south of Brittany.

Nazis Claim A Success

West of the British wedge driven north through Holland, the Germans declared an Allied bridgehead over the Meuse-Schelde canal near Aart had been liquidated. The Germans said the British had been trying to reinforce Allied airborne forces at Tilburg from this bridgehead.

With a crossing of the Neder Rijn at Arnhem made secure the Allies could turn eastward toward Emmerich, gateway to the Ruhr, down a corridor between the Rhine and Ijssel, and turn the northern end of the Siegfried Line at Kleve.

Eisenhower Bares Policy For Occupied Germany

H-COWAN

Proclaims Death Penalty for People Who Aid Nazis in Any Way

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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Saturday, Sept. 23 — (AP) Gen. Dwight Eisenhower today bared his policy for dealing with occupied Germany — a policy of two-fisted firmness stamping out the infamous reign of Hitler and the Nazis and already in effect in conquered German towns.

The Allied Supreme commander minced no words in proclaiming the death penalty for Germans "who aid the Nazis in any way."

Swift Justice for Nazis

Aiming at swift justice for war criminals and threatening the firing squad for those who disobey, the Allies have ordered Nazi party administrative officers to remain at their posts until all funds, records, equipment and property are surrendered.

Amplifying a broadcast to the German people Sept. 18, Eisenhower's SHAEF announcement said the Allied military government had decreed immediate dissolution of the Nazi political and military organizations.

"German laws involving discrimination on grounds of race, religion, or political opinion are abrogated," SHAEF's edict said.

This included laws such as those for "the protection of German blood and honor." The Hitler Youth law was banished, along with that which made the Swastika and the uniforms it graced sacred property.

At the same time, the Allies announced plans for the installation of orderly processes in the defeated nation, once the Germans comply with the unequivocal terms of "unconditional surrender."

Regular courts, when purged of Nazi influences, will be reopened as soon as conditions permit, the Germans were told. The Allies announced they would take over mails, telephone, telegraph and radio systems, and supervise censorship of all civilian communications.

AMG to Control Property

Allied military marks were established as legal tender, not only for soldiers but for all purposes in Germany. It was made clear AMG would have control over transfers of "certain property in Germany, including foreign exchange assets."

Still another task — almost certain to be taken over by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration with the ending of AMG — will be the repatriation of Allied prisoners of war and an estimated 8,000,000 Europeans in concentration camps, or otherwise displaced from their homes.

English was established as the official language in all official matters relating to military government. There was no elaboration upon this ordinance.

The death penalty was established for any German who acts as spy for the enemy, aids Nazis in any way, engages in looting or pillaging, is guilty of sabotage or theft of Allied war material, or who deliberately misleads Allied forces.

Lists Objectives

Next to securing lines of communication and expediting the war's conclusion, these were listed as the main objectives of the Allied military government:

To promote the safety and health of the occupying troops.

To eliminate Naziism.

To maintain public order.

To establish suitable civil government, insofar as necessary to support military operations.

To apprehend war criminals.

To protect property of Allied and United Nations, and to control transfers of certain property in Germany, including foreign exchange assets.

"German residents of occupied territory must surrender firearms of every sort and also must surrender all wireless transmitting equipment," the headquarters announcement said. "German civilian activity in general is under rigid control, with travel within the country and across the borders allowed only at the discretion of the military authorities."

New York, Sept. 22 (AP)—The isolated British and Polish airborne troops at Arnhem now may be considered "annihilated," the German radio said tonight.

10th German General Taken In S. France

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 22 (AP)—The tenth German general killed or captured by the American Seventh Army in southeast France has been rooted out from the cellar of a little farmhouse west of the Belfort Gap near Lure.

He is Maj. Gen. D. Rodowski, commander of the garrison of Clermont-Ferrand, where Pierre Laval published a newspaper. His force was scattered by the Seventh Army's drive north from the Riviera.

Only one Nazi, a non-commissioned officer, was captured with him.

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ARNHEM ABLAZE IN BIG BATTLE

KASIECHKE

LONDON, Sept. 22.—(AP) The battle with Allied airborne troops in the Arnhem pocket was described by a German eye-witness today as "wilder than anything else in Holland, with every window a fire spitting fortress and every basement a machinegun nest."

Other German broadcasts said Arnhem had been ablaze for five days with the pocketed sky troops fighting doggedly, awaiting relief from Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's ground forces. That relief, the Nazis said, was being delayed by their counterattacks.

Erich Wenzel, correspondent for the German agency Transocean, in a dispatch from Arnhem said fighting raged there on rooftops, in cellars, in houses and gardens, often "among sheets of flame."

Wenzel said the sky troops which dropped Sunday landed near Deelen airfield and broke into Arnhem, but "German countermeasures drove them from the center of the town and they held out in the narrow quarters of the harbor until Monday."

NIGHT

Monday afternoon, he said, "a second landing brought supplies, arms and materials and during the night the British retreated to the west and held roads between the town and the suburbs of Osterbeck.

"The British have made themselves strong in houses and gardens. Only when roofs crash in, walls crumble and the whole house is about to be devoured by a sheet of flame do they leave these strongpoints."

Tuesday brought "hundreds of fresh parachutists who at once reinforced their comrades on the ground," Wenzel said.

He claimed a counterattack by SS troops (Elite guards) and infantry cleared half of the suburb with many British wounded, "300 taken prisoner and hundreds throwing up their hands."

'Chutists Fought Hard For Nijmegen Bridge

By William F. Boni

With American Airborne Forces in Holland (AP) — There was stiff fighting in the Nijmegen area.

An airborne division—with combat experience and commanded by a 37-year-old brigadier general—had as its mission the important task of securing the Nijmegen bridge so that the British Second Army could continue the drive beyond Nijmegen.

DAY

The division was unable to secure the bridge itself. Three different parachute companies advanced to within what the general called grenade-throwing distance of the span, but each time the commander was prevented from employing the force necessary for its complete seizure by a recurring enemy threat to his flank from across the Dutch-German border.

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(Editor's Note—Since this undated dispatch was written the Nijmegen bridge has been taken.)

Nijmegen Suffers

The resulting battle has not been pleasant for the population of Nijmegen, who have had Germans, Britons and Americans fighting in and around their homes and destroying some of their main buildings. Driving some distance into the town from the south at midday, I could see three thick columns of smoke in the neighborhood of the river front.

Along the streets the people were sober rather than jubilant, as they were yesterday. Along the r

from town were quite a number evacuated civilians.

Cyril Ray, of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and I returned to the vacated country hotel we had been making our part-time headquarters just in time Tuesday night to sit on the cellar steps while Germans 88s and an occasional 150 pounced around in the woods outside. Five German women were among civilians who underwent the bombardment at the hotel.

Private Frederick A. Wilson, of Marion, Ind., was put in charge of the women after the shelling ceased.

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Women Afraid Of Russians

One of the younger women, blond and neatly dressed, said the group had never feared the American and British troops because they had heard they were honorable soldiers. However, she said they were deathly afraid of the Russians.

Asked whether in recent months they had had enough to eat and sufficient clothing, she said: "Whatever you may feel or think about the Fuehrer, we must say one thing—he always provided well for us."

The rest of the evening was spent with Wilson and Lieut. Britton Smith, of Denver, breaking out cases of rations and distributing them—in pitchblack darkness—to a group of 142 prisoners and internees temporarily quartered in the hotel garage.

With Airborne Troops in the Arnhem Area, Holland, Sept. 22 (5 P. M.) (AP)—The British Second Army has already linked up with one isolated airborne force here and is getting nearer and nearer to where we are.

Already, many of the shells overhead from the Second Army guns are landing on the Germans behind us. In the front is something which we hope is their armored cars firing.

ALAN WOOD

Already many of the shells overhead from the 2d Army guns are landing on the Germans behind us. In the front is something which we hope is their armored cars firing. After a pleasant sunny afternoon it has just grown noisier again with a persistent German gun shelling us up and down.

The Germans are still fighting desperately enough and one of two sergeants had to move out of his house 400 yards away. Last night he found himself in one corner of a room with bullets coming in one window and going out the opposite one.

He came back bringing the civilian owner and his children with him. The Dutchmen are uncomfortable companions in the dark because Dutch sounds very much like German.

In spite of the savagery of the fighting there is still some chivalry about it. British and German wonuded—it makes no difference—come in alike to our field dressing stations.

Some of our stations are now in German hands, but according to reports the Germans are looking after our wounded well—in addition to their own—in them.

Two Germans have been led in blindfolded carrying one of our casualties and one of theirs. Then they were led back again, as they had promised to go on fighting against us.

Once a German came in offering us terms of surrender and one of our colonels promptly rushed out and planted the air-borne flag in front of his headquarters.

And though our men, some of them, are hard put to it not to fall asleep over their guns, they go on fighting and go on attacking, and one day perhaps the world will learn the full story of what they have done here.

"When it's over," said the sergeant, "I'd like to see these men flown back to England and march through London just as they are now with six days' dirt on them."

British, Yank Troops Teamed Up To Seize Vital Nijmegen Bridge

By ROBERT KIEK

War Correspondent for the Official Netherlands News Agency

NIJMEGEN, Holland, Sept. 22 — (AP) Here is the story of how the Allies captured the highway bridge across the Waal river at Nijmegen after two days of heavy fighting, as told to me by two American sergeants.

The bridge was blocked and defended by three German units which troops of the British 2nd army had to overcome to reach the span.

Meanwhile an American airborne battalion dropped Sunday near Grave, seven miles southwest of Nijmegen, was brought up and assigned to cross the Waal a few miles west of Nijmegen in assault boats to capture the river's northern bank as well as the approaches to the highway and railway bridges at Nijmegen.

It was calculated that the airborne troops would have reached their objective at roughly 3:30 p. m. Wednesday. At that hour British tank troops, led by a sergeant, dashed across the highway bridge.

This attack was based on the supposed presence of American troops at the other end, but owing to fierce resistance by the Germans, the Americans were unable to reach its northern end on scheduled time.

The impetuous British tank rush completely overran the German positions, killing a number of soldiers and preventing them from exploding demolition charges which had been placed in position. The British then held the bridge until the Americans arrived.

The American airborne battalion which crossed the Waal in assault boats was commanded by Maj. J. A Cook of Connecticut.

The way the Americans stormed the northern bank of the Waal was regarded here as one of the finest feats of the war in Holland. Under direct command of Capt. Karl Kappel of West Virginia and Capt. Thomas M. Burries, they had to fight their way through strong German machine-gun nests, but managed to wipe these out with grenades. Their casualties were regarded as low.

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The first man to land was a Sgt. Hirsh, who received a slight wound on the hand. Air Trooper Lt. Jim Megalas planted the American flag on the northern bank and then led his men across the flat fields, capturing a German position which he held despite fierce counterattacks.

During three to four hours of stiff fighting the Americans alone killed at least 200 Germans and knocked out two tanks and an anti-aircraft carrier.

The Americans finally pushed across open counry to capture the north end of a railway bridge across the Waal and eventually to link up with British armor which had poured across the highway bridge.

This account of the battle was given me by Sgt. Robert Town of Lynchburg, S. C., and Tech. Sgt. Harold Calvert of Merced, Calif.

Nazi Desertions Reported

BOYLE

In American-Occupied Germany, Sept. 21 (AP Delayed)—German troops—chiefly men just called up—have begun quietly to desert from their hodgepodge but still fighting army facing the American front in the Reich.

They do not usually walk over to give up. They just grab the first chance they get to change to civilian clothes, throw away their uniforms, and join columns of refugees.

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Found In Every Town

"We pick up eight or ten of these army deserters in every little town we take," said Capt. John B. Jackson, of New Canaan, Conn., who added that was something of a police problem to detect them from legitimate refugees.

The officer said that to spur enlistments Hitler recently gave "volunteers" their choice of which German frontier they wished to defend. They generally chose the area nearest their own homes.

"Some new troops sent in to man the Siegfried Line brought their civilian clothing along in their baggage," Jackson said.

Desires Clash

If the word of thousands of refugees escaping to American lines from Aachen and other besieged cities can be accepted, a schism already has developed over the peace desires of the civilian population and the intent of their Nazi masters to fight on with the Reich a battlefield.

Most refugees say a great majority of the people in the Rhineland now want "to be liberated" from the Nazis.

YANKS DISAPPEAR IN INVADED REICH

Near Aachen, Germany, Sept 22 (A. P.).—With several military policemen reported missing Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges has clamped a strict discipline on the troops of the American First Army to guard against fraternization with German civilians.

Near Kotgen, south of Aachen, three military police are missing. Their jeep was found only two miles from the unit's command post. Capt. Lindsey Nelson of Knoxville, Tenn., said it was "shot to hell," adding: "A Tommy gun and personal belongings were found in the jeep but there was no trace of the men. One of the men we called Pop. He was a sergeant who had gone through the African and Sicilian campaigns and everybody in the division knew him. We think that SS troops in civilian clothes probably waylaid the boys on the road."

NIGHT

DAY

In this area the American troops have found dumps containing German uniforms. Apparently they had been discarded by enemy troops, some of whom may have wished to surrender, others of whom may have determined to carry on a guerrilla warfare.

In another area four officers are missing.

The non-fraternization policy laid down by Gen. Hodges is being enforced even more stringently since the disappearance of these men. Inside the borders of the Reich American troops are being taught that they must trust no one.

boxes and shove smothering mounds of earth against the doors.

On one sector 13 pill boxes were smashed today by direct artillery fire.

The Doughboys control the major part of Stolberg, six miles east of Aachen, but there still was some house-to-house fighting. East of Stolberg American troops beat off a counterattack and left a 100 German dead in the field. They took 50 prisoners.

The Germans continued to put heavy concentrations of artillery fire and shells from leveled anti-aircraft guns against our ground troops. One shell fell inside a prisoners' cage and killed 20 Germans.

At one point two platoons tried to surrender, but before they could arrange it an SS (Elite guard) officer arrived and broke off negotiations.

Nazis Attack with Tanks

Near Geilenkirchen, 12 miles north of Aachen, the Germans attacked with tanks, infantry and horse-drawn artillery, but a concentration of artillery fire forced them to break it off.

Gen. Hodges has clamped stricter discipline on troops to prevent their fraternizing with German civilians after several military policemen vanished from their posts.

While these cases are isolated,

Nazis Determined to Make Major Stand at Westwall

SEP 23 1944

By DON WHITEHEAD

INSIDE GERMANY, Sept. 22—(AP) The Germans are fighting in their Siegfried Line with all the stubbornness of the Normandy hedgerow battles and they seem determined to make this the major stand in defense of the Fatherland.

There is no indication that they intend to pull out for the Rhine even though the morale of some of the prisoners taken by Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army is extremely low.

Nazis Without Food

The prisoners declare they have been without food or replacements for three days and they have been left with no intrenching tools to dig in against the dreaded American artillery fire.

Their comrades, however, are throwing in counterattacks, and are stubbornly refusing to surrender when the bulldozers grind up in front of the Siegfried Line pill

the soldiers were reminded that they have penetrated only the fringes of the German border and the probability is that this problem will increase as the armies drive deeper into the Reich.

There is no doubt that some SS troops have donned civilian clothes to carry on guerrilla warfare and there lies the danger for the unwary soldier.

There is no indication that German civilians are obeying Nazi orders to wage war on American troops. As a matter of fact, in many cases the civilians have ignored party orders to evacuate to points back of the firing line and are remaining in their homes.

Alsace-Lorraine, France, Sept. 22 (AP)—The German high command threw fresh forces of armor against the Third Army's steel tentacles probing toward the Reich and a furious tank struggle went into its fourth day.

As the fog rose from the hills north of Arracourt at noon 45 Mark V's loomed out of the mist. In the first hours of the fighting several giant German tanks were knocked out and the German attack bounced back. Some American light tanks, caught as the mist suddenly lifted, were badly mauled.

Fighter Bombers Aid

Thunderbolt fighter bombers on another mission were called and they jumped into the furious melee, pouring tons of bombs on the German armor.

The German attack came in almost exactly the same sector as their drive two days ago when 49 German tanks were knocked out in one afternoon of battle.

The new German column apparently rolled into position under cover of the fog, which cut visibility to 50 feet or less.

Americans Were Ready

American forces were ready for such an attack, however, and were not caught by surprise. The Germans drove through light tank outposts, but then ran up against the bulk of the American heavy guns and tanks.

The attack developed from the north in the area of Juvelize, then moved toward Juvrecourt, but the Americans heavily engaged the column after it moved over the first swells in the valley.

Song Comes True

SEP 23 1944

A Village on the Siegfried Line, Germany, Sept. 22 (AP)—Carrying out to the letter the words of the British song, "We'll Hang Our Washing on the Siegfried Line," some wag has stretched a line of freshly washed clothing across a

Great Alsace Tank Battle Rages Into Fourth Day

GALLAGHER

30-24 — 19013

street of this village in the battle zone.

Beside a pair of flapping trousers hangs a picture of Hitler and beneath it is a printed sign: "The Siegfried Line."

Parents Now Have Control Over Spying 'Hitler Brats'

With American troops in Germany, Sept. 21 (AP—Delayed)—"Hitler brats," teen-age boys and girls who belonged to various German youth organizations, are coming again under parental control in American-occupied German districts.

Father or mother can now apply a switch to little Fritz or Brunnhild without worrying whether these juvenile political monsters will tell the Nazis that their parents listened to British radio broadcasts late at night.

Propaganda Works

As a result of the propaganda handed out by the Nazi party in recent years many children gained a twisted loyalty to the Hitler regime which in many cases made them actual spies in their own homes against their relatives and neighbors.

Tattling to Nazi officials by these seemingly innocent children is believed to have cost the lives of some pro-Allied Germans and the imprisonment and property confiscation of others.

"But these 13 to 16 year-old German boys and girls now have become scared since their country is invaded and they have seen Nazi chieftains they had been taught to follow cringe in fear," said one American major dealing with the problem of how to handle German refugee groups. "Their fanaticism has disappeared. Their mothers and grandmothers have told them their day of glory is over and that they will do as they are told at home."

Wants To Be Boy Scout

Some of these "teen age tyrants" who ruled homes capriciously because of the hold they had on terror-bound parents as a result of threats to inform on them have decided now of their own volition they want "to be good."

"I was a member of the Hitler Youth Movement," said one tow-headed youngster, "but now I am glad I can be a Boy Scout again."

Boulogne Captured By Canadian Forces

WITH THE 1ST CANADIA ARMY, Sept. 22.—(AP) Assaulting Canadian infantry overcame the last three important German strongpoints in the Boulogne area and resistance ended this afternoon with the German garrison commander, Lt. Gen. Heim, in Canadian hands.

While Canadian infantry and armored forces across the Belgian-Netherlands frontier pressed toward the Schelde estuary, the Canadians at Boulogne captured the remaining enemy positions at Wimereux, 2 1-2 miles north of the channel port, a fort to the south, and finally the village of Le Portel, two miles southwest.

The German commander came into the Canadian lines as a prisoner after an attack on Le Portel at 1 p. m.

Tough Metz Battle Is Described

With Americans South of Metz, Sept. 21 (AP—Delayed)—The scholarly looking colonel from Colorado peered through pince-nez glasses as he sat in his flea-ridden stable command post and a broad smile broke over his tired, crinkled face.

"We are over the hump," the colonel said. "We own our bridgehead across the Moselle, we've fought through some of the best defense ground on earth and now we are six miles from Metz.

"Today we beat off one heavy counterattack by Hitler's frenzied non-commissioned officers who went to war when school let out and it was on the same grounds over which the Germans had been holding practice maneuvers for years—maneuvers against every possible attack."

Shells Crumpling Around

The colonel has just established his command post in a shattered little village. German shells still were crumpling all around. About two miles up the road was the front line, where the doughboys were inching forward and paying dearly for their gains.

As soon as the wires were connected, the telephone rang. It was Lieut. Col. Paul T. Carroll, of New York city, calling.

"They counterattacked with tanks—heavy and light ones—but we knocked them cold and we threw them back beyond the railroad they were using two days ago," Carroll said.

"Here they come again from another direction," the New Yorker said, "call you later."

Awaited Another Call

The staff officers poured over maps and swatted fleas as they awaited another call from Carroll on the outcome of the second German counterattack. Outside in the wreckage of a village the soldiers were rounding up collaborators and German troopers who had changed to civilian clothes.

"The Germans have gotten plenty of assistance from the civilian population around here," said Lieut. Col. William Breckenridge, of Lexington, Ky.

"A German trooper just doesn't look right in civvies and you can spot them every time," added Major Wilfred H. Haughey, of Bay City, Mich.

Gun Crew Marksmanship

While the second call from Carroll still had not come, Lieut. Col. James R. Johnson, of Tazewell, Va., artillery officer, came in to report on some bull's-eye shooting by his gun crews firing beyond the embattled doughboys.

"They had plenty of batteries firing on us at one time, but they haven't as many now," he said.

The commanding colonel related how the Americans had finally crossed the Moselle after bucking heavy enemy fire.

"After we got over, our boys had to charge the enemy with bayonets and hand grenades. It was Simpson's men who got us across that river," he said, referring to Major William E. Simpson, engineer officer from Morgantown, W. Va.

Beat Off Counterattack

Finally the phone rang and it was Carroll again. "We beat this one too, Colonel," he said, "now we are going forward again."

"It is tough getting across," said Major Edward N. Marsh, of New York city, "and it's been tough ever since, but those boys out there are tough."

"They are up against some of Hitler's best Heinies, but they are the best fighting men on earth and that goes for infantry, engineers, tanks and artillery," put in Major Harris V. Walker, of Maysville, Kentucky.

"You can't pick heroes in this fight," declared Major Alva O. Dawson, of Champaign, Ill. "They all are heroes for my money."

JERSEY INGENUITY PAYS OFF IN PARIS

Paris, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Some of the most famous shops in Paris are willing to talk business with G. I Joes who keep their money in their pockets but cigarettes and soap in their hands.

Cash prices for luxuries are sky high, because the Germans first juggled the value of their money and then cleaned the shops out of everything but the most expensive goods.

But a sergeant from New Jersey — he declined to give his name — bartered two chocolate bars, two packs of cigarettes and one bar of soap for a bottle of a famous perfume that would have cost him $60 cash. "I ought to make good time with the little lady back home," he commented.

Sees Anarchy In Reich With Decentralization

London, Sept. 22 (AP)—The *Economist*, British weekly publication, said the Allied decision against recognizing any form of central government in Germany after occupation should be accepted "with suspicion," if only because that is what the Nazis want.

The paper argued that the Allies must be able to secure collaboration of some Germans whose qualities could be tested during the first few months of military occupation, and added, "if they do not, the Germans will remain leaderless and even masterless men.

"It is difficult to see how under such circumstances the future could be any different from the picture the Nazis make it today, that of Allied armies of occupation struggling on German soil against the background of German apathy to suppress anarchy, of fanatical resisters in every part of the occupied territory."

Strange Tides Of War

London, Sept. 22 (AP)—In Normandy a Polish soldier, looking over a row of German prisoners, found his son among them.

Red Troops Capture Capital of Estonia

Russian Airmen Sink Three Transports Fleeing from Tallinn.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 23—(AP) The Red army captured the Estonian capital and naval base of Tallinn yesterday, opening up the Gulf of Finland to the Soviet Baltic fleet whose airmen sank three transports choked with Nazi troops attempting to escape from the port.

Simultaneously, another powerful Red army was on the verge of crossing into pre-war Hungary from western Romania after sweeping up 50 towns and villages near the frontier, and a Polish communique from Warsaw said the Polish patriots had contacted Red army troops in the northern and southern districts of Warsaw after the Russians crossed the Vistula river.

Russians Take Tallinn

A few hours before Moscow announced the fall of Tallinn to Russian troops which had reached it after a lightning advance of nearly 50 miles in 24 hours, Berlin reported that German troops were giving up northern Estonia now that Finland had quit the war.

There was "no longer any need to protect Finland's southern flank," Berlin said in explanation of the fresh Baltic disaster heaped upon the Germans.

Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad army, aided by Estonian corps, overran 800 more towns yesterday, making a total of nearly 3,000 seized on the sixth day of the big offensive.

The Russians in their advance on Tallinn seized Tapa, strategic road junction 43 miles southeast of the capital, and also Paide, 27 miles southwest of Tapa.

The Russians now have recovered approximately half of the 18,353 square miles comprising Estonia—an area about equal to New Hampshire and New Jersey combined.

The Germans were fleeing toward the west coast and southwest toward the Gulf of Riga, hotly pursued by the mobile Russians whose sparrowly killed or captured thousands of them during the day.

Naval airmen attacked German evacuation ships in Tallinn harbor Thursday night, the Soviet communique said, sinking three large German troop ships and a patrol vessel and damaging many other vessels, including three troop ships.

Along the southern Estonian-Latvian frontier area northwest and west of Valga Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Third Baltic army captured 60 localities yesterday, and 87 miles southwest of Valga the Latvian capital and port of Riga was under Soviet shellfire and Red army infantrymen were reported in Moscow dispatches to be fighting its outskirts.

Seizure of Riga would cut off the land escape routes for all the Germans caught between there and fallen Tallinn.

Among the localities taken by Maslennikov's troops were Daksti, 12 miles west of Valga, and Kure, 17 miles northwest of Valga. Alba, 18 miles northwest of Valga and only 49 miles southeast of the big German escape route port of Parnu, also was seized, as well as Randa, near the southwestern shore of Lake Vorts.

Capture Rail Junction

In Romania Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army captured Arad, 12-way road and rail junction only 10 miles from the Hungarian frontier. Arad is the largest industrial and commercial city in western Romania with a population of 77,000. Even more important, beyond it to the west lie a rich series of flat farmlands extending clear to Budapest, Hungarian capital. Little or no natural defenses bar the route to the Red army.

Semlac, on the Mures river west of Arad, also was seized, putting one Red army column only 38 miles from Szeged, Hungary's second city and only 122 miles southeast of Budapest, Hungarian capital.

Simandul, 18 miles north of Arad on the railway to Oradea, also was captured. It lies only six miles from the Magyar frontier. Still farther north the Russians took Sepreus, 11 miles northwest of Ineu and only 34 miles south of Oradea, big communications center controlling one of the German escape routes from Transylvania.

It was possible that Malinovsky's troops would cross into Hungary this weekend, perhaps today, in an effort to knock out the last big Axis satellite nation.

Advance in Poland

Fresh gains also were scored in southern Poland near the Czech border by Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine army, Moscow said. Thirty villages southeast of Sanok were taken as the Russians extended their front opposite Slovakia and northern Hungary.

The Russian capture of Tallinn represented a six-day 120-mile advance from the Narva sector.

The fall of the red-roofed 13th century city will ease the Red army's supply problem considerably as soon as the Soviet Baltic fleet puts it to use.

Tallinn, less than 50 miles across the Gulf of Finland from Helsinki, Finnish capital, was captured by the Germans Aug. 29, 1941. With its fall the Russians also won extensive shale oil fields which the Germans had exploited east of the city.

The Estonian capital also was the southern anchor of an ingenious submarine net the Nazis contrived to keep the Red fleet bottled up in the Gulf of Finland. Now the Russians will be able to leave Kronstadt naval base and operate in force against German shipping in the Baltic sea.

Contact Polish Underground

General Bor's communique from Warsaw said Polish underground contact had been established with the Red army in the Zoliborz district on the north shore of Warsaw, and in the Mokotow area on the south side of the capital.

The Polish leader also told of receiving more food and ammunition, dropped by Soviet planes, and said the Poles had gained ground toward the Vistula river opposite Praga—aided by "strong Soviet artillery support."

The Polish bulletin ditsributed by the exile government in London said that Bor estimated his men had tied down five German divisions at Warsaw. The general said that since Aug. 1 when the Polish underground arose it had destroyed 272 enemy tanks and armored cars and self-propelled guns.

Russians Contact Poles Inside Warsaw

London, Sept. 22 (AP)—Russian units have crossed the Vistula river and established contact with Polish Patriots, the Polish Government announced, and RAF Liberators flew a round trip of 1,750 miles from Italy last night and dropped supplies and arms into the city.

Supplies dropped to the underground forces of General Bor in Warsaw included "German ammunition captured on the Italian front and suitable for guns" captured fro mthe Nazis by the Poles,

the Mediterranean Allied Air Force announced.

Meet In Two Districts

Contact between the Russians and Poles was established in the Zoliborz and Mokotow districts, General Bor said in a communique released by the Polish Government. He declared five German divisions were pinned down in the Warsaw battle.

"We again have received food and ammunition dropped by the Soviet air force," the communique said. Bor reported the Poles had gained ground toward the Vistula, especially in the Savious square area.

RUSSIAN FORCES CAPTURE TALLINN ON THE BALTIC SEA

Other Units Push Across the Vistula to Join With Poles.

SEP 23 1944

London, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, was captured today by Russian troops, Moscow announced tonight.

Premier Stalin said in an Order of the Day the Baltic port had been taken by the Leningrad army of Marshal Leonid A. Govorov. These troops had been reported forty-five miles away by the Soviet communique last night.

The Reds have crossed the Vistula and established contact with Polish patriots, the Polish Government announced, and R. A. F. Liberators flew a round trip of 1,750 miles from Italy last night and dropped supplies and arms into the city.

Gain On Two Fronts

Moscow, Sept. 22 (AP)—Russian armies brushed aside German resistance today in swift sweeps to within 40 miles of the Estonian capital of Tallinn and less than 15 from the Hungarian frontier at opposite ends of the long, undulating eastern front.

(The Germans asserted that "disengagement movements" in Estonia were proceeding according to plan.)

The key towns of Arad, on the immediate approach to Hungary, and Tapa, on the route to the Estonian capital, were under attack.

Riga Besieged

In Latvia, the great seaport of Riga, whose 393,000 persons make it the largest city in the Baltic states, was besieged. Red army troops were only six miles away.

Still other Russian army groups hammered at the Carpathian Mountain gates of Czechoslovakia after capturing the eastern end of Dukla Pass.

At midnight, the Kremlin announced seizure of the rail town of Rakvere and 300 other settlements along the Gulf of Finland and said the 30-mile isthmus between the gulf and Lake Peipus had been captured. Russians then were reported on the outskirts of Tapa on railroads fanning out to Leningrad, Tallinn and Riga.

(A Helsinki dispatch said fires set in Tallinn by the retiring Germans were visible from the north shore of the Gulf of Finland, and explosions were heard incessantly.)

Trapping Maneuver Reported

To the south on the eastern edge of the Hungarian plain other Russian forces began an enveloping maneuver 138 miles from bomb-shattered Budapest designed at trapping from the rear all German and Hungarian forces pinned down in northern Transylvania.

Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Estonian *Blitz* was believed equaled and perhaps surpassed in strategic importance by Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's move in western Romania, imperilling Hungary, last big satellite nation still in Hitler's camp.

Stand At Tallinn Indicated

It appeared likely that the Germans would be unable to make even a temporary stand short of Tallinn, but might attempt a Brest-like defense of the port itself.

Dispatches from the bulge in the center of the Baltic line west of Valga on the Estonia-Latvia border declared Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Third Baltic Army, hammering against stiffer Nazi resistance, had deepened its salient designed to cut off the Estonian wing of the German group.

Hold Slender Corridor.

Another frantic German tank and infantry attack against the west flank of Gen. Ivan Bagramian's forces besieging the Latvian port of Riga was beaten off. The Germans still hold a narrow land corridor connecting Riga with western Latvia, Lithuania and East Prussia.

In a drive that may doom the rest of the divisions of the Hungarian Army and crack the Magyar peoples' will to resist, Marshal Malinovsky turned his columns north from the mouth of the Mures Valley, where it meets the Danubian plain.

Helsinki, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—A roundup of Germans began yesterday in Finland as required by terms of the Russian armistice, it was announced last night.

Minister of Social Affairs K. A. Fagerholm said that the terms were hard but he asserted they would be fulfilled.

Responsible spokesmen meanwhile reported improvement in the condition of Premier Hantti Hackzell, who became seriously ill in Moscow during the armistice negotiations.

ROAD MILEAGE TO BERLIN

SEP 23 1944

By Associated Press

1—Western Front: 305 miles (from near Arnhem).

2—Russian Front: 312 miles (from outside Pulutsk).

3—Italian Front: 580 miles (from below Bologa).

Bombers Blast Kassel, Munich; Fighters Strafe Nazi Transport

LONDON, Sept. 22—(AP) Twelve hundred American heavy bombers blasted deep into central Germany today from bases in both Britain and Italy, hitting the industrial city of Kassel, the Munich area and other targets, while Allied fighters continued their assault along the flaming battlefront despite thick cloud conditions.

The German air force made no challenge to the 650 Fortresses and Liberators which sped from Britain straight across Germany and showered explosives on Kassel, but flak over the target was relatively heavy and nine bombers as well as one escorting fighter were missing.

Flying Fortresses completed their fourth three-way shuttle mission to Russia to Italy to England—on their return to Britain bases tonight. One Fortress and two escorting Mustangs were lost on the mission.

Taking off Monday the bombers dropped supplies to Polish patriots in Warsaw and then flew to Russian bases. They flew to Italy Tuesday, attacking railway yards at Szolnok, Hungary, en route. Nine enemy fighters were reported to have been destroyed over Warsaw where U. S. crewmen said the flak was intense.

During the night Italian-based Liberators also flew a perilous 1,750-mile roundtrip to Warsaw where tons of food, medicine and war equipment were parachuted to Polish patriots holding out in the capital. It was at least the third such mission made by Allied heavy bombers in as many weeks.

The glow of fires raging in Warsaw could be seen 60 miles away, the pilots said, so they had no difficulty in picking out the assigned spots for parachuting supplies.

Flying from Britain through a thick cloud which obscured targets, 650 Flying Fortresses and Liberators escorted by 300 Mustangs ripped Kassel, nearly 150 miles northeast of Aachen, with many tons of high explosives and incendiaries.

Bombing was done by instrument and the targets were the Daimler Benz motor factories, two plane plants, a locomotive works, and a large freight yard through which traffic passes to the Ruhr. The raid on Kassel was the heaviest daylight blow since April, and one of the severest ever dealt.

Accompanying fighters strafed airfields and enemy transport in the 100-mile area between Kassel and Cologne enroute to the major targets.

The Riem airfield, five miles east of Munich, and other targets around the southern German city were attacked by the Italian-based bombers. Cloud layers compelled bombing by instruments there, too.

The Flying Fortress-Liberator contingent which flew to Larissa reported observing explosions among rolling stock concentrated in the freight yards there. The Larissa yards are among the communication centers the Germans have been using to evacuate the Balkans.

Active Along Frontier

Medium bombers in the Italian theater bombed 11 bridges in northern Italy, mostly in the Milan, Modena, Parma and Padua areas in an effort to isolate the German forces there.

Among the German-Luxembourg frontier United States Ninth Air Force Thunderbolts raced in at low levels to attack German tanks spearheading enemy counterattacks and bombed and machine-gunned German troop concentrations.

Along the Channel coast and over invaded Holland other planes dropped bombs and surrender leaflets on the Germans still holding out in small pockets.

The Paris radio reported that Calais was attacked at dusk by British-based planes.

Kassel, Munich Hit By 1,200 U. S. Planes

SEP 23 1944

London, Sept. 22 (AP)—American heavy bombers, 1,200 strong and flying from England and Italy, bombed Kassel, behind the Siegfried Line, and Munich, behind the threatened Belfort Gap, today.

Munich was overcast, and the airmen from the south used instruments to locate its Riem airdrome—crowded with planes—and other undesignated targets. The blow supported the Allied armies both in southeast France and northern Italy because railways and highways radiate from Munich in both directions.

The bombers from Italy attacked 11 bridges mostly in the Milan, Parma and Padua areas of northern Italy, on routes over which the Germans may soon attempt to flee now that their Gothic Line has been turned by the capture of Rimini. Other planes bombed railroad yards at Larissa in Greece, a communication center urgently needed by the German for evacuation of the Balkans.

Kassel, a Prussian rail center of 217,000, lies 160 miles southeast of Arnhem in Holland where a battle to outflank the Siegfried Line was in progress.

Fighter Escort

Several hundred Mustangs convoyed the Flying Fortresses and Liberators. First reports made no mention of air fights. Bombing was through overcast, preventing observation.

At least 30 war factories have been reported blown out in previous attacks on Kassel. It is the home of a large Gerhard Fieseler aircraft plant and a locomotive works. Major rail lines lead into the industrial Ruhr basin from Kassel, as well as to the western front.

The Germans reported that 600 or more British bombers had attacked their holdout garrisons on the French Channel coast at Cap Griz Nez.

Yesterday German fighters ventured out in greater strength in defense of the Reich itself, and 30 were shot from the cloudy skies by alert American flyers.

Four U. S. Planes Lost

Four American planes were listed as lost in the operations yesterday.

Medium bombers attacked German rail centers at Ehrang, Gerolstein and Pronsfeld, running to 16 the number of supply feeder points bombed since Tuesday. Fighters and fighter-bombers supported the vertical invasion of Holland for the fifth successive day.

Medium and light bombers attacked the Creche Forest on the outskirts of Boulogne, to which the German garrison of the port apparently had retreated.

2,000 Sorties Flown

Weather hampered air offensive from both the west and south, although planes in the Mediterranean theater set fires at Salonika, the great Greek port, which were visible for 100 miles. A profusion of railroads and bridges in Hungary, Yugoslavia, Albania and Greece were hit. Of the 850 planes which flew through Italian rains, 10 were lost. A single German craft was destroyed.

About 2,000 sorties were flown from the west in muggy weather.

The Germans made four challenges, although their planes were outnumbered about 20 to 1. In the greatest dogfights yesterday, 20 Messerschmitts and Focke Wulfs were destroyed of 60 planes which attacked.

The enemy used clouds for protection in their strongest attempt yet to prevent glider reinforcements to the Allied airborne army in Holland. Of the 30 destroyed 20 were shot down over Nijmegen and Arnhem.

Harass Troop Movements

More than 700 fighter-bombers from French fields harassed movement of German troops and materiel behind the Siegfried Line. They claimed the destruction or damage of 216 railroad cars, 66 armored vehicles, 18 locomotives and 75 motor transports. A dozen guns were silenced, 16 buildings were flattened and railroads were cut in 39 places.

Another 50 rail cars and two locomotives were wrecked in yards east of the surrounded German Siegfried Line city of Aachen.

Nazi Flak Increased, Bombardier Says

SEP 23 1944

London, Sept. 22 (AP)—Lieut. Paul Biri, of Harahan, La., said today the Germans are salvaging their anti-aircraft guns as they fall back and concentrating them so that American airmen are encountering some of the most intense flak of the war in the present bombardment of Germany.

"People back home have a funny idea that the war is all but over, and that air missions are a cinch because of the dwindling *Luftwaffe*," said Biri, a Flying Fortress bombardier.

"But as the Germans retreat, they can concentrate their flak guns more heavily—and we're meeting clouds of the stuff.

"It's true the Germans have fewer fighters, and that many planes are being piloted by youngsters. Most of the experienced flyers must be dead, or acting as instructors. Lack of fuel may be grounding some of their planes. But the Germans are geniuses at rebuilding, and I've seen bombed factories operating again within two weeks."

Biri has completed ten missions.

Plainfield Flyer Gets Nazi Plane

London, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—As Luftwaffe fighters attacked last night's Yank air armada en route to bomb synthetic oil plants in the Reich, Capt. Michael Jackson, 215 Stebbins Place, Plainfield, N. J., was one of the Thunderbolt escort pilots credited with downing a German plane near Lochen in Holland.

Hitler Not Yet On Allied List Of War Criminals, Papers Say

London, *Saturday*, Sept. 23 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's name is not yet on the list of war criminals prepared by the Allies, two London newspapers said this morning.

These reports came amid increasing fears of observers here that the Allied War Crimes Commission is getting involved in legalistic confusion in deciding just how to deal with the Nazi leaders.

Both the *Daily Mail* and the *News-Chronicle* took cognizance of United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull's statement denying that Hitler and other Nazi leaders have been left off the list, and the *News-Chronicle* said "his information is unfortunately incorrect."

Big 3 Also Missing

In addition, the two newspapers said that the names of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering and Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, as well as other Nazi leaders, are missing.

The War Crimes Commission has collected the names of 350 well-defined criminals but the *Daily Mail* said there is not one arch criminal in the number.

These reports said that Allied governments have not yet made up their minds whether Hitler will be tried as a political prisoner and banished as Napoleon was or whether he will face a military court for violating the laws and customs of war.

Fate Of Slaughterers

Another point needing clarification, according to these sources, is the fate of those Germans who have massacred and inflicted tortures on Jews, Danes and other peoples who are not citizens of the Allied countries and who were ill-treated on non-Allied territory.

"At the moment," the *Daily Mail* said, "the commission has no power to treat them as war criminals."

Another report in the *Daily Sketch* this morning said pressure was being put on the commission to speed up its work because it was felt that the war would be over in Europe before its plans would be ready.

OIL IS DISCOVERED IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 23—(AP) They've struck oil in Great Britain.

More than 200 wells now are pumping out 26 million gallons of high-grade oil each year, it was disclosed officially today.

Since war began the field has yielded about 300 thousand tons or about 78 million gallons of oil. The crude oil is described as being of excellent quality, furnishing a base for high grade gasoline lubricants including aviation grades.

The British government has not revealed exactly where the field is located. The oil field does not resemble the derricked landscapes in the United States oil regions because of the use of modern electric pumps which are only seven feet high.

Yugoslav Partisans Approach Belgrade

London, Sept. 22 (AP)—Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans have reached the approaches of Belgrade after the two-pronged drive against the capital had been linked up, a free Yugoslav broadcast communique said tonight.

Several weeks ago Tito reported his forces were in Belgrade's suburbs but apparently a German counterattack then drove them back.

This time the Yugoslavs are believed to be in stronger force since the communique said "after liberating Lazarevac and linking up with the Partisans fighting due south of the capital, our units reached the approaches of Belgrade and our rifles already are resounding in the capital. The German and Nedic forces are unable to stop our advance."

The war bulletin said the push on the capital was swelled by a large number of workers in the Belgrade region who left their factory benches to join the Partisan army and by mobile forces which had deserted from the "Mihailovic Chetniks."

Robot Bomb Injures Some In English Area

London, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Germans fired a few flying bombs into southern England tonight, causing casualties and damage at one place. A robot bomb which fell in an outlying district injured several people and damaged a number of houses.

Another fell into a river in a marshland area and another exploded in open country.

Noted British Pilot Killed

London, Sept. 22 (AP) — Group Captain Percy Charles Pickard, one of Britain's best known bomber pilots and the first RAF officer to be awarded the DSO and two bars in this war, has been killed in action, it was announced today.

The 28-year-old Pickard, who was a star in the RAF film, "Target for Tonight," was first reported missing last February. He is a brother of Actress Helena Pickard, wife of Sir Cedric Hardwicke.

London, Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Hermann B. Ramcke, commander of the German paratroopers who held the French port of Brest for forty-six days until its fall Wednesday, was flown to Great Britain today as a prisoner of war.

Three Powers to Discuss Rubber

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands plan informal discussions on post-war rubber problems soon, Aneta, Netherlands news agency, reported tonight. The discussions—on which other governments will be informed—are the result of exploratory talks held among the three nations here last month.

War Correspondent Safe in Crash-landing

London, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—The Canadian Press said today that its London superintendent, Charles Bruce, was safe after a crash - landing in Belgium. He had accompanied a Canadian crew.

The London Daily Telegraph said it had no word from its correspondent, Edmund Townshend, reported to have been aboard the same plane.

Pierlot Reigns, Brussels Reports

London, Sept. 22 (AP)—Belgium probably will become the first liberated country in Europe to reestablish constitutional government, in view of a Brussels radio report today that the Government of Premier Hubert Pierlot had resigned.

Prince Regent Charles is expected in Belgium quarters here to form a new government this week end.

Pierlot's action came as no surprise, because he said before leaving for his homeland that he planned to retire in favor of someone who had lived in Belgium during the German occopuation.

Pierlot Cabinet Resigns in Belgium

London, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—The Brussels radio said today that the government of Premier Hubert Pierlot had resigned.

British Press Officials Indorse News Freedom

Rothermere and Reuters Head Praise U. S. Resolution

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP).—Viscount Rothermere, proprietor of "The Daily Mail" and chairman of the British Newspaper Proprietors' Association for the last ten years, indorsed today the resolution adopted by the United States Congress approving the principle of news freedom.

Christopher J. Chancellor, general manager for the British news agency, Reuters, likewise praised the resolution as a "great step forward," saying he was 100 per cent for it.

ROBOTS FRIGHTEN FAT OUT OF MILK

Folkestone, England, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Robot bombs frighten the butter fat from milk, a court solemnly decided today.

Philip Driver, a dairyman, was tried on a charge of selling milk deficient in fat. He testified and proved that the milk was just as it came from the cows, and witnesses for the prosecution and defense alike acknowledged that the cows' appetite had been poor after three flying robots had struck within half a mile of their barns. Driver was acquitted.

NAZIS FALL BACK INTO PO VALLEY

Allied Forces Cross Marecchia River West of Captured Rimini.

ROME, Sept. 22.—(AP) German hopes of holding northern Italy through the coming Winter were blasted today as decimated remnants of 12 Nazi divisions fell back into the Po valley before the victorious onslaught of Greek and Canadian troops who forced a crossing of the Marecchia river west of the captured Adriatic stronghold of Rimini.

Rupture of the enemy's Gothic line defenses at Rimini and to the west of the shattered resort city gave Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander-in-chief in Italy, the opportunity he had long sought to throw his great armored superiority against the Germans where there was room for maneuver.

Battle Not Over

"The battle of Italy is not yet over," wrote Associated Press War Correspondent Lynn Heinzerling from Rimini, "but it appeared to be entering its final phase today."

Eighth army tanks from their foothold across the Marecchia were ready for quick smashes in two directions — northwest along the ancient Via Emilia toward the big industrial city of Bologne and north-northwest toward Ravenna, Ferrara and the Po estuary. The Nazis, with much of their transport lying in rusting heaps beside Italian roads, appeared literally to face a fight for their lives.

As the four-week assault on the Gothic line thundered toward a climax, American troops of the Fifth army stormed into Firenzuola, an important road junction 26 miles south of Bologna, and seized the southern slopes of Monte Coloreta, a mile and a half northeast of Firenzuola.

As they moved up the Doughboys found large numbers of enemy dead littering the slopes on which withering artillery and machinegun fire had been laid preceding the advance.

An American column pushing along strategic highway No. 65 toward Bologna was within a mile of Futa Pass, where the Nazis were believed to have installed some of their most formidable defenses. Rain and low visibility precluded air support for the attacking Yanks.

Near the Italian west coast Brazilian troops beat steadily northward and captured the important town of Pietrasanta, 19 miles northwest of Pisa.

The Greek and Canadian crossings of the Marecchia river beyond Rimini were accompanied by fierce British attacks farther inland on and near Ceriano ridge, six miles southwest of Rimini. The Nazis threw in several savage counter-attacks, and the town of Ceriano changed hands several times before the British won possession both of the town and the ridge.

Greeks Take Rimini

Greek troops smashed into Rimini Wednesday night and by yesterday morning had cleared the greater part of the town. Canadian armor and infantry, in the meantime, had surged on to the Marecchia river west of the city, forcing the German garrison to retire hastily to avoid entrapment.

Rimini, once one of Italy's most fashionable resort cities, was found heavily damaged by Allied air and artillery bombardment. Its railway station was a heap of wreckage. The church of San Nicolo Al Porto was badly wrecked.

Foe's Plight Bad

Beyond Rimini stretch some of Italy's finest roads, ideal for Allied armor. The Po valley, however, is laced by a good many rivers, which will give the Germans opportunities to make delaying stands, and the Allied command cautiously avoided making optimistic statements.

Nevertheless, the enemy's plight appeared fully as bad—perhaps even worse—than when the Allied offensive from the Garigliano river in May and June almost destroyed the Nazi 14th Army and severely crippled the 10th Army.

British Sweep Up Po Valley

Rome, Sept. 22 (AP)—Eighth Army troops swept well into the rich industrial Po Valley today after capturing the stubbornly defended seaport of Rimini in a thundering climax to a four-week offensive on the Adriatic sector of the Italian front.

Simultaneously, American troops of the Fifth Army captured Firenzuola, an important road junction in the heart of the Gothic Line from which highways extended north and northeast into the Po Valley.

The twin victories held the threat of imminent disaster for Nazi Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's troops, whose vaunted Gothic Line was crumbling.

Gateway To Valley

The desperately resisting enemy, entrenched in some of the strongest positions encountered in the entire Italian campaign, had waged prolonged and bitter battles both at Rimini and Firenzuola, the latter approximately 29 airline miles south of Boulogna, one of the gateways into the Po Valley.

The capture of Rimini turned the east side of the Gothic Line and allowed Allied troops to spill into the Emilian and Lombard plains on which they can swiftly cut German communications to all the Gothic Line.

Greek troops entered Rimini Wednesday night and by Thursday morning had cleared the greater part of the town and reached the Marecchia river.

500 Prisoners Taken

Canadian infantry on the left mopped San Fortunato and the ridge of the same name, capturing 500 prisoners and surged to the Marecchia, well west of Rimini.

The once beautiful Rimini was mostly in ruins.

American units of the Fifth Army widened and deepened their penetration of Gothic Line defenses against reduced enemy opposition.

Near Italy's west coast, Brazilian troops have been beating steadily northward and keeping pace with United States forces farther inland.

The vain effort to hold the sagging eastern end of the Gothic Line cost the Nazis heavily in manpower.

Nazi Losses Heavy

An official front-line report said the 71st and 98th German Infantry Divisions "have lost the greater part of their effective fighting strength.

"Losses heavier than Cassino were inflicted on the First Parachute Division and four other divisions, including the crack 26th Panzer Division, which was reduced to half of its original strength."

CARUSO SHOT, REPRISAL DUE

Fascists Arrest 40 To Be Executed In North Italy

Fort Bravetta, Rome, Sept. 22 (AP)—Pietro Caruso, Rome's police chief during the Nazi occupation, was put to death with shots in the back by a 16-man firing squad to-

day, and a Fascist radio in German-occupied northern Italy shortly afterward announced that 40 hostages had been arrested there for execution in reprisal.

Caruso was the first Fascist collaborationist sentenced to death by the Italian high court. He was convicted yesterday of charges that he turned 50 hostages over to the Germans for execution in the dreary Ardeatine caves last March in reprisal for the bombing of a German SS column. These were shot in the back.

The Fascist radio station "Te Vere," in announcing that 40 persons had been arrested and marked for death, said that one of them was a brother of Palmiro Togliatti, Italian Communist who returned to Italy from Moscow in March to become a Minister without portfolio in the Bonomi Government.

"Viva L'Italia"

The Fascist threat to execute 40 hostages for Caruso was first made last week, at which time the Italian Government turned down a suggestion that 80 Fascists be put to death in turn if the threatened reprisal should be carried out.

Wearing a light blue suit, and haggard but unflinching, Caruso was tied by guards in a white, unpainted chair as a blackrobed priest laid a hand on his shoulder and administered the last sacrament. Caruso stared at the priest and listened intently.

"Viva l'Italia," Caruso shouted as the priest moved away and the firing squad took aim. The words echoed back from the thick walls of the century-old fort and the shots followed.

No *coupe de grace* was necessary.

"Aim Well"

As the red and black uniformed squad of metropolitan police raised their rifles in the bright afternoon sunlight, their officer raised his saber and shouted "aim well."

The condemned man had arrived in a closed gray van with the priest and 10 *carabinieri*.

Caruso hobbled over to the chair on crutches, which he used as a result of injuries received when he was captured by Partisans last June while trying to escape from the advancing Allied armies. The chair, with a notch carved in the back where Caruso rested his chin, was placed in position in the interior courtyard of the fort an hour ahead of time.

No Blank Cartridge

The firing squad marched into the courtyard and took their positions with their backs toward Caruso. They turned on a command from the officer and the front row kneeled to shoot. Each man fired a loaded rifle. There was no blank cartridge.

The execution took place at 2.08 P. M., but a rumor spread in Rome that he was executed at dawn and several morning newspapers announced the execution had taken place.

Caruso's appeal was formally turned down last night.

The Vatican newspaper, *Osservatore Romano*, in an editorial commenting on Caruso's defense that he was obeying orders in turning over the hostages to the Germans, said: "He did not think that obedience is not always fulfilment of one's duty. It never is when the order is to violate a moral law."

Caruso Shouts 'Viva l'Italia' As He Is Shot By Italians

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Rome, Sept. 22 (AP)—Pietro Caruso, last Fascist police chief of Rome, was strraped in a chair and shot to death in the back by a firing squad today for crimes committed during German occupation.

"Viva l'Italia" the doomed man cried just before a squad of metropolitan police fired. *No coup de grace* was necessary.

Caruso was convicted by an Italian court of rounding up 50 Italian hostages for execution by the Germans in the Ardeatina cave near Rome. He also was accused of arresting Italian refugees in St. Paul's Church, violating the Vatican's extra-territorality. His young secretary, Roberto Occhetto, a co-defendant, was sentenced to 30 years. The trial was delayed Monday when an angry Italian mob lynched the chief state witness.

Died At Fort Bravetta

Caruso died in the bright sunlight this afternoon in the century-old Fort Bravetta near the capital. The manner of his execution was the same meted to the Italians who were slaughtered in the cave, and was specified by the court. Prince Umberto, Lieutenant General of the Realm, denied clemency.

A priest administered extreme unction while the condemned man stared intently. As the robed figure drew back, Caruso shouted *"Viva l'Italia"* and the firing squad acted. The body slumped over.

"Aim Well!"

Immediately before the firing squad—picturesque in red and black uniforms—fired, an officer raised a saber and shouted:

"Aim well!"

Italian and Allied officials and Allied newspapermen were the only witnesses.

Shortly before 2 P. M. a gray closed van entered the courtyard and ten Italian policemen jumped

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out. The priest followed and then Caruso hobbled from the van on crutches. He had broken his leg last June in an automobile accident when he was trying to escape capture by Partisans.

Notch For Chin

He made his way tortuously to the chair, which had a notch carved in its back. The chair had been placed against a grassy slope inside the courtyard and the pale and wan Caruso placed his chin in the notch.

The doomed man did not flinch. When he was strapped in, the firing squad marched from behind a revetment and lined up with their backs to the chair.

Every Rifle Loaded

They about-faced at a command, and the front row took kneeling positions. At 2.08 P. M. each of the squad fired a loaded rifle. There was no blank.

The body was placed in an unpainted wooden coffin and carried in a hearse toward the great Roman cemetery, Verano.

A crowd of peasants and children lined the highway near the fort and stared silently as the hearse rolled by.

NAZIS EVACUATE THE AEGEAN AREA

ROME, Sept. 22—(AP) Allied night bombers rained a concentration of explosives on the Greek port of Salonika last night, attempting to cripple German efforts to evacuate the Aegean area, and reliable reports from Cairo said the Nazis already had pulled out of a greater part of the Peloponnesus.

Previous unconfirmed reports said the Germans were attempting to abandon several of their Aegean island holdings.

RAF Wellingtons, Halifaxes and Liberators from Italy carried out the attack on Salonika and crews reported fires were seen 100 miles away as heavy explosives devastated the port.

The Balkan airforce joined in the aerial offensive to make the evacuation of Greece impossible or costly. Mustangs strafed Larissa airfield, smashing two Nazi transport planes. Spitfires destroyed a number of vehicles in the Salonika area.

The Peloponnesus, southern portion of the Greek peninsula, was almost empty of German forces, the Cairo report said. The fleeing Germans are taking all motor transport they can find.

The report said the Germans also were trying to run the air and sea blockade Allied forces have flung about the fortress island of Crete.

Nazis Evacuate South Greece, Report

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Cairo, Sept. 22 (AP)—Reliable reports said today that the Germans have abandoned the greater part of Peloponnesus, southernmost sector of Greece proper.

The 8,356-square-mile area, about a sixth of Greece, is virtually an island, linked to the mainland by a narrow land bridge west of Athens.

Peloponnesus includes such towns as Sparta, Patria, Pyrgos and Kalamai. Its defense has become increasingly untenable since the Russians overran Romania and Bulgaria and Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia started an offensive to cut all rail communications.

Movements Continue

The reports said German movements from southern and northern Greece still continued as Baron Maximilian von Weichs, field marshal commanding German armies in the Balkans, strove to extricate his forces.

Simultaneously, the Germans were reported moving garrisons in Crete from the east to the west in hopes of evacuation. Allied Mediterranean forces had thrown a sea and air blockade around the big Greek island which lies southeast of Peloponnesus across the sea of Candia, an arm of the Aegean.

Bombers Attack Salonika

British bombers from Italy attacked the great Greek port of Salonika last night, setting fires visible 100 miles and causing heavy explosions.

A Mediterranean air force announcement said the attack was an effort to "cripple any attempt by the Germans to evacuate men and supplies from the Aegean Islands."

Japs Shell Allies' Arakan Positions

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 22 (AP)—Sharp patrol activity was reported on the Arakan front, in western Burma, today as Japanese artillery opened up on positions in the Mayu range, northwest of Akyab which the enemy lost more than a week ago to Indian troops.

In central Burma, meanwhile, headquarters announced, British patrols pushed on along the Mandalay railway below captured Hopin, some 60 miles southwest of Myitkyina. Further east, Chinese patrols fanned out south of Kazu near the Yunnan front after having made contact with Chinese forces from the Salween front.

Aerial activity was curtailed by adverse weather.

JAPANESE FORCES CAPTURE WUCHOW

CHUNGKING, Sept. 22.—(AP) A Japanese force estimated at 20,000 has captured Wuchow, Sikiang port 145 miles southeast of Kweilin, and pushed on in the direction of Liuchow, strategic junction of the Hunan-Kwangsi and the Kwangsi-Kweichow railroads, the Chinese announced tonight.

A Chinese spokesman admitted Wuchow had fallen without much opposition, but declared the Chinese resistance would stiffen as the enemy drove deeper into Kwangsi province.

About 60 miles southwest of Wuchow, other Japanese forces captured Jungyun. If the Japanese close the gap between Jungyin and Wuchow, they will have a line running from Hainan island to Hongkong for defensive operations against any American landings.

Japanese troops bearing down on Kweilin from the northeast still were apparently stalled along the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad about 40 miles from the evacuated U. S. airbase, but the Chinese spokesman said the enemy was bringing up reinforcements. The Japanese originally started their push on Kweilin with five divisions.

Kwanyang, about 50 miles east of Kwelin, was reported again endangered tonight. Recently, the Chinese succeeded in hurling back more than 40 miles a Japanese column which reached the town's outskirts. Another column, however, was heading toward Kwanang from the direction of Chuanhsien. Gen. Chen Mu-Nung, commander of the Chinese 93rd army, was executed Sept. 20 for his failure to defend Chuanhsien.

Fighters and medium bombers of the U. S. 14th air force continued to support the Chinese by attacking Japanese supply lines, storage depots, troop concentrations and river shipping. The Americans now had the added handicap of having to operate mostly from western China bases.

Japs Take Wuchow In Kwangsi Drive

London, Sept. 22 (AP)—Finland severed diplomatic relations with Japan today, the German radio said tonight.

Chungking, Sept. 22 (AP)—Chinese army spokesman announced today that Japanese forces have captured Wuchow, important port on the Siang river in eastern Kwangsi province.

Wuchow is about 180 miles west of Canton and about 170 southeast of Kweilin, where the Americans formerly had their principal eastern China air bases. Advices last night from the front said the Japanese were within 9½ miles of Wuchow.

Sweep Along River

The Japanese took the city by a descent from the north and a sweep along the river which carried them across the Kwangsi frontier.

Meanwhile, another column of invaders slashing northeastward from Luichow peninsula captured Jungyun, 60 miles southwest of Wuchow.

Strategy Explained

Once the gap between these two points is closed, informed sources said, the Japanese will have a line curving from Hainan to Hongkong and a large slice of Kwangtung province will be converted into an "offensive-defensive" area against any American landing in this part of the China coast.

The Chinese spokesman said the Japanese might now converge from Jungyun and Wuchow on the Siang river port of Tanchuk, 47 miles west of Wuchow, and then possibly attempt to push on to Luichow, junction of the Hunan-Kwangsi and Kwangsi-Kweichow railroads.

Nelson Is Enroute To Report To F. D. R.

Chungking, Sept. 22 (AP) — War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson is en route to Washington with a report on his Chinese conferences for President Roosevelt, it was disclosed here today. He has already arrived in India.

Nelson came to Chungking September 6 and conferred with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and other Chinese leaders in connection with the Chinese military effort and American aid.

Four Jap Vessels Hit Off South Philippines

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Saturday*, Sept. 23 (AP)—Navy Catalina patrol bombers, sweeping the seas off the Southern Philippines, destroyed or damaged four Japanese vessels and scattered a convoy of 12 small freighters in air strikes reported today by headquarters.

Ranging northwest of Zamboanga, second city on Mindanao Island, and in the Davao Gulf, the bombers hit a 3,000-ton Japanese freighter and three other craft, including a 1,000-ton merchantman. The assaults were made Tuesday night and early Wednesday morning.

Other patrol bombers followed up these harassing raids with bombing and strafing attacks on 12 small freighters near Cape San Augustine, southeast of Davao. A number were driven aground.

Halmahera Hit Again

Neutralization attacks continued on heavily pounded Halmahera Island, with carrier-based Hellcats and Avengers in strength and army Bostons and Thunderbolts ranging over the Galela and Miti airdromes. They completed destruction of eight unserviceable enemy planes, with four more probables and many damaged.

The attacks continued for three days, beginning Tuesday.

Other Allied raiders hit Japanese airdromes on Dutch Celebes with 58 tons of bombs. A small freighter and six luggers and barges were sunk in additional air strikes at Ceram, farther south.

These assaults continued heavy neutralization attacks against Japanese positions flanking the prospective invasion route to the Philippines.

Southwest Pacific bombers maintained their pressure on the Southern Philippines and adjacent flank islands, while the United States Third Fleet carrier planes were pounding the Manila Bay area Thursday.

JAPS ON PELELIU HOLD MARINES OFF

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"Bloody Nose" Ridge Positions Repel U. S. Attacks

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Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Japanese on "bloody nose" ridge at Peleliu in the invaded Palaus held off the United States Marines in bitter fighting Thursday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced tonight.

The front lines remained virtually unchanged as the Leathernecks were confronted by enemy fortified positions in mountainous terrain, but they succeeded in capturing five heavy-caliber enemy guns.

Only slight progress was made northward on Peleliu's west coast.

On Angaur, southernmost of the Palaus, 81st Division Army troops which have broken all organized enemy resistance dug enemy remnants from caves.

Koror Is Bombarded

To the north in the Palau group, Koror Island was bombarded by a heavy cruiser and several hits were scored.

The announcement made no reference to the Philippines, therefore, giving no confirmation to Japanese reports that the Manila area was raided for the second straight day Thursday by carrier planes.

Carrier planes hit the Manila sector Wednesday.

200 Planes Reported

On the heels of the United States Navy's announcement of the bold raids that cost the Japanese 205 planes and 37 ships, the Nippon radio reported today that the Yank flyers returned to the Manila district again Thursday to hit harbor installations and an airfield.

Domei, the Japanese news agency, and the Japanese-controlled Manila radio reported, without American confirmation, that about 200 United States planes, winging in from carriers off the Pacific side of Luzon Island, continued the attacks Thursday morning.

The Japanese broadcasts, recorded by FCC, said 15 of these raiders, four listed as probables, were "accounted for" by flak, while two were shot down by interceptors.

The Nipponese further claimed that Japanese naval aircraft attacked the carriers and left two burning. This was contradicted by the United States Navy communique, which said flatly "there was no damage to our surface

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz's communique covering the Wednesday strikes said carrier planes of the Pacific fleet struck "in great force" against Manila and Subic bays, Clark and Nichols airfields and the Cavite naval base. The Yank fliers shot down 110 Japanese planes and destroyed 95 on the ground.

Definitely sunk by American bombs were a large destroyer, four large oil tankers, a small oil tanker, two large cargo ships, a medium cargo vessel and two small cargo ships. Damaged and probably sunk were a destroyer, two large tankers, a large transport, 10 good sized cargo ships, 12 medium cargo vessels, a floating drydock and two barges.

Military objectives on and near the airfields were blasted and heavily damaged.

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25 Planes Lost

The Admiral said "our losses in this superlatively successful attack, which apparently caught the enemy completely by surprise, were 15 aircraft, from which several of the flight personnel were recovered."

Tokyo said the Wednesday raids were carried out in the morning and afternoon and that 24 planes were shot down. These strikes were said to have been carried out by 440 Yank planes.

In the Palau Islands, on the southeast flank of the Philippines, American Marines carved out slight advances on the western side of Peleliu island. They attacked after calling for a barrage from American cruisers and destroyers against the precipitous terrain in which the Japanese were strongly entrenched.

Bitter opposition there had virtually stalled the Marines for several days.

Japanese dead on Peleliu had reached 6,792, out of an original garrison of more than 10,000. Another 850 had been slain on nearby Angaur island by Doughboys of the 81st Army division. There was no estimate of American casualties in the twin invasions.

37 Vessels Are Hit

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 22 (AP)—America's war might was carried back to Manila Thursday (Manila time). Hundreds of carrier planes shot down 110 Japanese aircraft, wiped out 95 on the ground and sank or probably sank 37 ships, including 2 destroyers, while a huge United States fleet stood unchallenged off the Philippines.

It was the first massive blow at Manila since the fall of Corregidor in May, 1942, and destruction was wreaked at Clark Field, Nichols Field, the Cavite naval base, Subic and Manila bays.

The cost of the raid to the United States was 15 planes, but several of their airmen were saved. Not one of the aircraft carriers and escorting warships was even damaged in the operation executed by Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., and Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher.

Taken By Surprise

In a special communique Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced "this superlatively successful attack which apparently caught the enemy completely by surprise."

Eleven enemy ships definitely were sunk—a large destroyer leader, four large oil tankers, a whale tanker, two large cargo ships, a medium cargo ship and two small cargo ships.

Twenty-six probably were sunk—a destroyer, two large whale tankers, a large transport, ten large cargo ships and twelve medium cargo ships.

Drydock Probably Sunk

A floating drydock also probably was sunk.

The armada, which since August 30 has accounted for 258 Japanese ships and 908 planes, the bulk of them in the Philippines area, struck ahead of invasion forces gathering in advanced bases south and east of Mindanao.

The dispatch of such a huge fleet toward the Philippines reflected confidence in the outcome of the invasion of the Palaus, 515 miles east of Mindanao, where marines are locked with ridge-intrenched Japanese in one of the most savage engagements of the Pacific war.

More Than 6,000 Killed

Nimitz, in a communique preceding the special one on the Manila raid, said the leathernecks on Peleliu, in the southern Palaus, have won all the east shore and two small islands near by and have killed more than 6,000 Nipponese. But 3,000 more Japanese, taking advantage of the most difficult terrain encountered by the Americans anywhere in the Pacific, are putting up a bitter stand on the west coast.

(The key to the situation is a ridge called "Bloody Nose" by the marines. Today in a broadcast from Peleliu, William Ewing, Blue network correspondent, said the conquest of that ridge in the Umurbrogol Mountains was but a matter of hours.)

Navy Aids Battle

Demonstrating that the United States has the naval strength for a diversity of actions, the day of the Manila attack cruisers and destroyers off Peleliu supported the marines by pouring shells into the enemy defenses.

A constant umbrella of American planes added their bombs to the attack, after which the marines captured six more trench mortars and 31 machine guns. Other planes swung north to prevent Japanese air bases elsewhere in the Palaus from interfering at Peleliu.

Angaur Occupied

South of Peleliu, Anguar Island has been completely conquered by the 81st Army Division against much lighter opposition than that massed against the marines. There 800 Nipponese have been slain.

In the Southwest Pacific, where Gen. Douglas MacArthur has gained a base at Morotai, within 300 miles of the Philippines, he announced today the dropping of 215 tons of explosives on adjacent Halmahera Island and on Ceram and Celebes.

Manila Bombed Again, Japs Report

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New York, Sept. 22 (AP)—Domei and the Japanese-controlled Manila radio said today that attacks by United States carrier planes against the Manila area continued yesterday and today, with the new strikes concentrated "on harbor facilities and also the airfield."

Approximately 200 carrier-based warplanes, attacking in four waves, raided Manila between 7.30 and 10 A. M. today (Philippine time), said a Domei broadcast recorded here.

It made the unconfirmed claim that anti-aircraft batteries had "accounted for" 15 American planes, including four probables, while interceptors shot down two others.

Embassy Damaged

The dispatch said that the Japanese Embassy was slightly damaged in today's attack.

Reporting on yesterday's action, the Manila radio said in a Spanish-language broadcast that the attacks were made in "several waves" by "F-4 fighters from aircraft carriers and a certain number of F-6 fighters and F-32-PU bombers."

Japanese naval aircraft were declared to have discovered the operating zone of the United States naval task force and attacked, setting afire two aircraft carriers and shooting down one Grumman fighter plane. The broadcast was without confirmation from Allied sources.

Martial Law Declared

A Domei wireless dispatch said Jose P. Laurel, president of the Japanese-dominated government of the Philippines, had proclaimed martial law, saying "the danger of invasion is imminent."

Employing familiar Axis propaganda tactics, Domei declared that "part of the enemy air formation bombed and strafed residential quarters of Manila."

"Fires broke out from the Binondo Church as well as the homes of Filipinos and Chinese as a result of the enemy blind bombing," the broadcast said.

Raid Called Brutal

Earlier, the Japanese, who sent their bombers against Manila in 1942 after it had been declared an open city, employed such words as "brutal" and "indiscriminate" today in a propaganda broadcast describing Wednesday's (Thursday, Manila time) American air attack.

A Domei broadcast was headed "anger" and began:

"All Manila was raging today—raging with hatred against the Americans for the brutality and viciousness displayed in indiscriminate attacks on Manila yesterday."

A Japanese imperial headquarters communique concerning the first attack as broadcast from Tokyo said a powerful United States task force with a total of 500 carrier-based planes raided the Manila district twice, in the forenoon and afternoon, and added:

"The results achieved by our interceptors, which are so far ascertained, follows: Shot down 30 enemy aircraft, whereof six were probables; heavily damaged, six enemy planes.

Damage Called Slight

"Our side suffered minor damage to ground installations and vessels, losing two planes, which have not yet returned to their base."

Tokyo declared there were more than 100 casualties among "the innocent civilian population."

"In keeping with their inhuman, indiscriminate nature, the American pilots brutally strafed the Chinese General Hospital," the Domei broadcast said. "The hospital bore the Red Cross mark on the roof. . . . Since the attack was carried out during the day when visibility was clear, the vicious intention of the enemy was very evident."

Domei quoted the Manila *Tribune* as declaring that the Filipinos had been "injured and insulted."

New York, Sept. 22 (AP)—Jose P. Laurel, president of the Japanese-controlled puppet government in the Philippines, has announced a declaration of war on the United States and Britain, the Tokyo Domei agency said tonight in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Tokyo Identifies 5 Admirals Killed

New York, Sept. 22 (AP)—A Tokyo broadcast reported by United States Government monitors today identified five Japanese admirals who have died in action recently.

The Japanese announced September 6 that a vice-admiral and five rear admirals had been killed "by enemy action in the command area" of the Yokohama Naval Station, on Tokyo Bay.

Matsuji Named Then

The casualties of that action were headed by Vice-Admiral Matsuji Ishuuin.

The new list was made up of a vice-admiral and four rear admirals.

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Quoting an announcement made by the Yokosuka naval station, Tokyo identified them as Vice-Admiral Tei Monzen and Rear Admirals Tei Seki, Kan Mori, Tsuneo Orita and Shin Okubo. Circumstances of their deaths were not disclosed.

Mountainous Terrain on Peleliu Stops Advance of U. S. Marines

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By LEIF ERICKSON

PELELIU ISLAND, Sept. 22. — (Via Naval Radio) —(AP) American Marines have made flanking advances around the eastern side of the base of precipitous Umorbrogol mountain, which had virtually halted their northward push on this island, Maj. Gen. William H. Rupertus, commanding the First Marine division, said today.

"The Japs have had 20 years to prepare this place," said Rupertus as he surveyed the jagged, ravine-cut hill with its caves and underground caverns from which poured the deadly fire of Japanese guns. "They certainly had a perfect natural spot to start with."

Discovery that the Japanese had booby-trapped the bodies of two Marines killed during a patrol advance was made when the Marine line reached the Umorbrogol mountain sector. The first regiment of Marines had pushed ahead some on the left flank of the line, near the western shore of Peleliu, while an artillery barrage pounded the ravines and cliffsides of the mountain.

The Marines made exploratory assaults in search of a weak spot.

I visited the area where the first battalion of the Seventh regiment was resting after a day and night of trying to push north along the eastern ridges of Umorbrogol. There Pfc. E. Wallace Jensen of Elgin, Ill., a stretcher bearer, told of struggling a quarter of a mile through swamp at the base of the ridge to bring back a wounded Marine.

"We used 14 men to bring that guy back," said Jensen. "We were sinking into muck up to our hips. We had to pass the stretcher along man to man like a bucket brigade. They (the enemy) let us have some mortars too. It was lucky none of us was hit. The boy we brought back was pretty badly shot up."

Maj. Waite W. Worded of Maplewood, N. J., battalion executive officer, said he could see very few Japanese on the ridge during the daylight action.

"They're hidden back in the caves," he added. "You can't spot them. But as soon as you move out of cover they give you fire from all sides."

A Marine lookout, using a pair of captured 20-power Japanese binoculars, spotted enemy troops crawling on their bellies from the northern end of the island to join the Umorbrogol defenders. He called for artillery and naval gunfire that smashed down on the skulking column.

JAIL PRO-NAZI EDITOR

Buenos Aires, Sept. 22 (A. P.). —Pascual Aloiso, editor of the pro-Nazi newspaper Momento Argentino, was arrested last night by order of the Ministry of Interior, which said the paper had published "alarmist rumors concerning the internal affairs of Brazil."

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The paper was ordered closed indefinitely yesterday after it had printed a story credited to the Berlin radio saying President Getulio Vargas of Brazil had been overthrown and imprisoned by Brazilian Fascists.

The report was characterized by President Vargas's secretary in Rio de Janeiro as "silly."

UNRRA Creates Formula To Feed Liberated Europe

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MONTREAL, Sept. 22—(AP) The impoverished people of the Axis-invaded nations of Europe will receive, depending on supplies and resources, a daily unit of a maximum 2,650 calories a day and one "wearable pair of shoes or boots" under a relief formula adopted today by the policy committee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration.

The formula was worked out in London by the European committee of UNRRA.

It was explained at a press conference by Director General Herbert Lehman that these were the maximum goals of UNRRA. UNRRA cannot bind itself, Lehman said to promising everyone shoes and that much food because of limitations of supplies and money.

Home supplies of food will be the first source with which to feed the liberated peoples. UNRRA will ship in only the difference needed to bring each person's diet up to 2,650 calories a day.

The report accompanying the formula suggests that the "most logical method of improving the diet" rapidly would be to provide enough wheat, of which there is available large world stocks, to make it possible to take bread off Europe's ration list. It is also suggested that "reasonable quantities" of commodities which have a "high morale value, such as coffee and tobacco," be shipped in.

For clothing, it is suggested that the liberated countries be placed on a standard measured by Great Britain's clothing rations issued through a coupon system. This would also cover household linens.

To re-establish Europe's own production of food as soon as possible the European committee recommends that UNRRA build up supplies of seeds, fertilizers, prestiicides, agricultural machinery, food processing plants, livestock, veterinary supplies, and fisheries.

In rehabilitating Europe's industries the committee recommends that UNRRA priorities be given to commodities that will quickly rebuild the continent's transportation system.

The policy committee today disposed of the two most controversial issues which has occupied the conference. Both involve expenditures of UNRRA funds in former enemy territory.

It agreed by unanimous vote to permit spending of up to $50,000,000 for relief for Italy. But the relief is strictly limited to three categories: Aid to Italians who have been driven from their homes, and wish to return, (2) Aid to infants and pregnant women, and (3) Medical care to insure against the spread of epidemics.

The vote was taken only after the Norwegians had determined that Italy will receive only a small portion of those supplies which are already too short to make adequate provision for United Nations nationals. These are primarily fats (such as butter) and sugar.

The policy committee also finally adopted a resolution which will permit UNRRA to go into former enemy countries to house and assist sending home people who have been persecuted for racial, religious or political reasons. Ninety-five per cent of such persons are Jews.

Italy Aid Approved By UNRRA Unit

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Montreal, Sept. 22 (AP)—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's policy committee approved today a United States proposal to expend $50,000,000 relief in Italy. The UNRRA council is expected to follow suit Monday.

Debate was carried over into today's session when the Norwegian delegation asked for an itemized list of supplies in order to insure the other European nations that Italy will not receive any item on which the people of the United Nations are short rationed. The list will come from Director General Herbert H. Lehman's office.

Amazed At "Magnanimity"

Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson, chief of the United States delegation, said yesterday he was amazed at the "extraordinary magnanimity" of delegates from countries in which the Italians have fought, and that there is a feeling "little good will come of vindictiveness."

Said the delegate from India: "This is chivalry. Let us hope it is chivalry protected by prudence."

Acheson assured the council it "very clearly does not set a precedent." This was in answer to European delegates who are determined that no UNRRA money will be sent for the aid of Germans.

Three-Fold Purpose

Italian relief will be for a three-fold purpose . . . to assist people to return to their homes, for medical aid primarily in preventing spread of epidemics, and for care of infants and nursing mothers.

Nations who fought the Axis from the first will get all possible aid consistent with the budget of almost $2,000,000,000 which UNRRA hopes to have by December 31, the day on which contributing nations must be paid up or become delinquent.

UNRRA has near adoption a proposal which will aid "persons who have been obliged to leave their country, place or origin or residence, or who have been deported therefrom by activities of the enemy because of race, religion or political activities."

95 P. C. Will Be Jews

Acheson said 95 per cent of such people will be Jews and the rest political minorities. Adoption of this formula for aiding the Jews followed pleas by several Jewish organizations at the original UNRRA meeting a year ago.

Nearing adoption also is a British proposal providing for care of United Nations people found in Germany after her collapse.

Acheson said this move was a means whereby Germany would pay for whatever work must be done for these people before they are returned to their homes, such as feeding, housing and clothing. UNRRA would furnish only what exchange is needed to purchase those supplies not obtainable in Germany. Clothes, he added, might be one such item.

PEARL HARBOR QUESTIONS PUT TO ROOSEVELT

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He Thinks Courts-martial Should Await Report of Army-Navy Boards.

AUSTRALIAN DENIES TIP STORY

President Reveals Italy Was a Quebec Topic—Sees Progress at Dumbarton Oaks.

Washington, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Declaring there probably will be a lot of such things before November 7, President Roosevelt said today that anybody who has undisclosed information about the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor had better communicate with committees now investigating it.

The subject came up at his news conference when a reporter asked Mr. Roosevelt whether he intended to order court-martial proceedings against military men in charge at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese struck.

Wouldn't it be just as well to hear from the committees now working on it? The President asked.

The reported repeated a story told in Congress—and subsequently denied—that the Australian Government had advance intelligence reports on the Pearl Harbor attack.

Mr. Roosevelt said he knew nothing like that and added that anybody with information of that kind had better submit it to the investigating boards. With a smile he said there might be a lot of things like that talked between now and November 7, date of the presidential election.

Denial by Australian Minister.

Separate Army and Navy boards are investigating the attack, and resolutions are pending in the House calling for a separate congressional inquiry.

Shortly after Mr. Roosevelt's news conference, the State Department made public a letter from Sir Owen Dixon, Australian Minister to Washington, denying an assertion on the House floor yesterday by Representative Church (R.-Ill.) that he was the authority for the report that Australia had warned this country of an impending Japanese blow. Sir Owen also denied Mr. Church's assertion in a statement made public last night. His letter to Mr. Hull dated yesterday, said:

"I at once informed the press as the fact is, that I had never had any information that any Japanese force was about to attack any territory of the United States or any information that any warlike measures were likely to be taken against the United States and never said so."

He added that he had not yet seen the Congressional Record for Thursday or any other report of what actually went on in the House, "But I felt that I should not delay acquainting you with the matter."

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Doesn't Believe He's Defeatist.

At his news conference Mr. Roosevelt said, with a smile, that he did not think his own administration is saturated with defeatist theory as repeatedly charged by his Republican presidential opponent—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey. A reporter asked the President to comment on the Dewey statement and the President turned the question back by asking the newsman whether he himself thought the statement was true.

"No, sir, that's why I asked," replied the reporter, Blair Moody of the Detroit News.

The President said neither did he thinks so, and added with a grin that it seemed like an awful thing at five minutes to eleven in the morning to say that America had passed its prime.

Mr. Roosevelt explained that he could not tell reporters the subject of his first political speech which will be delivered tomorrow at a meeting of the A. F. of L. Teamsters Union by saying he hasn't written it yet. He added that he didn't know what he would wind up with and smilingly added that he wouldn't tell if he did.

Italy a Topic at Quebec.

Mr. Roosevelt disclosed that his Quebec conference with Prime Minister Church devoted a lot of study to plans for gradually restoring full authority to the people of Italy to handle their own rehabilitation problems.

The President expressed satisfaction with the progress of the Dumbarton Oaks security talks, saying the meetings have put together a darn good batting average in agreement on post-war problems.

Reminding his news conference that you don't go into a meeting to work out a world free from war at 11 A. M. and come out with a solution at 4 P. M., Mr. Roosevelt said that on the whole the progress at Dumbarton Oaks has been very, very good.

Planning for Italy.

Discussing the Italian situation, the President said the Quebec conferees talked a good deal about two subjects:

Gradually planning ways to place the responsibility for Italian reconversion on the Italian people so that they will have the authority and the responsibility.

Seeing to it that the Italian people do not starve this winter.

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Mr. Roosevelt said he may have something pretty soon concerning further steps to prevent starvation and want in Italy.

The conferees talked a great deal about Germany, too, he said, but added that he could not go into that now.

Concerning China and France.

Mr. Roosevelt said the military situation in China is not at all satisfactory, but he would not discuss news dispatches about internal affairs in that country. He said Donald M. Nelson and Major-Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, sent to China on a special Presidential mission, have kept in close touch with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and they have gotten along fine.

As for the military situation, the President said he could not tell reporters any more now than he did two months ago—that it is not at all satisfactory.

Mr. Roosevelt said there is no news concerning this country's attitude toward greater recognition for the French Committee of Gen. De Gaulle, adding he had heard nothing new in three weeks. Similarly, he dismissed reports that American business men were being permitted to enter Europe by saying he had heard nothing of it, that he saw Secretary of State Hull yesterday but forgot to ask him.

GEN. GEROW TESTIFIES IN PEARL HARBOR PROBE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—(AP) Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, commander of the Fifth corps, a unit of the First army now fighting in Germany, is in Washington testifying before the army's Pearl Harbor investigating board.

Disclosing this today, the War department said that Gerow will return to his command as soon as his testimony has been given.

At the time of the Japanese attack Gerow was acting chief of the War Plans division of the General staff.

PRESIDENT LAUDS WAR REPORTERS

Washington, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt told his news conference today that newsmen are sending home such fine reports on the war that newspaper readers are just about as up to date as the Government on military developments.

Replying to a general news conference query about the state of the war, the President said it is being covered through excellent news service.

War and Navy dispatches on military developments, he added, frequently reach his desk ten to fifteen minutes after he has read the same news in the papers.

A case in point, he said, was the surprise raid at Manila, a raid he termed brilliant. Mr. Roosevelt said he read that in the newspapers possibly an hour before the saw the official dispatches.

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NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of 230 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 63,246 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 25,251 are reported dead, 23,967 wounded, 9,562 [illegible] ing and 4,466 prisoners of [illegible] Included in the list today are t[illegible] following with their next of kin:

Army Officer Honored For Feats at Cassino

Lt. Paul Riordan Gets Medal of Honor Posthumously

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP).—A Kansas City infantry officer, Second Lieutenant Paul F. Riordan, has received the Congressional Medal of Honor, posthumously, for his heroism in the desperate battle at Cassino, Italy, the War Department announced today.

Lieutenant Riordan, constantly exposing himself to enemy fire, led his platoon in an attack on a hill outside Cassino Feb. 3. Spotting a

pill box which was firing on his men, Lieutenant Riordan, ignoring the bullets, moved in close enough to toss a grenade. He silenced the pill box, killing one and wounding two Germans. The platoon then took out three other boxes, and the company captured the hill.

Five days later, with Allied forces in the city, Lieutenant Riordan and his men received the job of taking the Cassino jail which the Germans had converted into a fortress. Intense fire from the building pinned down the platoon, but Lieutenant Riordan succeeded in reaching the building. Although he had no one with him, he entered the jail, shooting as he went. He disposed of several of the garrison, but was killed by small-arms fire.

The medal will be given to his father, Herbert F. Riordan, at his home in Kansas City, Mo., tomorrow by Brigadier General William A. Campbell, assistant commandant of Fort Leavenworth.

Admiral Clark Commended

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP).—The Navy announced today commendation of Rear Admiral Joseph J. Clark for distinguished service as commanding officer of an aircraft carrier attacking Marcus and Wake Islands last fall. Admiral Clark, fifty years old, was born in Pryor, Okla. He is the son of W. A. Clark, Chelsea, Okla.

Welsh Named Air Force Aide

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Brig. Gen. William W. Welsh has been appointed assistant chief of staff for training in the Army Air Forces, General Welsh, a native of Alma, Col., succeeds Maj. Gen. Robert W. Harper, who has received an undisclosed overseas assignment.

Half Navy Personnel At Sea Or Assigned

Washington, Sept. 22 (AP)—More than a million and a half naval officers and men now are at sea with the United States fleets or assigned to overseas duty.

This number, growing daily as new ships are added to the fleets, represents approximately half the total navy personnel.

Browder's Wife Back From Canada On Visa

Washington, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Justice Department today said Mrs. Raissa Berkman Browder, wife of Earl Browder, former leader of the Communist party of the United States, has returned to this country from Canada on a visa.

Her trip to Canada and her return was a technical device to establish her legal right to residence in the United States.

ASCAP Given Rights To Some French Works

Washington, Sept. 22 (AP)—American rights to the exploitation and dissemination of certain French symphonic and concert works have been granted to the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP), James E. Markham, alien property custodian, announced today.

The music is that on which the *Societe des Auteurs, Compositeurs et Editeurs de Music* held copyright interests in the United States. Markham said that Adolph Vogel, recognized authority on French music and official of Elken-Vogel Company, of Philadelphia, will be associated with ASCAP in licensing the French music.

New York-South America Air-Line Permits Asked

C. A. B. Hearing Proposals of 21 Companies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP).—East, West and Gulf Coast cities, from New York to Los Angeles, would emerge as new air gateways to Latin America under plans of twenty-one air-line and steamship companies being outlined to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

New York was proposed as a northern gateway by Grace Line, Inc., steamship company, which presented its case today as the C. A. B.'s largest hearing neared the end of its first week. Grace officials asked the C. A. B. to approve its application for a direct air route from New York to the Caribbean and northeastern coast of South America.

American Export Air-lines, Inc., also has proposed New York as outlet for the routes it is seeking to Bermuda and Puerto Rico. The east coast metropolis was urged as a "logical gateway" by both companies because of its proximity to manufacturing centers of the country.

Miami, only Eastern terminal at present for flights from South America, would have competition from other east coast cities under plans drawn up by the air lines, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Va., and Charlestown, S. C., also will be suggested as gateways during the coming three weeks of the hearing.

Religious Conference

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP).—President Roosevelt has expressed interest in a suggestion that world religious leaders be invited to a conference to determine how the religious phase of the four freedoms may be realized "throughout the world."

The suggestion was made in a letter written to Mr. Roosevelt by the Rev. Dr. Rupert F. Naney, pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Oklahoma City, and made public by Senator Elmer Thomas, Democrat, of Oklahoma. Mr. Roosevelt acknowledged Dr. Naney's letter with a "great deal of interest" and said that as the war progresses, the problem will be "kept constantly in mind."

Firms May Pay Wages For 'V-E' Day Closings

Washington, Sept. 22 (AP).—If an employer closes up shop on V-E (victory in Europe) day, he may still pay his help for the hours not worked as a result of such closings without violating wage stabilization regulations, and without obtaining WLB approval.

The War Labor Board so held today in a statement of policy prompted by numerous inquiries. The board emphasized it hoped there would be no closings or work stoppages which would interfere with finishing off Japan "in the shortest possible time," but stated that it "would not consider it a violation of wage stabilization regulations for employers who close their shops on V-E day to pay their employes at straight time or earnings for hours not worked without obtaining WLB approval."

Women's Dress Style Ban to End On Nazi Defeat

But Manufacturers Doubt New Modes Will Appear Soon Due to Shortages

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP).—The War Production Board reported today that abolition of its order governing the manufacture and styling of feminine apparel is scheduled officially for the date the European war ends.

Immediate revocation of the order has been recommended by the Women's Sportswear and House Dress Industry Advisory Committees, the W. P. B. said. Lifting of the order also was discussed at the Women's Coat and Suit Advisory Committee, but no recommendation was made.

The committees were told by the W. P. B. that it is the board's intention to remove every conservation order when Germany is defeated except those considered "absolutely essential to the prosecution of the war against Japan or to America's civilian welfare."

Since textiles are considered one of the acute current vital materials shortages, industry committee members agreed that even if these restrictions on the use of textiles are removed in the near future, fabrics and labor shortages would prevent any extensive or radical changes in clothing styles for women.

The Office of Price Administration announced today increases ranging from 1 to 5 per cent in manufacturers' price ceilings for certain types of knitted cotton heavyweight underwear.

The increases, retroactive to June 30, were granted to bring prices in line with provisions of the stabilization extension act. They apply to garments containing 50 per cent or more of cotton by weight. Manufacturers who purchase fabric ready for use are not permitted to take the increase. The O. P. A. said that these increases will not be passed on at retail.

SOMERVELL ORDERS CUT IN ARMY WORK WEEK

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—(AP) Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervill today ordered a relaxation of the 54-hour work week order throughout the army service forces, saying that the backlog of work which resulted in the order has been reduced.

Where there is no accumulation of unfinished work in excess of normal operating backlog, the working day will be reduced to eight hours and leaves of absence granted. Instructions provide, however, that where backlogs exist or where emergencies develop, work hours may be increased again.

The lengthened work week was instituted on July 26 as an emergency measure.

SHIPYARD UNIONS SEEK INCREASE IN WAGE LEVELS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—(AP) Shipyard unions today added their weight to the labor pressure upon wage ceilings with an AFL union implying there may be strikes unless wages are raised.

John P. Frey, president of the AFL Metal Trades department, in a shouting, table-thumping demand upon the War Labor board, insisted that the government "honor" a 1942 wage contract "or we will take matters into our own hands and use our own judgment."

An industry spokesman said that shipyards "are paying the highest industrial wages in the country."

Union Seeks Increase

John Green, president of the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers union, presented his union's demand for an increase of 17 1-2 cents an hour, contending that the government wage policy "has been unfortunately allied with an artificially construed index which is no longer indicative of present wartime conditions."

(The Little Steel formula which limits general wage increases to a maximum of 15 per cent above the level of January, 1941, was based on the rise in cost of living as shown by the Bureau of Labor Statistics index).

Frey said that the AFL unions had an agreement which tied wage rates to living costs but that in 1942 they accepted less than the agreement provided at the request of President Roosevelt. Frey said that the agreement in 1942 provided for a 1943 wage review which was interpreted to mean an adjustment based on changes in living costs. That agreement has not been carried out although the government was a party to it, the AFL spokesman said.

"It is an open question," the AFL speaker continued, "if the government fails to carry out the provisions of an agreement it has negotiated with labor, whether labor is any longer bound by other provisions of such an agreement."

No Raise Warranted

H. Gerrish Smith, on behalf of the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry, said that industry "considers that in view of a 41.2 per cent increase in average straight time hourly shipyard earnings and a 69.5 per cent increase in weekly earnings in May, 1944, as compared with January, 1941, with a cost of living increase of only 24.1 per cent over the same period, that no increase in shipyard wage rates is warranted."

The unions' contentions are based on hourly wage rates.

The industry spokesman said that the WLB a year ago determined that no wage increase was in order in the shipbuilding industry. Bureau of Labor statistics data show, he added, "that while the average weekly earnings of shipyard workers have increased just under seven per cent since May of last year, the cost of living index for May 1944 was the same as it was in May 1943."

Green also assailed what he said was the failure of the government to fulfill an understanding that annual wage reviews would be granted the industry and that living costs would be rolled back. "You can't cash in on unfulfilled promises," the CIO union president declared.

ANTI-FOURTH TERM GROUP ORGANIZES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—(AP) A group of anti-Roosevelt Democrats called together by Senator "Cotton Ed" Smith (D-SC) organized a "National Agricultural committee" today to fight a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

Smith, 80-year-old chairman of the Senate Agricultural committee who was defeated in the South Carolina primaries for renomination to a seventh term, was named chairman, and Ralph Moore of Granger, Texas, secretary.

The slogan agreed on was "Farmers for Freedom."

By holding mass meetings, urging farmers to vote and helping them get to the polls, leaders of the groups represented told newsmen they hoped to "offset" the city-worker vote which Sidney Hillman's C.I.O. Political Action committee is trying to line up in behalf of the Roosevelt-Truman ticket.

Less than a dozen fourth term opponents attended the first session of a two-day meeting from which reporters were barred.

Not all delegates were present when the organigation's name was agreed on. Two absent members were Robert E. O'Brien, Des Moines, Iowa, Secretary of the American Democratic National committee, which has been in existence since long before the President's renomination, and J. K. Breedin, Columbia, S. C., chairman of the Southern Democratic party of that state, which plans to put up a slate of eight presidential electors favoring Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia.

'No Contributions' Listed By Roosevelt and Dewey

Both Reply to Questionnaires of Senate Committee

WASHINGTON, Sept., 22 (AP).—President Roosevelt and Governor Thomas E. Dewey have informed the Senate Campaign Expenditure Committee that they have received no contributions and have made no expenditures for their election campaigns.

Chairman Theodore Francis Green, Democrat, of Rhode Island, said today this was the first time that questionnaires were sent to Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates.

A letter to Green signed by Mr. Roosevelt said: "I have received your letter of Aug. 1 while in the West. I desire to inform the special committee that to date I have received no contributions nor have I contributed in any shape, manner or form to the campaign."

One from Paul E. Lockwood, secretary to the New York Governor, said "Governor Dewey has requested me to advise you that no contributions were received by him and no expenditures were made by him in connection with his nomination."

Backing Whole Ticket, Says Wallace

New York, Sept. 22 (AP)—Vice-President Wallace conferred with Mayor LaGuardia for nearly an hour today on post-war planning and the political campaign, and at City Hall press conference said his personal campaign for the Democratic national ticket was in "complete cooperation with the Democratic National Committee."

Asked if there was any significance to his not having mentioned Vice-Presidential Nominee Truman's name in his speech last night, Wallace said:

"Shall we say, the hair goes with the hide . . . that's a legal phrase. I talked for the ticket as a whole, obviously."

No Misgivings On Election

Informed that a published report had him expressing concern over the election of the Democratic ticket, the Vice-President replied:

"I didn't say that. Any sensible

person has to admit this possibility. Where does one get the incentive to work? There is no sign of grave misgivings on the outcome of the election."

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Plans More Speeches

At a second press interview at Democratic National Committee headquarters, the Vice-President said he expected to make three or four major talks in behalf of the Roosevelt-Truman slate.

Wallace, who is combining a post-war planning survey with his political talks, declined to say whether he would submit a formal report of the canvass to the President.

Asked if he was gathering information to be used as background material for a post-election reconversion job, Wallace laughed and said he had "no plans for any job of any kind."

FDR 'Extravagance' Assailed by Bricker

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 22.—(AP) Gov. John W. Bricker tonight described Franklin D. Roosevelt as the country's most extravagant President, whose expenditures he said aggregated $360,000,000,000.

This amount, the Republican candidate for Vice President asserted, "is more than three times the expenditures of all the Presidents who held office before him put together."

The Ohio governor spoke at the high school auditorium in the wind-up of a one-day tour of Maine that also included a speech at Portland and train platform talks in Lewiston, Winthrop, Waterville and Pittsfield.

Bricker in his platform appearances said he really came to Maine "for inspiration" and to "find out how you piled up that 71 per cent majority for the Republicans in your last election."

At Portland he asserted the "New Deal" had "abdicated its cause and its leadership to the Browder-Hillman axis" and placed conduct of the fourth term campaign in the hands of the C.I.O. Political Action committee.

Hails G.O.P. Victory

Congratulating Maine residents on the defeat of two Democratic congressional candidates who had been endorsed by the Maine United Labor committee, an affiliate of the P.A.C., Bricker said:

"That was the first test of whether America is to remain a republic."

The Bangor audience was told that "it is difficult to picture in one's mind the vast extent of Franklin D. Roosevelt's extravagance in the spending of money."

"It is only when we compare his record with those of his predecessors," Bricker continued, "that we are able to get a real appreciation of the fact that, in the matter of gross extravagance, he has been a President apart from all of the others. No other President has ever faintly approached Roosevelt in this respect."

Cites Public Debt

At the end of Mr. Roosevelt's third term, Bricker declared, the public debt of the United States government will be $258,000,000,000, in contrast to $22,500,000,000 when the President took office.

Analyzing expenditures of the present administration, the Ohioan said that "every living person in America today must pay on an average of $101.44 a year in Federal taxes and in addition to this every man, woman and child in the land shoulders a burden of $1,962 as his share of the public debt."

Bricker, riding in a four-car special train, was accompanied on his Maine tour by Gov. Sumner Sewall, U. S. Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R-Maine), Republican Governor-elect Horace A. Hildreth and more than a score of other party leaders.

Army Disciplines Nazi Prisoners

Baltimore, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—A sit-down strike of about 200 German prisoners of war based in a branch camp at Northeast, Pa., has been met with prompt application of the strictest disciplinary measures, Third Service Command Headquarters announced tonight.

Army authorities said that the stoppage began last night when prisoners refused to continue work in three grapejuice packing plants at which they had been employed. They said the strike started when a few men who had infracted the rules were disciplined.

leaving the country and re-entering under proper procedure.

Officials at the Venice, Fla., Air Base planned to send the group to Cuba last week, the shortest distance they could travel to a foreign country, but when they arrived in Miami a hurricane which was sweeping up the Atlantic grounded planes, so the men were brought to Venice.

Not to be outdone, the Army then packed them abroad planes again and they took off for Windsor, Ont., across the river from Detroit. After a short stop there they were flown back across the river and appplied in Detroit for legal entry.

Papers were arranged quickly with the aid of the accompanying Army officers and they flew back to Venice with all their papers in order. They came to Tampa today in time for the ceremonies.

The Chinese, all from different parts of China, were members of the 14th Service Group, part of the Flying Tigers.

Rockefeller For A World Body To Keep Peace

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Urges Victory So Decisive That Foe Won't Question It for Many Generations

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 22 (AP).—Asserting that "the day of shouting and flag waving is a long way off," John D. Rockefeller jr., in a speech on behalf of the National War Fund tonight at the University of Minnesota, outlined a four-point program in war and peace "to bring to fruition the results of the struggle."

"To preserve for all time the priceless values for which this war has been fought," Mr. Rockefeller said, "means first of all victory; a victory on all the eastern and western fronts, so complete, so decisive that for generations to come the defeated will never question it.

"It means, secondly, an organization of all the peace-loving nations of the world who desire to participate; an organization so justly conceived that it will be generally accepted.

"Thirdly, it means the creation and proper control of some instrument to maintain peace; an instrumentality within the organization or apart from it that can and will prevent the rearmament of the enemy and permanently maintain peace.

"Finally, and most important of all, it means the ultimate development of peace; a peace on terms that shall be Christian, not pagan; that shall be just and free from vindictiveness, even if stern; that shall not only permit but aid in the recovery of the vanquished and their restoration to a fitting place among the nations."

Earlier, at a press conference Mr. Rockefeller said that, although he once opposed the League of Nations, he now believes in an international organization to insure future world peace.

"I did not believe in the League of Nations following the last war," he said. "I did not favor international organization nor American involvement in European quarrels. I have since greatly changed my views."

"The last thing in the world I wanted was to get into this war. Today I am strongly for some sort of organizaztion, perhaps containing elements of the League of Nations, a permanent organization which not only will make the peace but will keep the peace."

Mr. Rockefeller said he believed also in "individual initiative of the old school."

"I've always had the feeling that government existed for the people and not people for the government."

Army Flies 19 Chinese to Canada So They Can Win U.S. Citizenship

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 22 (AP).—Nineteen Chinese who are members of the United States armed forces today became American citizens at a naturalization ceremony here, but they had to fly to Canada and back to do so.

All had entered the country at various times, admitted on seamen's papers which were valid for only a limited period. In the mean time the United States entered the war and the Chinese promptly enlisted. This allowed them to remain in this country, but they still could not prove legal entry for naturalization purposes without

Hatch Act Challenged By Oklahoma Official

Tulsa, Okla., Sept. 22 (AP)—A suit charging that the Hatch Political Activities Act violates the Tenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was filed in United States District Court today.

The action, filed by James Bounds, Assistant Oklahoma Attorney General, seeks to vacate an order of the United States Civil Service Commission recommending removal of France Paris from the State Highway Commission.

Paris was accused by the Federal group of violating the Hatch Act by serving simultaneously as a member of the highway commission and as chairman of the Oklahoma Democratic Central Committee.

The State's petition contended Congress exceeded its constitutional power in passing sections of the act which Bounds said purport to regulate internal affairs of a State.

Now Patton Can Wave $1,000 Bill In Berlin

Fort Worth Texas, Sept. 22 (AP)—Admirers of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., Third Army commander in France, have made up a fund so that the general will have a $1,000 bill to wave when he rides into Berlin.

The idea originated when P. J. Prater, department-store official here, read that General Patton not only denied a story that he hit the Normandy beaches waving a $1,000 bill and offering to bet other Allied generals he would beat them to Paris, but said he never had seen a bill of that denomination.

DEWEY SUGGESTS BROADER PLAN ON SOCIAL SECURITY

G.O.P. Nominee Urges Program to Provide Medical Aid for Those in Need.

SPEAKS ON COAST

He Calls for Jobless Insurance Protection for Service Personnel.

(Text of Speech on Page Eleven)

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22. — (AP) Outlining a program to "pick up and carry forward an American system of social progress," Gov Thomas E. Dewey tonight proposed broadening and strengthening the Social Security act, unemployment insurance and other means to this end.

He also called for development of a program to assure medical service to those who cannot otherwise obtain it, describing this as "a task that must be carried out in cooperation with out medical men."

"The Social Security act should be amended to provide old age and survivors' insurance," the Republican presidential nominee said, "for those who most desperately need protection and are not now covered by social security or some other pension or retirement system."

20 Million Need Protection

The New York Governor in a broadcast from the Los Angeles Coliseum, said 20,000,000 Americans — "farmers and farm workers, domestic workers, employes of non-profit enterprises, many government employes, and those who work for themselves" — are left without this protection as the law now stands.

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He described difficulties of administration as "not a good enough answer" for failure to include people not now protected, said the proposed changes would involve many problems.

"We will have to adopt different methods of collecting the social security tax in order to avoid a bookkeeping burden upon small employers, family-type farmers or others we seek to protect," he continued. "If we make up our minds that protection against old age is something to which every American is entitled, we shall find a way to reach that objective."

Dewey called for a prompt change in the law to correct "injustice" to service men and women, declaring those who once worked in jobs covered by old-age insurance and stepped out of them for military service suffer a gap in their old - age benefit credits under the present law.

For State Setup on Jobs

The nominee asked a similar extension of unemployment insurance to groups now unprotected, and said the Employment service, originally handled by the states and taken over by the Federal government during the war, should be returned to the states as soon as practicable.

"After all," he declared, "jobs are in the states, not in Washington — we hope. The Employment service must be where employment is and in the hands of people who know local conditions."

Describing the Employment service and unemployment insurance as "clearly" parts of the same job he suggested that they be handled in the same office by the same administrator.

"To provide benefits without providing employment service is to do less than half the job," he said. "After all, it is another job a man wants — and as soon as possible."

Taking up the assurance of medical service, Dewey declared:

"There can be no group better able to advise on medical care than the medical profession. Yet, unhappily, this is the very group which the New Deal has managed to alienate. Our free and independent medical profession has advanced medical science in America ahead of every other nation in the world. Its freedom has made it great. It should be encouraged, not discouraged. Let us enlist the leadership and aid of the doctors of America in organizing our private and public hospitals as well as our other services into a fully effective system to protect the health of all our people."

Dewey, calling the "G.I. Bill of Rights" a non-partisan law, said it was "not all that needs to be done," and declared that the states and local communities "must be encouraged to establish the fullest information service for veterans."

"Every veteran," he said, "should be able to talk over his plans with someone at home who can tell him where to look for the best possible job, how to go after that job, how to continue his education if he wants to. There should be someone to tell him where to find the local, state or Federal agency that can best help him meet his problems. The state and the home community can do this best because they alone have an intimate understanding of the personal problems involved."

The nominee expressed pride in the "effective work" being done in his own state by the Veterans' commission, which "takes our state service to the place where the veteran lives, where he is known, and where he expects to work. Other states and communities," he said, "are doing a similar job. I am sure all others will."

Dewey prefaced his discussion of social betterment by remarking:

"It is nothing new for Americans to be concerned about social progress. Social progress in America did not begin in 1933. It began when the first settlers came to this continent. It was in the blood of those who came to these shores to found a new kind of nation. It has been as insistent as the growth of our country. It is in our blood today."

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His conclusion stressed the themes of "freedom and opportunity" which have marked his three previous major West Coast campaign talks. Security alone, he said, is only half the goal. "The other half is freedom and opportunity," he declared. "Without these, there can be no real security."

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LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22 — (AP) Following is the text of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's speech, prepared for delivery at the Coliseum here tonight:

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During the past two weeks I have traveled once again across this great continent of ours, from Albany to Coeur D'Alene, then down the magnificent sweep of the Pacific coast from Seattle to your great city of Los Angeles. I wish it were possible for every American to share this rich experience. Only to see the natural wealth and beauty of our country — to talk with our people where they live — is a profound and moving refutation of the defeatist New Deal doctrine that America has passed its prime. Our country is still young, still vigorous, still capable of growth. Once we get a national administration which believes in our economic system and in the American people — there is no limit to America.

He Talked to all Groups

In the course of this trip, I have talked with thousands of people, individually and in groups — to labor leaders and to farmers, to cattle men and ranch hands, to politicians, to business and professional people, to soldiers and sailors, to housewives, and newspapermen. I have done some talking, but a lot more listening.

The most moving thing about my trip this year is that I find our people, wherever they live, are in a mood to work together. They want a national administration in Washington that will help them work together. They are thoroughly fed up with government policies which divide the west from the east and the middlewest from both. They are fed up with policies which divide the farmer, the businessman and the working man into rival and contending groups.

Must Show Unity

Men and women from all parts of our country have been fighting and working side by side in this war. They want to work together with the same unity when peace comes. They want to meet the problems of reconversion fairly and justly, without advantage to any section over any other section of the country. The great industrial plants you have built here in the west to produce for war must have an equal opportunity to convert to peacetime production with the industrial plants of the east and the middle west. The workers in all our war plants wherever located must have an equal opportunity for peacetime jobs.

Our people are thinking very much alike upon these questions of our day. Moreover, they are approaching these questions in a similar mood. They are searching for constructive answers to our problems. They are keenly aware of the mistakes and plunders of the past. They want to put those mistakes and blunders behind. They are not thinking in terms of the past. They are thinking in terms of the future.

Must Win War

First in the minds of all of us is the winning of the war. Everyone is agreed that the war can only end with the complete defeat of Germany and Japan, right in Germany and Japan. We want nothing short of total crushing victory. That comes before everything else. Then we want to get the men and women in our armed forces back home as promptly as possible.

The next thing uppermost in the minds of all our people is the securing of a lasting peace. Among the thousands of people that I talked with was an Indian mother in Wyoming. She was leading her little two-year-old son by the hand. She had a gold star pinned on the blanket she wore over her shoulders. She came up to me and pointed to the little boy and said: "His father killed in France." Then she said: "You make sure we never have another war."

Spoke for all America

That Indian mother spoke what is in the hearts of all peace-loving Americans today. They want America to join with the other peace-loving nations of the world in building a permanent organization for peace. And they know that if this great undertaking is to succeed, it must not be the work of one party or of one man. Representing the aspiration of all our people, it must be a bi-partisan effort, having the support of all people.

Everywhere people knew and approved of the joint efforts of Secretary Hull and myself to establish bi-partisan cooperation for a permanent world organization to maintain lasting peace.

A third important thing on everybody's mind is the question of jobs here at home after the war is over. From one side of the country to another, our people are determined that we are not going back to the ten million unemployed we had in 1940. They know that under the New Deal we had to have a World war to get jobs. You don't have to tell people that. They haven't forgotten it. And they are worried about it. They are worried about it because they remember that in all those long years from 1933 to 1940, this country failed for the first time in its history to achieve real economic recovery and go ahead of previous decades.

Must Obtain Security

The American people are thinking about the problem of how we are to obtain economic security without sacrificing our personal freedom. Last night in San Francisco I discussed the philosophy of government which I believe we must establish if we are to achieve the goal we seek—freedom and opportunity with the fullest measure of economic security.

Tonight I am going to talk about another aspect of this great question; how we are to obtain greater security for the men and women of this country in their personal lives and what the United States government should do about it.

It is nothing new for Americans to be concerned about social progress. Social progress in America did not begin in 1933. It began when the first settlers came to this continent. It was in the blood of those who came to these shores to found a new kind of nation. It has been as insistent as the growth of our country. It is in our blood today.

Let us look at one of our important social laws today. Let us consider where we stand and where we go from here.

Passed Social Security Act

In 1935, our Social Security act was passed by a non-partisan vote of overwhelming proportions. Just once in the nine years since then has there been any attempt to improve and extend that social progress. That was in 1939 when a few changes were made. There have been many recommendations since but there have been no results.

Men and women everywhere are eager for concrete definite proposals. They want to know what we can do to bring about the better life that we are seeking. Accordingly, I propose that our program for social progress be broadened and strengthened, and that we move forthwith to do these things:

First: The Social Security act should be amended to provide old age and survivors' insurance for those who most desperately need protection and are not now covered by social security or some other pension or retirement system.

Twenty million of us—farmers and farm workers, domestic workers, employes of non-profit enterprises, many government employes, and those who work for themselves—are left without this protection as the law now stands. What kind of security is it which leaves all these people unprotected yet puts the high-salaried officials of large corporations in the system, whether they need it or want it or not?

Should Include Farmers

Why should farm families be denied the benefit of this system of old-age security? Why should farm workers be denied security? Why should domestic servants be excluded? Why should those who work for themselves be denied this security? Why should large numbers of white collar workers be excluded? Because there are difficulties of administration? That is not a good enough answer.

In bringing about the necessary broadening of old-age and survivors insurance, we will, of course, meet with many problems. We will have to adopt different methods of collecting the social security tax in order to avoid a bookkeeping burden upon small employers, family-type farmers or others we seek to protect. If we make up our minds that protection against old age is something to which every American is entitled, we shall find a way to reach that objective.

Servicemen Suffer Loss

A serious omission in the list of those covered at the present time consists of the men and women now in military service. Those who once worked in jobs covered by old-age insurance and who stepped out of those jobs to enter the service of their country, suffer a gap in their old-age benefit credits. Unless the law is changed, their reward for serving their country may be a net reduction and loss in their old-age or survivors benefit. The law must be changed promptly to correct this injustice.

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Second: We must widen the provisions of unemployment insurance to include the groups which are now unprotected.

Here again there will be problems, but they can and will be solved.

Third: The employment service, originally handled by the states and taken over by the Federal government during the war, should be returned to the states as soon as practicable. After all, jobs are in the states, not in Washington—we hope. The employment service must be where employment is and in the hands of people who know local conditions.

Employment service and unemployment insurance are clearly parts of one and the same job. They ought to be handled in the same office by the same administrator. To provide benefits without providing employment service is to do less than half the job. After all, it is another job a man wants—and as soon as possible.

Assure Medical Service

Fourth: We must help to develop a means for assurance of medical service to those of our citizens who need it, and who cannot otherwise obtain it. This is a task that must be carried out in cooperation with our medical men. There can be no group better able to advise on medical care than the medical profession. Yet, unhappily, this is the very group which the New Deal has managed to alienate. Our free and independent medical profession has advanced medical science in America ahead of every other nation in the world. Its freedom has made it great. It should be encouraged, not discouraged. Let us enlist the leadership and aid of the doctors of America in organizing our private and public hospitals as well as our other services into a fully effective system to protect the health of all our people.

Fifth: The states and the local communities must be encouraged to establish the fullest information service for veterans.

When the veteran comes back to his home town, he should be able to get prompt and expert counsel as to his rights and opportunities. The G.I. Bill of Rights is a non-partisan law. It rightly recognizes service to veterans as a part of the cost of the war and as a national responsibility.

Should Have Counselor

But that is not all that needs to be done. Every veteran should be able to talk over his plans with someone at home. There should be someone who can tell him where to look for the best possible job, how to go after that job, how to continue his education if he wants to. There should be someone to tell him where to find the local, state or Federal agency that can best help him meet his problems. The state and the home community can do this best because they alone have an intimate understanding of the personal problems involved.

This is already being demonstrated in my own state of New York. We are proud of the effective work being done by our Veterans' commission, headed by Lt. General Hugh Drum. It takes our state service to the place where the veteran lives, where he is known, and where he expects to work. Other states and communities are doing a similar job. I am sure all others will.

Here is a program to pick up and carry forward, an American system of social progress. The years 1945-1949, for which we are selecting a new administration will be largely peacetime years. But the pattern that will shape them is a pattern that has been slowly forming through the agonizing years of war.

Must Be Better World

Out of the suffering of war there has emerged a high resolve in the minds of the American people that the world we live in must become a better world.

To that end we must work together to increase the security of the individual against the hazards of old age, of unemployment, of ill health. We must work together to increase the security of our society against the hazards of mass unemployment, falling prices and periodic depression. But we must never forget that security alone is only half of the goal. The other half is freedom and opportunity. Without these, there can be no real security.

America became great because of the courage and resourcefulness of her men and women. America became great because in this country there was unlimited opportunity. It is for us who have inherited America to keep her great by making sure that in this country there is always opportunity.

Dewey Holds Parleys With Coast Groups

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22—(AP) In a series of conferences preceding his final Pacific Coast speech here tonight, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey met political, industrial and labor leaders of southern California and defined his attitude on measures of particular interest to this section of the nation.

The conferees included several representatives of the film industry, including producers, actors and studio union officials. One of the latter, William C. Bayles, international vice president of the International Association of Theatrical and Stage Employes, said the Republican presidential candidate remarked that it was the first time he had seen management and labor sit down together for their mutual improvement.

The union official quoted the Governor as declaring that the two groups in the motion picture industry had demonstrated their ability to solve their problems without outside interference.

Other representatives of the industry who conferred with Governor Dewey included actors Edward Arnold and Gary Cooper, writer Jane Murfin, actresses Barbara Stanwyck and Ginger Rogers, directors Sam Wood and Cedric Gibbons, producers Sam Wood, Eddie Mannix, Howard Hawks, Cecil B. De Mille, Darryl Zanuck and Charles W. Koerner, and writer James Cain.

FDR WILL LAUNCH CAMPAIGN TONIGHT

BY D. HAROLD OLIVER
Associated Press Staff Writer

President Roosevelt worked late last night smoothing out and condensing into about 3,000 words his first self-styled campaign speech of 1944, to be delivered in Washington at 9:30 p. m. (EWT) tonight before the International Teamsters Union (A.F.L.).

Across the continent at Los Angeles his Republican opponent, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey neared the end of his Western tour with a call for a stronger and expanded social security program.

On other political fronts, Vice President Wallace told New York newsmen he planned three or four major campaign speeches for the Roosevelt-Truman ticket, while Gov. John W. Bricker, G.O.P. vice presidential nominee, continued his two-a-day speaking program, this time in Maine.

Wallace also spoke at a luncheon meeting of the National Citizens Political Action committee, headed by Sidney Hillman, he said a "liberal program" for post-war America would be one that turned out $170,000,000,000 in goods and services, provided jobs for 58,000,000 and left 3,000,000 in the Army.

En route to a night engagement at Bangor, Governor Bricker stopped at Portland, Me., and declared the New Deal had "abdicated its cause and its leadership to the Browder-Hillman axis."

President Roosevelt speaks tonight at the Statler hotel before a group that also provided the immediate audience for his opening campaign speech for a third term. While all radio networks will broadcast the speech, only about 900 labor delegates will be in the banquet hall. No high government officials or legislators have been invited.

"If we invited one cabinet officer or legislator we'd feel obligated to invite them all and we haven't got room," said Dave Beck of Seattle, international vice president of the teamsters.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD NEWS FREEDOM
X X X PERCENT FOR IT.
IN A STATEMENT, LORD ROTHERMERE SAID, "THIS IS A SUBJECT IN WHICH WE ALL ARE TREMENDOUSLY INTERESTED. BRITISH NEWSPAPERS AS WELL AS AMERICAN WOULD LIKE TO SEE WORLD NEWS FLOW INTO EVERY COUNTRY UNTWISTED AND UNHAMPERED. BEYOND THAT, A BETTER UNDERSTANDING WOULD BE PROMOTED BY THE ACTION UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE IN WASHINGTON."

WM125PEW SEP 231944

ADD LONDON — (LONG) XX KLEVE

A FIELD DISPATCH LAST NIGHT TENDED TO BEAR OUT THE GERMAN REPORT THAT THE TRAPPED AIRBORNE TROOPS HAD BEEN RESCUED. SEP 231944

A CORRESPONDENT WITH THE ARNHEM UNITS, WRITING FOR THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS, YESTERDAY, SAID MEDIUM GUNS OF THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY HAD COME "INTO COMMUNICATION WITH THIS FORCE AND HAVE STARTED SHELLING ENEMY TARGETS ABOUT WHICH WE HAVE SIGNALED."
"MAYBE TANKS WILL ARRIVE TODAY," HE ADDED. "ANYWAY WE WILL BE HOLDING ON UNTIL THEY DO."
ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT REPORTED THAT THE GERMANS BROUGHT UP LOUDSPEAKERS AND MEGAPHONES YESTERDAY AND WERE CALLING ON THE AIRBORNE INFANTRY TO SURRENDER.
WHILE THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY APPARENTLY WAS ON THE VERGE OF ITS FIRST CROSSING INTO GERMANY, THE THREE AMERICAN ARMIES TO THE SOUTH WERE DOGGEDLY THROWING BACK REPEATED GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS AND MAKING ONLY SLOW PROGRESS.
A FRONT-LINE DISPATCH SAID THE GERMANS HAD LOST 134 TANKS IN 24 HOURS TO THE FIRST AND THIRD U.S. ARMIES IN HEAVY FIGHTING IN AND BEFORE THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

STOLBERG, A FACTORY-SURROUNDED CITY OF MORE THAN 20,000 FOUR MILES EAST OF AACHEN, WAS BEING BATTERED DOWN HOUSE BY HOUSE.
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT HAL BOYLE SAID STOLBERG, THE LARGEST CITY IN GERMANY UNDER STORM BY THE AMERICANS SINCE THEY CRACKED THE SIEGFRIED LINE, "OFFERS THE FIRST REAL TEST OF WHETHER NAZI LEADERS ARE READY TO PAY THE PRICE IN DESTRUCTION WHICH ANY DETERMINED DEFENSE OF GERMAN SOIL MUST ENTAIL."
AACHEN, BESIEGED ON THREE SIDES, HAS BEEN REDUCED TO A MASS OF RUBBLE BY AMERICAN ARTILLERY, BOYLE SAID.
WRITING FROM THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY FRONT, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT GEORGE TUCKER SAID INFANTRY AND ARMOR THERE HAD BEEN SLOWED TO A CRAWL. HE SAID THE IMMEDIATE AMERICAN OBJECTIVE WAS THE TOWN OF EPINAL, WHICH SITS ASTRIDE THE MOSELLE RIVER.
BZ322AEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL (TOP AYE) XXX PLANES.

(AL-NEW)

THE PILOTS OF ONE GROUP LED BY COL. RAY J. STECKER, HAZLETON, PA., WERE ORDERED TO HIT AN ENEMY TROOP CONCENTRATION HOLDING UP AN AMERICAN TANK COLUMN.

"WE SPOTTED THE POSITION OF THE ENEMY THROUGH THICK FOLIAGE," SAID AJ. JOHN BROOKINGS, LIVINGSTON, MONT., "AND CAME DOWN TO TREE-TOP LEVEL, FIRING 12,000 ROUNDS IN THREE SWEEPS. GERMANS WERE RUNNING OUT OF THE WOODS IN ALL DIRECTIONS AFTER THE ATTACK AND WE BELIEVED WE KNOCKED OUT AT LEAST EIGHT ARTILLERY PIECES."

MAJ. CLAY TRICE, JR., PHOENIX, ARIZ., LED A FORMATION OF THUNDERBOLTS WHICH DIVE-BOMBED A HEAVY GERMAN GUN PROTRUDING FROM A RAILROAD TUNNEL. SEP 231944

MQ344EW

THAT THE WAR WOULD BE OVER (IN EUROPE) BEFORE ITS PLANS WOULD BE READY.
"UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMISSION ARE PARTICULARLY RESTIVE," SAID THE SKETCH. "IT IS REALIZED THAT AT THE PRESENT SPEED ANOTHER YEAR MAY ELAPSE BEFORE THE LISTS OF THE CRIMINALS AND THE CHARGES TO BE INVESTIGATED AGAINST THEM ARE COMPLETE.
"BRITISH LEGAL EXPERTS ARE BLAMED FOR THE SLOWNESS OF THE PROCEDURE. ON THE OTHER HAND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS ANXIOUS THAT MOST CAREFUL PREPARATIONS SHOULD BE MADE SO THERE WILL BE NO LOOPHOLES FOR ESCAPE."

MQ1044PEW

LONDON, SEP 22-(AP)-REPORTS TONIGHT FROM THE WESTERN FRONT IN EUROPE REVEAL NO MAP CHANGES EXCEPT FOR THE LIQUIDATION OF THE GERMANS AT BOULOGNE, A SLIGHT WITHDRAWAL EAST OF DIEKIRCH BUT NOT BACK INTO LUXEMBOURG AND GERMAN ACCOUNTS OF AN ATTACK ALONG THE BELFORT SECTOR. SEP 231944

PS822PEW

LONDON, SEPT 22-(AP)-THE ARREST IN BULGARIA OF TWO FORMER PREMIERS, BOGDAN PHILOV AND DOBRI BOJILOV, THE FORMER REGENT PRINCE CYRIL AND THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO SOFIA, WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE MOSCOW RADIO LAST NIGHT.
RED ARMY TROOPS IN BULGARIA MADE THE ARRESTS, SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR. ALSO TAKEN INTO CUSTODY WERE LT. GEN. NIKOLA MIKHOV, FORMER REGENT AND WAR MINISTER, N.VASILIEV, FORMER CABINET MINISTER, DR. A. MOHRMANN, SECRETARY OF THE GERMAN LEGATION, AND OTHER ENVOYS.

M634AEW SEP 231944

BY ANITA KAHLEROVA
LONDON, SEPT.22-(AP)-GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE OF LUXEMBOURG SAID TODAY THAT SHE WOULD LOOK FAVORABLY UPON THE CHOICE OF LUXEMBOURG AS THE SEAT FOR A POST-WAR LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
"NO OFFICIAL SUGGESTION HAS YET BEEN MADE IN THIS RESPECT, BUT I HAVE NOT THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT THAT LUXEMBOURGERS WILL CONSIDER IT AN HONOR TO GIVE HOSPITALITY AND SUPPORT WITH ALL THEIR FORCES TO AN INTER-ALLIED SECURITY LEAGUE SHOULD IT MATERIALIZE," SHE TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
THE TALL, HANDSOME GRAND DUCHESS, THE RULER OF LUXEMBOURG, WAS DRESSED IN A PLAIN BROWN JUMPER FROCK WITH A LIGHT BLUE FRONT. SHE WORE A STRING OF PEARLS AND SHE HAD LARGE PEARL DROPS IN HER EARS.
SHE TALKED EAGERLY ABOUT THE COUNTRY SHE SOON WILL SEE AGAIN.
"ONE OF THE FIRST TASKS WILL BE TO BRING BACK THE THOUSANDS OF

PATRIOTS DEPORTED BY THE INVADER." SHE SAID. "ALL VITAL FORCES OF THE COUNTRY WILL BE MUSTERED FOR RECONSTRUCTION."

HER ELDEST SON, PRINCE JEAN, IS FIGHTING AS A LIEUTENANT IN THE IRISH GUARDS. TWO DAUGHTERS, PRINCESS ELISABETH AND MARIE ADELAIDE ARE MEMBERS OF THE MECHANIZED TRANSPORT CORPS IN LONDON.

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ASKED ABOUT LUXEMBOURG'S FATE UNDER THE NAZI OCCUPATION, SHE REPLIED, "LUXEMBOURGERS WERE INVITED BY THE INVADERS TO SHARE IN THEIR VICTORIES IF THEY WOULD RECOGNIZE THEY WERE GERMANS, BUT THEY DID NOT. MY PEOPLE ALWAYS DISLIKED THE PRUSSIAN AND HIS METHODS.

"THE INTELLEGENTSIA, PRIESTS AND TEACHERS WERE FIRST SUBJECTED TO HUMILIATING PERSECUTION. PRISON AND CONCENTRATION CAMP WAS THEIR FATE.

"THE FIRST GENERAL STRIKE ATTEMPTED IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED EUROPE WAS CARRIED OUT IN LUXEMBOURG. HUNDREDS OF PATRIOTS WERE KILLED AND MAN THOUSANDS WERE DEPORTED. AS A CONSEQUENCE OF FORCED CONSCRIPTION OUR UNDERGROUND GREW STEADILY AND REACHED SEVERAL THOUSANDS."

WM2

london, sept. 21---(ap)---the world free press resolution passed by the united states congress was praised today by the news chronicle which declared it "reflects not only the mind of the american people but reflects no less clearly the fundamental need o the common people of europe who, after five years of war, long to free themselves from censorship, snares of half-truths and tyranny of propaganda.

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"a free press and free circulation of international news would give them definite assurance that the postwar xxxx regime in their own country would be democratic not merely in name or outward form but in substance," the news chronicle editorial continued. "the international pact which the american congress demands can hardly be worked out or signed too soon xxxx."

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"its urgency is emphasized by what's happening on the continent. news from liberated countries suggests there have been some deep changes in the political outlook of the people. it will take time before all trends of continental opinion--favorable or disconcerting--will be fully known.

"these trends need in fact continuous interpretation. for this there must be full liberty at all times for news agencies and newspaper correspondents. any peacetime government which controls the flow of news and opinion is violating one of the basic rights of the democratic people. a muzzled press and shameless falsehoo ultimately make the preservation of peace impossible. the free exchange of news xxxx is one of the essential guarantees against war xxxx.

"in a really free world there cannot be even a partial blackout of news xxxx freedom of news is an essential factor in the new world order."

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THIRD NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT (130)

BY HOWARD COWAN

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SATURDAY, SEPT 23-(AP)-THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, ADVANCING NORTHWARD IN HOLLAND VIRTUALLY YARD BY YARD AGAINST STIFF GERMAN RESISTANCE, HAS EFFECTED A JUNCTION WITH ONE PART OF AN ISOLATED AIRBORNE DIVISION IN THE ARNHEM AREA, A FRONT DISPATCH SAID TODAY.

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A CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED PRESS, WRITING FROM THE POCKET AT 5 P.M. YESTERDAY (NOON EASTERN WAR TIME) SAID THE ADVANCING TOMMIES WERE "GETTING NEARER AND NEARER" TO OTHER UNITS OF THE AIRBORNE BRITISH AND POLES.

THE DISPATCH SAID THAT ON ONE OCCASION THE SURROUNDED FORCE REJECTED TERMS OF SURRENDER BROUGHT IN BY ONE OF THE ENEMY.

THE SECOND ARMY, AS IT DROVE FORWARD, GAVE ARTILLERY SUPPORT TO THE ISOLATED TROOPS WHO HELD ON AGAINST REPEATED GERMAN ATTACKS.

(THE GERMAN AGENCY TRANSOCEAN SAID TODAY ARNHEM "MAKES A GHOSTLIKE IMPRESSION," WITH NO TRAFFIC, WIRES HANGING ACROSS ROADS AND THE STREETS CARPETED WITH BROKEN GLASS.

(TRANSOCEAN ASSERTED BAD WEATHER MADE NEW ALLIED AIRBORNE LANDINGS IMPOSSIBLE AND SUPPLY POSITIONS FOR THE AIRBORNE TROOPS "HAVE BECOME MORE THAN DIFFICULT.")

THE CANNONADING ETC. AS BEFORE.

MQ109AEW

ADD WITH AMER-TROOPS, GER.-(BOYLE) X X A-C-FIN

SINCE THE NAZIS SEEM TO BE FALLING INTO DISREPUTE IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY BECAUSE OF THEIR FAILURE TO WIN THE WAR, SOME AMERICAN OFFICERS FEEL THAT EVEN IF THE PARTY GOES UNDERGROUND IT NO LONGER CAN COUNT ON THE FANATICAL ENTHUSIASM AND LOYALTY OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION NOW GROWING UP IN GERMANY.

"YOUTH ADMIRES SUCCESS--AND THE NAZI LEADERS NOW ARE FAILURES," SAID ONE OFFICER.

MK712AEW NM

SEP 231944

ADD WITH AMERS S-OF METZ-(BOYLE) X X MONEY D

"IF YOU WANT TO PUT SOMEBODY'S NAME IN THE PAPER, HERE ARE SOME," SAID CAPT. HENRY WESCHARF, 943 SOUTH EAST ST., OAK PARK, ILLS., "THEY ARE SOME OF THE BEST FIGHTERS THERE ARE."

THE CAPTAIN REELED OFF A LIST OF NAMES WHICH INCLUDED PVTS. RAYMON G. CATUDAL, PROVIDENCE, R.I.; ROBERT S. TOALE, ELMHURST, L.I., N.Y.; MARVIN T. SAMS, MANCHESTER, KY.; ROBERT L. LYNCH, STOUGHTON, MASS.; MARCUS W. DIXON, KNOXVILLE, TENN.; AND ROY A. GUNTHER, LONG ISLAND, N.Y. (FULL ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE).

"THESE TWO SERGEANTS HERE IN HEADQUARTERS CAN FIGHT AND DO DESK WORK EQUALLY AS WELL--AMBIDEXTROUS YOU MIGHT SAY," THE COMMANDING COLONEL SAID AS HE SPOKE OF SGT. CLARENCE DANIELS, 12372 EAST WERRON ST., DETROIT, AND SGT. ROBERT C. BOWMAN, FAIRMONT, WEST VA.

"AND YOU DON'T FIND A FINER CREW OF MEDICS THAN WE HAVE HERE UNDER MAJOR IRVING F. KANNER OF LEXINGTON, KY., WHO'S A HUMDINGER," THE COLONEL ADDED.

A TANK DESTROYER OUTFIT COMMANDED BY CAPT. JAMES R. HENDRICK OF WICHITA FALLS, KAS., CHASED THE GERMANS OUT OF THIS VILLAGE DESTROYING FIVE ENEMY TANKS.

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ONE TANK COMMANDED BY SGT. ZIGMUND A. ZETT, GRANGER, TEX., GOT TWO. PVT. VINCENT KAPCZYNSKIE, PITTSBURGH, PA., WHOSE REGULAR JOB IS DRIVING A JEEP, AIDED ONE TANK CREW IN CLEARING THE VILLAGE AND THEN GAVE THE MEDICS A LIFT IN MOVING OUT THE WOUNDED TO THE REAR.

JS&FW4AEW

ALSACE-LORRAINE--THIRD ADD TANK BATTLE X X X THE VALLEY.

(GALLAGHER)

IN A POCKET SOUTH OF XANREY AMERICAN LIGHT TANKS ARMED WITH 37-MM. GUNS KNOCKED OUT THREE GERMAN MARK FOURS WHICH OUTWEIGHED AND OUTGUNNED THEM. EACH WAS RIDDLED WITH SIX OR SEVEN HOLES.

ADROIT TEAMWORK HELPED. AMERICAN MOBILE ARTILLERY LAID DOWN A SMOKE SCREEN IN FRONT OF THE ONCOMING GERMAN TANKS. THEN THE U.S. LIGHT TANKS DASHED OUT OF THE SCREEN, TOOK TWO OR THREE QUICK SHOTS AND RETIRED INTO THE COVERING SMOKE BEFORE THE MARK FOUR GUNS COULD SWING INTO ACTION.

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"BY GOLLY THIS GETS HOTTER EVERY DAY," SAID SGT. ROBERT GRIMM OF HARRISVILLE, W.VA., COMMANDER OF A MEDIUM TANK. "WE STARTED SHOOTING LAST NIGHT AND HAVE HARDLY STOPPED SINCE."

GRIMM'S TANK HAD RECEIVED A GLANCING HIT FROM AN 88-MM. SHELL WHICH GOUGED OUT A CHUNK OF ARMOR.

SEP 231944

PVT.RAYMOND DARKE, ASSISTANT DRIVER, (NO HOME TOWN GIVEN) SAID "I THOUGHT WE WERE GONERS."

CPL.GILES HAYWARD, 607 SINTO ST., SPOKANE, WASH., WAS ALSO IN THE TANK CREW.

"THIS IS THE TOUGHEST SHOW WE HAVE HAD YET," DECLARED SGT.HARRY FEINBERG OF PASSAIC, N.J., ANOTHER TANK COMMANDER.

FEINBERG'S TANK ALSO WAS HIT BY AN 88.

"THE TROUBLE IS YOU CAN'T SEE THOSE 88S WITH THE FLASHLESS POWDER," SAID PVT.ALBIN LAURISKA, 66-10 GRAND AVE., MASPETH, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

OTHERS IN THE SAME CREW WERE CPL.JAMES W.WELKINS, GUNNER OF OLYMPIA KY., CPL.CHESTER HULL OF LEXINGTON, KY., AND ROBERT RABSON, 111 WEST 52ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

"I GOT MORE GREY HAIRS IN THE PAST 20 MILES THAN ALL THE WAY ACROSS FRANCE," DECLARED PVT.KENNETH BOYER OF 610 ELM ST., ROME, N.Y., ANOTHER TANKER WHO WAS INSPECTING A RIDDLED MARK FOUR WITH HIS PARTNER SGT.JOSEPH BLACK OF WATERVILLE, ME.

ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN USING ONLY SCANTY QUANTITIES OF INFANTRY IN SUPPORT OF THEIR TANKS, ARMORED CARS AND HALF TRACKS, THE AMERICAN FORCES HAVE BEEN HAVING A FIELD DAY ROUNDING UP GERMAN RIFLEMEN.

"I GOT TWO GERMAN OFFICERS WITH MY 50-CALIBER AS THEY TRIED TO GET AWAY IN THE WOODS," SAID PVT.HUBERT SMITH OF CARTERSVILLE, GA.

"THOSE HEINIES SURE DON'T LIKE THOSE FIFTIES," OPINED LESTER SAWYER, 2 STATE HIGHWAY, WEST FAIRVIEW, PA.

A HALF TRACK'S COMMANDER, JAMES E.LAWSON OF MOUNT AIRY, N.C., COMMENTED ON THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THIS HEAVILY GERMAN PROPAGANDIZED AREA WITH ITS LARGE GERMAN POPULATION.

"GIRLS GATHER AROUND THE TANK AND WE CAN TALK TO THEM IN FRENCH A LITTLE BUT EVERY TIME THEY DON'T WANT US TO KNOW WHAT GOES ON THEY SWITCH TO GERMAN," HE SAID.

OTHER GI'S FIGHTING IN THIS TANK DOTTED SECTOR INCLUDED TANK GUNNER ROBERT SALLEE, WATERTOWN, N.Y., LOADER ALBERT DUFF, LYNCHBURG, W.VA., AND PVT.IRVING LANG, WILSONVILLE, NEB., A HALF TRACK GUNNER.

SW220PEW

SEP 231944

BY WILLIAM STEWART
CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
WITH THE 1ST CANADIAN ARMY, SEP 22-(AP)-ASSAULTING CANADIAN INFANTRY OVERCAME THE LAST THREE IMPORTANT GERMAN STRONG POINTS IN THE BOULOGNE AREA AND RESISTANCE ENDED THIS AFTERNOON WITH THE GERMAN GARRISON COMMANDER, LT.GEN.HEIM, IN CANADIAN HANDS.

WHILE CANADIAN INFANTRY AND ARMORED FORCES ACROSS THE BELGIAN-NETHERLANDS FRONTIER PRESSED TOWARD THE SCHELDE ESTUARY, THE CANADIANS AT BOULOGNE CAPTURED THE REMAINING ENEMY POSITIONS AT WIMEREUX, 2 1/2 MILES NORTH OF THE COANNEL PORT, A FORT TO THE SOUTH, AND FINALLY THE VILLAGE OF LE PORTEL, TWO MILES SOUTHWEST.

THE GERMAN COMMANDER CAME INTO THE CANADIAN LINES AS A PRISONER AFTER AN ATTACK ON LE PORTEL AT 1 P.M.

THE END OF THE SIX-DAY BOULOGNE BATTLE IN WHICH COMPARATIVELY SMALL FORCES OF CANADIAN INFANTRY FOUGHT WITH DISTINCTION CAME ABOUT 4 P.M.

IN THE OPERATION WHICH STARTED SUNDAY WITH A HEAVY AND ACCURATE CLOSE-SUPPORT BOMBING ATTACK BY THE RAF., THE CANADIANS TOOK SOME 7,500 PRISONERS AND THE FINAL FIGURE MAY EXCEED 8,000. MANY OFFICERS WERE AMONG THE CAPTIVES.

MQ1049PEW

SEP 231944

BY HAL BOYLE

WITH AN AMERICAN TANK UNIT IN HOLLAND, SEPT. 22-(AP)-AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS WHO CROSSED A BROKEN BRIDGE SPAN IN HAND-OVER-HAND FASHION UNDER ARTILLERY AND MACHINEGUN FIRE WHILE CARRYING FULL BATTLE PACKS HELPED PUT AMERICAN ARMY FORCES IN POSITION TO ATTACK ONE OF THE STRONGEST SEGMENTS OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

THEIR FEAT--THEY ORIGINALLY TRAINED AS SKI TROOPERS--ENABLED THE ARMY TO FERRY TANKS ACROSS THE VAART CANAL AND DRIVE THE GERMANS FROM A TENACIOUSLY HELD APPROACH TO THEIR GREAT "WESTWALL".

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THE COMMANDER OF THE TASK FORCE OF ARTILLERY, TANK AND INFANTRY UNITS WHICH FORCED THE CROSSING TOLD THE STORY TODAY EVEN AS MANY OF HIS MEN WERE STILL IN THE LINE AND BATTLING GERMANS SALLYING FROM THE SHELTER OF THEIR CONCRETE LINE IN PERIODIC COUNTERATTACKS.

"OUR MISSION WAS TO GET ACROSS THE VAART CANAL AND DESTROY A GERMAN FORCE HOLDING A SPEARHEAD OF LAND BETWEEN THE CANAL AND THE MEUSE WHERE THEY JOIN ABOVE THE CITY OF MAASTRICHT," SAID LT.COL. WILLIAM M.STOKES, LYNCHBURG, VA.

"A STAFF OFFICER JUST CALLED UP ONE MORNING AND SAID "GET YOUR TANKS OVER THAT CANAL AND CLEAN OUT ALL THE GERMANS THERE BETWEEN YOU AND THE BRITISH." UNTIL HE TOLD ME TO DO IT I NEVER EVEN THOUGHT IT WAS POSSIBLE TO GET OHEM ON THAT NECK OF LAND--BUT ORDERS ARE ORDERS."

SEP 23 1944

MQ915PEW

BY WILLIAM F.BONI
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH ALLIED FORCES IN HOLLAND, SEP 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BRITISH TANKS STRIKING OUT FROM THEIR BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE WAAL RHINE OBTAINED INVALUABLE AID FROM AN "ALL AMERICAN" AIRBORNE FORMATION WHICH DROVE NORTHWARD STRIVING TO JOIN UP WITH BRITISH AIRBORNE TROOPS TO THE WEST OF ARNHEM.

THE FIRST CROSSING OF THE WAAL RHINE OVER THE 1,200 YARD NIJMEGEN BRIDGE WAS ACHIEVED ABOUT 8:30 A.M., TODAY. THIS WAS TWO AND ONE HALF HOURS AFTER THE AMERICANS WHO CROSSED IN RUBBER ASSAULT BOATS HAD KNOCKED OUT THE GERMANS HOLDING THE NORTHERN END OF THE BRIDGE AND HAD RUN UP THE AMERICAN FLAG.

AT THE SIGHT OF THE FLAG, TANK ELEMENTS OF A CRACK BRITISH ARMORED FORMATION ATTACKED THE BRIDGE APPROACHES IN NIJMEGEN ITSELF, AGAIN RESULTING IN BITTER ENGAGEMENTS BEFORE THE FIRST VEHICLES WERE ABLE TO ROLL ACROSS THE SPAN.

AT HEADQUARTERS IT WAS EMPHASIZED THAT IT WOULD BE HARD TO GIVE ENOUGH CREDIT TO THE PARATROOPERS WHO HAVE BEEN FIGHTING IN THIS VICINITY SINCE WE LANDED ON SEPT. 17 FOR THEIR SHARE IN MAKING THE CROSSING POSSIBLE.

IN ADDITION THERE IS THE FACT THAT THE GERMANS PROBABLY WOULD HAVE BLOWN UP THE BRIDGE--ONE OF THE LONGEST IN EUROPE--IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR THE DUTCH RESISTANCE FORCES WHO HAD REMOVED THE FUSES AND AMERICAN AIRBORNE SOLDIERS WHO CUT THE WIRES.

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THE NUMBER OF ENEMY DEAD IN THE NIJMEGEN FIGHT HAS NOT YET BEEN ASCERTAINED BUT THE CENTER OF THE CITY WAS SMASHED UP BADLY AFTER HOUSE-TO-HOUSE FIGHTING IN WHICH U.S. INFANTRYMEN FOUGHT ALONGSIDE BRITISH ARMOR AKTER RIDING ON TANKS UP TO THE SCENE OF BATTLE.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE CALIBER OF NAZI RESISTANCE IS DUE POSSIBLY TO THE FACT THAT SOME GERMAN PARATROOPS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO INFILTRATE INTO THE CITY FROM THE DIRECTION OF REICHSWALD, A FEW HUNDRED YARDS ACROSS THE GERMAN BORDER FROM THE FIELDS WHERE THE AIRBORNE FORMATIONS MADE THEIR INITIAL LANDINGS.

AT THIS MOMENT, BRITISH ARTILLERY EMPLACED ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ROAD LEADING INTO NIJMEGEN IS POUNDING THE AREA WHERE ARMORED UNITS ALREADY ARE FANNING OUT TO THE WEST AND EAST OF THE MAIN HIGHWAY IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE FLANKS OF THE MAIN ARNHEM-BOUND THRUST.

THERE IS A REPORT OF 20 ENEMY TANKS COMING SOUTH IN THE VICINITY OF ELST AND IT IS LIKELY THE BRITISH WILL ENCOUNTER CONSIDERABLE RESISTANCE THERE BEFORE BEING ABLE TO PUSH ALL THE WAY THROUGH TO REACH THEIR AIRBORNE UNITS.

THE AMERICAN FORMATIONS COMPLETED THEIR MAIN ASSIGNMENT BY SECURING THE MEUSE BRIDGE AT GRAVES AT A LOSS OF TWO MEN, HOLDING ANOTHER BRIDGE OVER THE MEUSE-WAAL CANAL, AND KEEPING THE NAZIS FROM BLOWING UP THE NIJMEGEN BRIDGE--WHICH WAS DAMAGED TO SOME EXTENT BUT IS ALREADY UNDER REPAIR. NOW THEY ARE BEING USED TO GUARD THE EASTERN OR REICH-FACING FLANK OF THE BRITISH FORCES WITH THE AID OF SOME ARMORED ELEMENTS.

THE BRITISH AIRBORNE FORCES ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN RESUPPLIED BY AIR LATE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON. AMERICAN AIRBORNE FORMATIONS WHICH MADE AN ARMORED PUSH CONSIDERABLY EASIER BY SEIZING KEYPOINTS ALSO RECEIVED SUPPLIES BY PLANE AND THIS MORNING A LONG COLUMN OF AMERICAN AIRCRAFT BROUGHT IN ADDITIONAL STOCKS OF FOOD AND AMMUNITION.

IT IS FROM THE REICHWALD AREA THAT THE AMERICANS HAVE BEEN MEETING MOST OF THEIR OPPOSITION, DRAWING SPORADIC BUT OFTEN BRIEFLY INTENSE ARTILLERY FIRE EVER SINCE LANDING.

MQ645PEW

-4

NINTH U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE, ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, SEPT 22-(AP)-AMERICAN THUNDERBOLT PILOTS SUPPORTING THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY TROOPS IN GERMANY NOT ONLY KNOCKED OUT ONE BIG GERMAN GUN BUT BURIED IT, TOO.

THE THUNDERBOLTS LED BY MAJOR CLAY TICE, OF PHOENIX, ARIZ., FOUND THE GERMANS HAD PULLED THE GUN BACK INTO A TUNNEL. TWICE THE AMERICAN FLIERS DIVE-BOMBED THE TUNNEL, SEALING BOTH ENDS. THUS THEY SILENCED THE GUN BY BLOCKING OFF THE TUNNEL EXITS.

SN542PEW

SEP 23 1944

BY EDWARD D. BALL

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY IN FRANCE, SEPT 22-(AP)-LT.GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON'S ARMOR, FIGHTING THE GREATEST TANK BATTLE OF THE INVASION CAMPAIGN, INFLICTED NEW LOSSES UPON THE GERMANS TODAY IN A SWAYING ACTION ACROSS THE WOODS AND PLAINS NORTHEAST OF NANCY WHICH ALREADY HAS COST THE ENEMY MORE THAN 100 TANKS.

MK722AEW

THIRD ARMY INFANTRYMEN CROSSED THE SILLE RIVER NORTHEAST OF NANCY, BUT WERE THROWN BACK BY A GERMAN COUNTERATTACK.

MK724AEW

THE ACTION REACHED A NEW PEAK OF FURY LATE YESTERDAY AFTER THE AMERICANS HAD KNOCKED OUT 105 ENEMY MACHINES.

THE GERMANS, HOWEVER, STILL HAD MORE THAN 100 TANKS IN THIS SECTOR, INCLUDING MANY WHICH WERE REPORTED DUG IN AS PILLBOXES AFTER THEY RAN OUT OF GASOLINE.

IAEW

WITH U.S. THIRD ARMY IN FRANCE, SEPT. 22-(AP)-CAPT.DAVID W. ALLARD, CROSSE POINT FARMS, MICH., WAS PRESENTED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS BY THE COMMANDER OF THE 20TH CORPS FOR SWIMMING THE SEINE RIVER AND BACK UNDER FIRE TO LOCATE ENEMY DISPOSITIONS DURIN(THE DRIVE ON PARIS.

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BRONZE STARS WERE AWARDED LT.COL.JOHN W.HUCKINS, CONCORD, N.H.; LT.COL.JOHN W.LABCKE, FORMER MICHIGAN STATE TAX COMMISSIONER, GRAYLING, MICH.; LT.COL.NAPOLEON A.RACICOT, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.; MAJOR LESTER C.AYRES, BEVERLY, MASS.; MAJOR HOWARD W.CLARK, EAST CHICAGO; CAPT.JAMES E.COX, ERIE, PA.; CAPT.MELVAN M.JACOBS, KANSAS CITY, MO.; CAPT.VICTOR D.NORALL, LEXINGTON, NEB.; SGT.WILLIAM P. MULLEN, EL PASO, TEX.; SGT.RICHARD C.GREENE, LONG BEACH, CALIF.;

SGT.ALFRED J.OTTOSON, FROM FLORIDA AND BRADFORD, PA., AND PVT. WOODROW W.JENNINGS, PUTWILER, MISS.

SEP 231944

JS812AEW

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, FRANCE, SEPT.22-(AP)-CANADIAN INFANTRY HAD COUNTED 7,500 GERMAN CAPTIVES TODAY AT BOULOGNE, THE FRENCH CHANNEL PORT WHERE THE LAST FEW REMAINING ENEMY STRONGPOINTS WERE BEING REDUCED.

POLES ATTACHED TO THE CANADIAN ARMY, CLEARING 40 SQUARE MILES OF HOLLAND SOUTH OF THE SCHELDE AND EAST OF TERNEUZEN, AND HAVE TAKEN 1,700 MORE CAPTIVES. THEY KILLED 600 GERMANS IN ONE POCKET YESTERDAY.

WM1017AEW

BY WALTER CRONKITE
COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH AIRBORNE TROOPS IN HOLLAND, SEPT.21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.GEN. SIR MILES C.DEMPSEY'S BRITISH SECOND ARMY TROOPS ARE ROLLING OVER THE BRIDGE AT NIJMEGEN TODAY. AMERICAN AIRBORNE SOLDIERS AND BRITISH ARMOR HAVE SQUEEZED DUG-IN NAZIS OUT OF THE CITY IN A 24-HOUR BATTLE.

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THE AIRBORNE UNITS ARE SLOWLY MOPPING UP THE GERMANS STILL STRUNG ALONG BOTH SIDES OF THE CORRIDOR WHICH THE SKYTROOPS SEIZED SUNDAY.

INDICATIONS ARE GROWING THAT THE NAZIS ARE MASSING STRONG FORCES IN THE TRIANGLE BETWEEN THE CORRIDOR AND THE GERMAN FRONTIER. THE GERMANS UNDOUBTEDLY ARE CHARGED WITH THE TWO-FOLD TASK OF HOLDING THE DUTCH ROAD JUNCTION, WHICH IS THE NORTHERN GATEWAY TO THE RUHR, AND ATTEMPTING TO CUT THE CORRIDOR. THEY HAVE MASSED TANKS AND 88 MM GUNS IN THE TRIANGLE. THEY HAVE SUCCEEDED IN SHELLING THE ROAD ONCE. YESTERDAY THE GERMANS SHOVED A BRIGADE OF TANKS AND INFANTRY TO WITHIN 500 YARDS OF THE BRIDGE BEFORE BEING DRIVEN BACK BY AIRBORNE TROOPS AND BRITISH ARMOR, WHICH DESTROYED AT LEAST EIGHT TANKS.

STRONG ENEMY INFANTRY DETACHMENTS, SUPPORTED BY HEAVY ARTILLERY, STILL WERE MAINTAINING PRESSURE IN ANOTHER AREA. THEY ATTEMPTED TO SHOVE THROUGH TO THE ROAD, BUT OUR PARACHUTE TROOPS WERE ABSORBING THE BLOWS AND THROWING THE GERMANS BACK WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

AMERICAN AIRBORNE TROOPS AND BRITISH ARMOR GAINED THE NIJMEGEN BRIDGE WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AFTER FAILING IN A FRONTAL ASSAULT TUESDAY.

THE AIRBORNE UNITS FORCED THE RIVER WEST OF NIJMEGEN WITH ASSAULT BOATS UNDER HEAVY MACHINEGUN FIRE. THEY CLOSED ON THE CITY FROM THE NORTH WHILE ARMORED FORCES PUSHED THEIR WAY PAST THE CONCRETE PILLBOX DEFENSES ON THE SOUTH BANK.

THIS AIRBORNE FORCE THAT OPENED THE CORRIDOR FROM EINDHOVEN HAD CAPTURED 2,300 PRISONERS BY NOON YESTERDAY AND TRUCK LOADS OF NAZIS STILL WERE ROLLING IN. THIS FORCE WIPED OUT, KILLED OR CAPTURED TWO BATTALIONS OF HERMAN GOERING'S PARACHUTE TRAINING REGIMENT

BY DON WHITEHEAD

IN GERMANY, SEPT.22-(AP)-THE BATTLE OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE STORMED THROUGH ITS EIGHTH DAY WITH THE GERMANS THROWING IN ABORTIVE ATTACKS TODAY IN AN EFFORT TO CLOSE BREACHES IN THE DEFENSES GUARDING THE REICH.

NEAR GEILENKIRCHEN, 12 MILES NORTH OF AACHEN, THE GERMANS ATTACKED WITH TANKS, INFANTRY AND HORSE-DRAWN ARTILLERY BUT U.S. FIRST ARMY GUNS LAID DOWN A CONCENTRATION WHICH RIPPED ENEMY LINES AND BROKE UP THE ATTACK.

MEANWHILE LT. GEN. COURTNEY H.HODGES CLAMPED STRICTER DISCIPLINE ON TROOPS TO PREVENT FRATERNIZATION WITH GERMAN CIVILIANS, AFTER SEVERAL OFFICERS OF THE MILITARY POLICE WERE REPORTED MISSING BY THEIR COMMAND POSTS.

WM158PEW

30-24— 19027

PARIS, SEPT.22-(AP)-THE FRENCH PRESS CHORUSED PROTESTS TODAY AGAINST CENSORSHIP OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL RESISTANCE AND UNDERSTOOD TO CONCERN THE SUPPLYING OF ARMS BY THE ALLIES TO NEW FRENCH UNITS.

SEP 231944

THE CENSORSHIP WAS IMPOSED YESTERDAY ON THE SOCIALIST PUBLICATION, LE POPULAIRE, ON MILITARY SECURITY GROUNDS. THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL RESISTANCE IS A SEMI-OFFICIAL BODY REPRESENTING 40-ODD RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS.

LE POPULAIRE SAID TODAY THAT "WE SHALL FIGHT FOR ALL OF THE LIBERTIES." THE NEWSPAPER FRANC TIREUR, SPLASHED A TWO-COLUMN EDITORIAL ENTITLED "FIFTH COLUMN," WHILE LIBERATION, ORGAN OF FRENCH PRESS LEADER LEON ROLLIN, HEADLINED AN ARTICLE, "EVERY CITIZEN HAS A RIGHT TO EXPRESS HIS VIEWS."

THE TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION REMAINED UNDISCLOSED. THE ALLIED CENSORS DENIED RESTRICTING THE RESOLUTION, AND THIS LED TO THE BELIEF THE BAN HAD BEEN IMPOSED BY SPECIAL ADDITIONAL FRENCH MILITARY CENSORS.

LE POPULAIRE MANAGED TO GET RELEASED FROM CENSORSHIP A PREVIOUSLY-STOPPED STATEMENT BY THE FRENCH MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, ADRIAN TIXIER, MADE IN AN INTERVIEW TWO DAYS AGO. THE STATEMENT WAS PRINTED WITH SARDONIC COMMENTS THAT MATERIAL JUDGED CONTRARY TO MILITARY SECURITY SEPT.21 HAD BEEN CONSIDERED HARMLESS SEPT.22.

THE STATEMENT APPEARED INNOCUOUS, SIMPLY CONCERNING THE QUESTION OF INCORPORATING THE FFI FORCES IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

SEP 23 1944

BY HAL BOYLE

HEERLEN, HOLLAND, SEPT 22-(AP)-SHATTERING AMERICAN ARTILLERY TODAY BEAT BACK A STRONG COUNTERATTACK BY GERMAN INFANTRY AND HORSE-DRAWN ARTILLERY WHICH EMERGED TO BATTLE FROM THE UNBROKEN SECTORS OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE NEAR GEIL EN KIRCHEN.

THE ENGAGEMENT WAS THE LATEST OF A SERIES OF SHARP, BLOODY STRUGGLES FOR CONTROL OF A ROAD RUNNING BETWEEN AMERICAN-HELD SITTARD IN HOLLAND ACROSS THE ENEMY BORDER TO GEILENKIRCHEN.

THE GERMAN ATTACK WAS BROKEN UP SOLELY BY THE WEIGHT OF MASSED AMERICAN ARTILLERY WHICH DRUMMED OUT A DEADLY "SERENADE" ON THE

ADVANCING NAZIS.

"TWO DAYS AGO WE KNOCKED OUT EIGHT OF THEIR 75MM. ASSAULT GUNS AND KILLED 200 OF THEIR INFANTRYMEN IN THE SAME AREA," SAID MAJOR ROBERT M.CRUST, OF BRAINARD, MINN., WHOSE WIFE NOW LIVES AT FLINT, MICH.

SEP 231944

"THEY TRIED IT AGAIN LAST NIGHT--THEY ARE AWFUL TOUCHY IN THAT PART OF THEIR SIEGFRIED LINE. THEY PULLED OUT FROM GEILENKIRCHEN WEST TOWARD NIERSTRASSE AND SOUTHWEST TOWARD TEVEREN.

"ABOUT 8:30 O'CLOCK WE SAW THEM CONCENTRATING. THEY HAD ABOUT TWO BATTALIONS OF INFANTRY--ALMOST 2,000 MEN--15 TRUCKS, SOME HORSE DRAWN ARTILLERY AND TANK GUNS AND AT LEAST FIVE TANKS."

"OUR OUTPOSTS AT TEVEREN OPENED UP ON THEM WITH MACHINEGUNS AS THEY ADVANCED. OUR FORWARD ARTILLERY OBSERVER ALSO SENT BACK COORDINATES AND CALLED DOWN TO FIRE EVERY GUN THE ARMY HAD WITHIN REACH.

"IT WAS CLOSE SHOOTING. ONE TANK WENT UP IN FLAMES IMMEDIATELY AND TO ESCAPE BOMBARDMENT THEIR INFANTRY RUSHED FORWARD AND DUG IN ONLY 150 YARDS FROM OUR OUTPOSTS.

"THEY WERE THERE ONLY A SHORT WHILE AND THEY MOVED OUT AS SOON AS THEY COULD REORGANIZE.

"THE REST OF THE ORIGINAL ATTACK GROUP--THEY PUT IN ONLY ABOUT HALF OF THEIR FORCE AT TEVEREN--GATHERED IN THE WOODS 1,000 YARDS NORTH OF THE SMALL TOWN OF BAUCHEM. THERE WAS ABOUT A BATTALION OF INFANTRY, WITH ARTILLERY AND HORSE-DRAWN ANTI-TANK GUNS.

"THIS MORNING WE SENT IN SOME TANKS WHICH LOCATED THEM IN THE WOODS. THEN WE DROPPED SOME MORE FIRE FROM OUR ARTILLERY ON THEIR POSITIONS--AND WE HAVEN'T HEARD ANY MORE FROM THEM."

MQ834PEW

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SEP 231944

WITH AMERICAN AIRBORNE FORCES IN HOLLAND, SEPT.18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A NAZI TANK THREW 75 MILIMETER SHELLS FROM A RANGE OF 25 YARDS LAST NIGHT AT A ROAD-BLOCKING UNIT COMMANDED BY CAPT.WALTER VAN POYCK OF (82 LOCKHART ST.) WILKES BARRE, PA.

"IT SURE SCARED HELL OUT OF ME AND KNOCKED MOST OF MY WIND OUT, BUT IT HURT ONLY ONE OF MY MEN" HE SAID. "THE TANK MUST HAVE BEEN AS SURPRISED AS WE WERE, BECAUSE IT TURNED RIGHT AROUND AND GOT OUT."

MEN UNDER HIS COMMAND WHO HELD THE ROAD-BLOCK WERE PVT.EARL BURNS, LEWISTON, PA.; CORPS.WILLIAMS STRONG, HAVERFORD TOWNSHIP, PA.; GEORGE C.BOCHEK, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.; STAFF SGT.JOHN S.MAGEE (3016 38TH ST.) ASTORIA, L.I.

WITH LAND MINES THEY BLEW UP A NAZI COMMAND CAR AND THREE MOTOR CYCLES "COMPLETE WITH DISPATCH RIDERS," STRONG SAID.

THE GLIDER IN WHICH I LANDED WAS NAMED "JERADUB." THE NAME WAS PASTED ON IT IN WHITE ADHESIVE STRIPS BY LT.RICHARD PRENDERGAST, (266 N.BROADWAY) NYACK, N.Y., AND IS A COMBINATION OF THE FIRST SYLABLES OF HIS CHILD'S AND WIFE'S FIRST NAMES AND HIS OWN NICKNAME.

PASSENGERS ON THE GLIDER WERE PVTS.CARL SELDGIBGE, CONNORSVILLE, IND.; TONY KETE, (9387 EWING) CHICAGO, ILL.; HARRIS RAYMOND, MUNISING, MICH.; CHARLES NICKERSON, DEDHAM, MASS.; GEORGE TROY, WYOMING, PA.; ROBERT EDWARDS, AURORA, ILL.; T-5 ELMER BOCKHOLT, (3701 MONTROSE) CHICAGO; AND CORP.CHARLES CAMPBELL, CARROLTON, PA.

WE SEPARATED AFTER A FINE LANDING AND WHEN I SAW PRENDERGAST A FEW HOURS LATER HE AND HIS RECONNAISSANCE JEEPS HAD ROUNDED UP 75 PPRISONERS.

SEP 231944

PS410PEW

BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES WITH U.S.AIRBORNE TROOPS, SEPT. 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ONE OF THESE DAYS A BLONDE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY COED, BETTE CAROLE OSWALD OF EVANSTON, ILL., IS GOING TO RECEIVE A WORTHWHILE MEMENTO OF THE GREATEST AIRBORNE OPERATION IN HISTORY.

THAT IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF HERSELF WHICH RODE INTO HOLLAND GLUED TO THE NOSE OF A GLIDER IN WHICH RODE THE PICTURE'S OWNER, LT.WILLIAM (BUCK) DAWSON.

SEP 231944

THE PHOTOGRAPH SINCE HA BEEN AUTOGRAPHED BY ALL THE GLIDER'S PASSENGERS AND PILOT, INCLUDING TWO RECONNAISSANCE LEADERS, LT.JOE DEMASI OF EASTON, PA., AND LT. "POWDER RIVER" SMITH OF CASPER, WYO.

SW1055AEW

WITH A U.S.ARMORED COLUMN IN ALSACE LORRAINE, SEPT.22-(AP)-THE LUCKIEST PILOT ON THIS FRONT IS LT.BERTRAND WULF OF BOONE, IOWA.

SEP 231944

WHILE HE WAS OBSERVING AMERICAN FIRE IN HIS CUB PLANE, A SHELL FROM AN AMERICAN 105 MILLIMETER GUN PASSED THROUGH THE FABRIC WITHO

30 24 — 19029

EXPLODING. IT IT DAMAGED ONE STRUT.

SEP 231944

"THE ANGELS WERE WALKING WITH ME," WULF SAID.

"THE ANGELS AND THE LORD BOTH," COMMENTED LT.JEROME WATERS OF CORVUSO, MINN., ANOTHER CUB PILOT.

TWO HOURS AFTER THE INCIDENT, WULF AGAIN WAS IN ACTION AFTER HAVING THE DAMAGED STRUT REPAIRED.

PS320PEW

WITH A U.S.ARMORED COLUMN IN ALSACE LORRAINE, SEPT.22-(AP)-A NEW MARK IN UNDERSTATEMENT WAS REACHED BY AN AMERICAN GI IN THE MIDST OF RECENT TANK FIGHTING.

ASKED WHAT HE HAD SEEN IN HIS AREA, SGT.HAROLD POWELL, 1407 MONROE ST., BAY CITY, MICH., REPLIED, "NOTHING MUCH. JUST A FEW 88S AND OTHER SMALL ARMS."

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ONE 88 SHELL CAN DEMOLISH A 30-TON TANK.

PS313PEW

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

WITH AMERICAN AIRBORNE FORCES IN HOLLAND, SEP.19 (DELAYED)-(AP)-PFC.FRED WILSON OF MARION, IND., CARRIED A DESERTED BABY IN ONE ARM AS HIS TROOP SQUAD RETURNED FROM A PATROL A FEW MILES INTO GERMANY TODAY.

"BOY WAS IT HEAVY BY THE TIME I GOT BACK," HE SAID. WILSON EXPLAINED THAT HE FOUND THE INFANT, ADAS BEEN A SEDATIVE TO NERVOUS GRAIN FUTUR

EXPLAINED THAT HE FOUND THE INFANT, A GOODLOOKING YOUNGSTER, LYING IN A CRIB IN THE CELLAR OF A HOUSE IN A VILLAGE WHICH OTHERWISE WAS COMPLETELY DESERTED.

"I COULDN'T UNDERSTAND HOW ANYONE WOULD LEAVE A KID BEHIND, ESPECIALLY NOT IN A HOUSE LIKELY TO BE HIT BY SHELLS FROM EITHER SIDE. SO I BROUGHT IT ALONG."

HE TURNED THE INFANT OVER TO A DUTCH NURSE.

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OTHERS IN HIS SQUAD ARE PVTS.NORMAN GALBRAITH, LEOMINISTER, MASS.; CALVIN T.WILLIAMS, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT OWENSBORO, KY.; LIVI YELLOWBOY, AN INDIAN FROM PINE RIDGE, S.DAK.; EARL THOMSON, OLIVE HILL, KY., AND ISAAC BASARICH, HIBBING, MINN.

CAPT.WILLIAM SCHMEES OF (20865 EASTWOOD AVE.) FAIRVIEW VILLAGE, OHIO, SAID HIS MEN HAD GROUSED FOR A COUPLE OF DAYS BECAUSE SO LITTLE HAPPENED, BUT THEN THE NIJMEGEN AREA FLARED INTO ONE OF THE HOTTEST OF SHOTS WITH THE FIGHT FOR THE TOWN AND ITS WAAL RIVER HIGHWAY BRIDGE.

"IT WAS FAIRLY HEAVY GOING," SAID THE CAPTAIN. "THE BOYS ARE SEEING PLENTY NOW, AND THEY'RE SATISFIED."

PS328PEW

PARIS, SEP.22-(AP)-TEN CONGRESSMEN, WHO COMPLAINED RECENTLY THAT THE ARMY WAS KEEPING THEM FROM TAKING A LOOK AT THE U.S.WAR EFFORT IN FRANCE, ARRIVED HERE TODAY.

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THEY ARRIVED BY PLANE FROM NORMANDY SHORTLY AFTER NOON AND HAD LUNCH WITH GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, THEN WERE GIVEN A BRIEFING ON THE SUPPLY AND TACTICAL SITUATION BY LT.GEN.JOHN C.H.LEE, DEPUTY COMMANDER AND COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE SERVICE OF SUPPLIES.

THEY CAME TO PARIS AT THE INVITATION OF EISENHOWER AND LEE AFTER SPENDING TWO DAYS LOOKING AT THE BATTLEFIELDS OF NORMANDY.

AFTER THE SESSION WITH LEE THEY WERE ON THEIR OWN THE REMAINDER

OF THE AFTERNOON AND SPENT PART OF THE TIME SHOPPING FOR PERFUME AND MAKING OTHER PURCHASES FAMOUS TO PARIS.

THE CONGRESSMEN, FIVE REPUBLICANS AND FIVE DEMOCRATS, WENT TO ENGLAND FIRST ON THE INVITATION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

NOW THEY SAY THEY WANT TO "RUB ELBOWS WITH THE BOYS AT THE FRONT."

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ON THE TRIP ARE R.W.POAGE AND O.C.FISHER, TEXAS; CHET HOLIFIELD, CALIFORNIA; JAMES R.RICHARDS, SOUTH CAROLINA AND BROOKS HAYS, ARKANSAS, ALL DEMOCRATS; AND JOHN PHILLIPS, CALIFORNIA; KARL MUNDT, SOUTH DAKOTA; HARRIS ELLSWORTH AND LOWELL STOCKMAN, OREGON, AND WALT HORAN, WASHINGTON, REPUBLICANS.

BY RUTH COWAN

PARIS, SEP.22-(AP)-ONE SECRET OF THE RACE THROUGH FRANCE OF THE U.S.FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES--DESCRIBED AS HAVING "OUT-BLITZKRIEGED THE BLITZKRIEG" WAS DISCLOSED TODAY AS AN ELABORATE 24-HOUR SYSTEM OF THE ARMY'S RED BALL EXPRESS HIGHWAY.

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DETAILS OF THIS ONE-WAY HIGHWAY, WHICH IS A ROUND TRIP FROM SUPPLY DUMPS TO FORWARD AREAS IS FOUR TIMES THE LENGTH OF THE BURMA ROAD, WAS GIVEN AT A PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS WHO MAKE IT WORK.

THEY WERE MAJOR GEN.FRANK L.ROSS, EL PASO, TEX., CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION; BRIG.GEN.ROYAL S.LORD, PAWTUCKET, R.I., CHIEF OF STAFF; BRIG.GEN.JAMES H.STRATTON, ARLINGTON, VA., CHIEF OF SUPPLY; COL.EARL E.WARREN, KANSAS CITY, MO., CHIEF OF THE MOTOR TRANSPORT BRIGADE; LT.COL.LAREN A.AYERS, SAULT STE.MARIE, MICH., CHIEF OF THE MOTOR TRANSPORTATION DIVISION, ALL OF HEADQUARTERS COMMUNICATIONS ZONE.

THE SYSTEM WAS INAUGURATED AUG.24. IN THE FIRST 26 DAYS OF OPERATION IT DELIVERED MORE THAN 200,000 TONS OF SUPPLIES, OF WHICH 60 TO 80 PERCENT WERE FOOD AND GASOLINE. RECENTLY 10,000 TROOPS WERE MOVED TO THE FRONT IN A SINGLE NIGHT.

WARREN SAID THAT THOUSANDS OF TRUCKS ROLLING AROUND THE CLOCK NOW TRANSPORT THOUSANDS OF TONS DAILY. CONVOYS CARRY TO THE FRONT MORE THAN 1,500,000 GALLONS OF GASOLINE DAILY IN FIVE-GALLON CANS.

I RODE A SECTION OF THE HIGHWAY AND IT WAS AN AMAZING EXPERIENCE. A STEADY FLOW OF TRUCKS WITH LIGHTS ON MOVE THROUGH THE BLACKED-OUT TOWNS.

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CONVOYS ARE SYNCHRONIZED SO AS TO MOVE EVENLY SPACED. THE TRUCKS ARE TWO AND A HALF TONS WITH A TON TRAILER, AND THEY SPEED ALONG ROADS CONTROLLED BY MILITARY POLICE. TRUCKS AND HIGHWAYS ALIKE ARE MARKED WITH THE RED BALL. OTHER TRAFFIC IS PROHIBITED ON THE ROAD.

THE "BRAINS" OF THE SUPER HIGHWAY CENTERS IN PARIS. EACH MIDNIGHT SUPPLY EXPERTS STUDY THE ARMY COMMANDERS' REQUISITIONS AND SEND THE INFORMATION BY AIR COURIER TO COMMUNICATION ZONE BASE SECTIONS. BY TELEPHONE THE LATTER ADVISES DEPOTS IN THE AREA OF THE NEEDS.

MIDWAY IS A BIVOUAC AREA. THE DRIVER GOES FROM THERE TO A DUMP WHERE SUPPLIES ARE LOADED. AS HE PASSES THE BIVOUAC ANOTHER DRIVER TAKES OVER, GOES FORWARD AND RETURNS TO THE BIVOUAC.

STRATTON SAID THE DRIVERS DESERVED THE HIGHEST PRAISE AND SOME "HAVE BEEN KNOWN IN AN EMERGENCY TO WORK CONTINUOUSLY FOR 36 TO 48 HOURS." SIXTY PERCENT OF THE TRUCKING PERSONNEL IS NEGRO.

ALONG THE ROUTES ARMY ORDNANCE HAS MOBILE REPAIR UNITS. A FORCE OF SEVERAL THOUSAND ENGINEERS WORK A 24-HOUR SCHEDULE KEEPING THE ROAD IN REPAIR.

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HAS CLUBMOBILES SUPPLYING DOUGHNUTS ALONG THE ROUTE.

30-24 — 19031

BY CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN

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AN AMERICAN GLIDER BASE IN ENGLAND, SEPT. 22--(AP)--

GLIDER PILOTS WHO ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO SKIDDED ONTO DUTCH MEADOWS WITH REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY NOW ARE POPPING UP AT THEIR HOME BASES--SOME SPORTING CAPTURED GERMAN HELMETS OF THE HERMANN GOERING DIVISION AND ALL EAGER FOR NEW ASSIGNMENTS.

THE PILOTS TOOK A HITCHHIKE ROUTE BACK, FINDING LESS TROUBLE THAN FLAGGING DOWN A PICCADILLY CIRCUS CAB. SOME HAD DRUNK MILK FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SIX MONTHS AS THE HOSPITABLE HOLLANDERS GREETED THEM WITH BRIMMING PITCHERS AND HELPED THEM UNLOAD.

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ONE OF THE FIRST TO RETURN WAS FO WILLIAM ZAJAC, BUFFALO, N.Y., 25-YEAR-OLD VETERAN OF GLIDER OPERATIONS IN NORMANDY AND SOUTHERN FRANCE.

"FLAK AND MACHINEGUN FIRE WAS TERRIFIC AND PUNCHED THREE GAPING HOLES IN MY GLIDER," ZAJAC SAID. "THE FIRST THING I DID WAS TO GIVE A PINT OF BLOOD TO THE RED CROSS UNITS TREATING THE WOUNDED."

CARTOON-DRAWING WILLIAM MEISBURGER, 20-YEAR-OLD FLIGHT OFFICER OF 5309 LYDIA ST., KANSAS CITY, MO., BROUGHT BACK GERMAN POSTERS WHICH HE SALVAGED INTACT FROM THE DUTCH WHO WERE TEARING THEM TO BITS AND SHOWERING THEM ON THE ALLIES AS CONF_TTI.

FLIGHT OFFICERS EDWARD ROTH, OF 2749 WICKLOW ST., CLEVELAND, O., AND T. E. PARKER, OF BERWYN, ILL., WALKED INTO THE BASE TOGETHER AFTER MEETING EACH OTHER IN A CAPTURED TOWN AS IF BY APPOINTMENT.

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FO EDWARD O'MELIA, 35, OF DES MOINES, IA., ONE OF THE OLDEST "TOO OLD FOR A BOMBER PILOT SO I GOT IN THE GLIDERS" SAID, "I TOOK IN THREE MEN AND A JEEP. I LANDED EASILY IN A MEADOW. THE ONLY TROUBLE WAS DODGING DITCHES AND FENCE POSTS."

FO RICHARD S. PERRETT, 29-YEAR-OLD RANCHER FROM HYANNIS, NEB., SOARED DOWN IN A PASTURE THAT HE SAID WAS LITTERED WITH GLIDERS. ONLY A FEW APPEARED DAMAGED, HE SAID.

AFTER A SAFE DELIVERY OF HIS CARGO DESPITE KNOCKING THE LANDING GEAR OFF HIS FLAK-HOLED SHIP, FO CARL G. GLENDENIN, 21, OF ARDMORE, OKLA., WAS IN EINDHOVEN DURING THE BOMBING OF THE CITY BY THE GERMANS.

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"THE NEXT DAY A DUTCH BAND WAS OUT ON THE STREET PLAYING "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER", HE SAID.

AMONG OTHERS RETURNING WITH STORIES OF THE SUCCESS OF [redacted] THE AIRBORNE OPERATION WERE CAPT. JOHN D. CROSIER, GREELEY, COLO.; LT. WALTER BETO, ELNA, ILL.; AND FO GLEN MILLER, OF ROCKFORD, WASH.

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SOME PILOTS FORCED DOWN BY MURKY WEATHER IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL WERE PICKED UP BY RAF [redacted] RESCUE BOATS.

AMONG THOSE RESCUED WERE FLIGHT OFFICERS BOYD DUNCAN, JEFFERS, MINN.; CHRIS SPROUL, OF NEW YORK CITY, AND DEAN ROSE, OF BURBANK, CALIF.

ADD: MOSCOW - (LULE) XX PLAIN

PUSHING CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY CENTER OF ARAD FROM TWO SIDES, THE RED ARMY TROOPS WERE WITHIN 17 MILES OF THE HUNGARIAN-ROMANIAN FRONTIER AND WERE ADVANCING STEADILY IN THE DIRECTION OF ORADEA, RAIL JUNCTION 68 MILES AWAY. THERE THE RUSSIANS COULD SEVER COMMUNICATIONS OF THE GERMAN AND HUNGARIAN DEFENDERS OF NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA.

ARAD WAS OUTFLANKED PARTIALLY BY ONE OF MALINOVSKY'S COLUMNS WHICH CAPTURED THE RAIL TOWN OF VINGA, 12 MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST. ANOTHER COLUMN SEIZED LIPOVA, 18 MILES EAST OF ARAD. THE TRUNK RAILWAY RUNS DIRECTLY TO BUDAPEST FROM ARAD ACROSS FLAT, RICH FARMLANDS INTERSECTED BY THE TISZA RIVER AND TRIBUTARY STREAMS. BUT BARE OF ALL OTHER NATURAL DEFENSES.

(MOSCOW WAS SILENT ON OPERATIONS AT WARSAW, BUT THE GERMAN RADIO INDICATED THE RUSSIANS HAD ESTABLISHED BRIDGEHEADS ON THE WEST BANK OF THE VISTULA JUST NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE CAPITAL.)

SEP 231944

DY234AEW

STOCKHOLM, SEPT 22-(AP)-THE SPIRIT OF THE FREE PRESS RESOLUTION PASSED YESTERDAY BY THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS IS "IN HARMONY WITH THE SWEDISH CONSTITUTIONAL LAW ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS," OFFICIALS SAID TODAY IN EXPRESSING APPROVAL.

SWEDEN ALSO AGREES, IF NECESSARY TO SAFEGUARD THE RIGHT OF WORLD WIDE INTEREXCHANGE OF NEWS, THAT THERE SHOULD BE AN INTERNATIONAL COMPACT, THEY ADDED.

SN525PEW

ADD ROME - (NORGAARD) AX ARMY

WHAT FEW GERMAN UNITS STILLSHAVE MOTOR TRANSPORT WILL BECOME HIGHLY VULNERABLE TO ALLIED AIR ATTACKS ONCE THEY GET ON THE ROADS NORTHWEST OF RIMINI, AND THEIR ESCAPE ROUTES THROUGH NORTHERN ITALY ALREADY HAVE BEEN VIRTUALLY CLOSED BY THE DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES OVER THE PO.

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AN OFFICIAL ALLIED REPORT SAID THAT TWO GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISIONS HAD LOST THE GREATER PART OF THEIR EFFECTIVE FIGHTING STRENGTH IN A VAIN EFFORT TO HOLD THE RIMINI AREA AND THAT "LOSSES HEAVIER THAN CASSINO" WERE INFLICTED ON THE FIRST PARACHUTE DIVISION AND FOUR OTHER DIVISIONS.

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN SAN MARINO, SEP 22-(AP)-HUNDREDS OF RESIDENTS AND REFUGEES IN THIS TINY REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO, NOW FREE OF GERMANS, MANNED LOFTY RAMPARTS TODAY TO WATCH THE SMOKE OF BATTLE BELOW AS THE GERMANS FELL BACK STEADILY TOWARD THE VALLEY OF THE PO.

ON THE COAST NORTH OF RIMINI, EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS ARE ALREADY ON THE FLAT LAND WHICH STRETCHES NORTHWARD TOWARD LOMBARDY BUT JUST NORTH OF SAN MARINO THE ADVANCE THROUGH THE HILLS HAS BEEN SLOWER. NEVERTHELESS A WITHDRAWAL IS IN PROGRESS ALTHOUGH IT IS EXPECTED THE GERMANS WILL FIGHT A DELAYING BATTLE ON THE HISTORIC BANKS OF THE RUBICON BEHIND THE MARACCHIA RIVER.

THE REPUBLIC IS STILL WITHIN RANGE OF GERMAN GUNS AND LATE TODAY THE ENEMY SHELLED THE ROAD LEADING TO THE CAPITAL, BUT GERMAN POSITIONS ACROSS THE MARACCHIA WERE SMOTHERED IMMEDIATELY BY EIGHTH ARMY GUNS. IT IS BELIEVED THE REPUBLIC WILL BE COMPLETELY OUT OF THE WAR ZONE BY TOMORROW.

THE DAMAGE TO THE REPUBLIC HAS BEEN VERY SLIGHT.

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MQ1054PEW

ADD CAIRO XXX ISLANDS

BALKAN AIR FORCES HARASSED GERMAN EFFORTS TO GET OUT OF GREECE. MUSTANGS STRAFED THE LARISSA AIRFIELD, DESTROYING TWO JUNKERS-52 TRANSPORTS, AND SHOT DOWN A MESSERSCHMITT FIGHTER TAKING OFF NEAR TIRANA, CAPITAL OF ALBANIA. SPITFIRES DESTROYED A NUMBER OF VEHICLE IN THE SALONIKA AREA.

SEP 2 21944

JJ846AEW

CHUNGKING, SEPT.22-(AP)-INFORMATION MINISTER LIANG SHAN-CHAO SAID TODAY "THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT INDORSES THE PRINCIPLE OF FREE INTERCHANGE OF NEWS AMONG NATIONS."

THE PRESENT CENSORSHIP IN CHINA, HE STATED, "IS PURELY A WARTIME SECURITY MEASURE. EVEN NOW IN TIME OF WAR CHINESE CENSORSHIP HAS BEEN LIBERALIZED.

"THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT BELIEVES THAT FREE INTERCHANGE OF NEWS AMONG NATIONS WILL BE AN EFFECTIVE MEANS OF AVOIDING FUTURE WARS AND PROMOTING REAL INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AFTER THE WAR.

"TECHNICAL PROBLEMS ARISING OUT OF THE CONCLUSION OF SUCH AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT SHOULD BE SOLVED THROUGH INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATION."

WM1003AEW

ABOARD AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER IN THE PACIFIC,SEPT.21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NAVY LT.WARREN P.LUTEY, OF MARQUETTE, MICH., FLYING BLIND BECAUSE SMOKE AND OIL OBSCURED HIS VISION, LANDED HIS BURNING DIVE-BOMBER ON THIS CARRIER TODAY WITHOUT INJURY TO HIMSELF OR HIS PASSENGER.

FIRE CONTROL CREWS EXTINGUISHED THE FLAMES BUT THE PLANE WAS BADLY DAMAGED.

THE HELLDIVER PILOT, FORMERLY OF 8200 PACIFIC AVE., WILDWOOD, N.J., HAD EUGENE J.HOWAT, OF HASTINGS, NEB., ABOARD AS A RADIOMAN.

"I WAS ABOUT EIGHT MILES FROM THE CARRIER WHEN THE ENGINE CAUGHT FIRE," LUTEY SAID.

"OIL POURED OVER THE WINDSHIELD AN INCH DEEP AND THERE WAS SO MUCH SMOKE I COULD HARDLY SEE OUTSIDE THE COCKPIT AND COULD HARDLY BREATHE EVEN. "THROUGH ONE TINY CLEAR SPOT IN THE WIND SHIELD, I GOT A QUICK LOOK AT A SIGNALMAN JUST AS HE WAS WAVING ME DOWN AND I DROPPED HER QUICK, HOPING WE WERE IN THE RIGHT PLACE."

LT.CMDR JOHN L.ERICKSON, OF LINCOLN, NEB., SKIPPER OF THE HELLDIVER SQUADRON, SAID LUTEY'S AMAZING LANDING WAS A COMBINATION OF COURAGEOUS FLYING AND UNUSUAL LUCK--"LUCK BECAUSE IF THE CARRIER HADN'T JUST LAUNCHED PLANES AND STILL WAS HEADING INTO THE WIND, HE'D NEVER MADE IT."

EA/PM714PPW NM

3o 24— 1933

BY ELMONT WAITE

ABOARD U.S. FLAGSHIP OFF ANGAUR ISLAND,SEPT.17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE WEIRD, EAR-SPLITTING NOISES OF AN INVASION HAVE REACHED A CLIMAX THE LAST TWO DAYS, BUT WAIT UNTIL THE JAPANESE GET AN EARFUL OF: "LETA GHAB OKIYAB - - - -!"

IT'S PVT.CLARENCE WOLFGUTS SPEAKING BY RADIO TO PVT.IVER CROW EAGLE IN THEIR NATIVE SIOUX INDIAN LANGUAGE. THE TWO ROSEBUD, S.D., MEN USE THIS BEWILDERING TONGUE TO CONVEY INFORMATION FROM MAJ.GEN.PAUL J.MUELLER, COMMANDER OF THE 81ST ARMY DIVISION, TO COL.JAMES C.SCHORT, HIS CHIEF OF STAFF.

THE MESSAGE QUOTED IN PART ABOVE IS IN PLAIN SIOUX. IT SAID, WHEN TRANSLATED, "MOVING FROM POINT AT TEN HUNDRED," WOLFGUTS EXPLAINED POLITELY IN PRECISE ENGLISH. IT'S SECRET ENOUGH, HOWEVER, FOR NO ONE EXCEPT A SIOUX COULD FOLLOW THE PRONUNCIATION. AND FOR REAL SECRETS, THE YOUTHS HAVE DEVELOPED THEIR OWN PHONETIC CODE IN SIOUX.

THE SLENDER, STRAIGHT-NOSED WOLFGUTS AND SOLID, BROAD-FACED CROW EAGLE HAVE BEEN IN THE ARMY FOR TWO YEARS. BOTH WENT THROUGH THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF CATHOLIC HIGH AT ST.FRANCIS, S.D. CLARENCE FARMED A YEAR FOR AN UNCLE BUT IVER WENT DIRECT FROM SCHOOL TO THE ARMY.

"IF I'M NOT TOO OLD, I'M GOING TO TRY TO RETURN TO SCHOOL," SAID WOLFGUTS. HE EXPLAINED HE WANTS TO TAKE MORE MATH, GEOMETRY AND TYPING. CROW EAGLE WANTS A CIVIL SERVICE JOB IN THE FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.

THEY ARE THE ONLY TWO-MAN INDIAN RADIO TEAM LEFT IN THE DIVISION.

HU852PCW

SEP 23 1944

MEXICO CITY, SEPT 22-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER EL UNIVERSAL GRAFICO, QUOTING "DIPLOMATIC AND POLITICAL SOURCES," SAID TODAY THAT SECRETARY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS EZEQUIEL PADILLA IS SLATED TO SUCCEED GEN.FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA AS MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITEDSTATES.

EW931PCW NM

AN MEXICO CITY, SEPT. 22 (AP) DR. CARLOS SALADRIGAS, DEFEATED BY DR. RAMON GRAU SAN MARTIN FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF CUBA, TELEPHONED HIS FAMILY TODAY TO RETURN TO HAVANA IMMEDIATELY.

SALADRIGAS' WIFE, MRS. ESPERANZA PLACENCIA DE SALADRIGAS; HIS SISTER,MISS ADRIANA SALADRIGAS, AND HIS DAUTHER GLORIA CAME HERE FROM NEW YORK A MONTH AGO EXPECTING THAT HE WOULD JOIN THEM.

9/22/44.-

JRC945PCS

MEXICO CITY, SEPT 22-(AP)-A LAW ESTABLISHING PERMANENT TENURE FOR FEDERAL JUDGES, INCLUDING SUPREME COURT JUSICES, WAS

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PROMULGATEDTODAY.

PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO WILL APPOINT NEW SUPREME COURT AND SUPERIOR COURT JUSTICES, OR REAPPOINT THE PRESENT ONES, SUBJECT TO CONGRESSIONAL RATIFICATION. THE JUSTICES THEN WILL APPOINT OTHER FEDERAL JUDGES.

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REMOVAL OF THE JUDGES WILL BE POSSIBLE ONLY AFTER TRIAL BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL GROUPS.

HERETOFORE THE PRACTICE HAD BEEN FOR EVERY NEW PRESIDENT TO APPOIN NEW JUSTICES.

HU649PCW

AN MEXICO CITY, SEPT. 22 (AP) U.S. AMBASSADOR GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH CALLED UPON FOREIGN SECRETARY EZEQUIEL PADILLA TODAY TO TAKE LEAVE OF HIM BEFORE GOING OFF ON A VACATION TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES.

MESSERSMITH WILL LEAVE HERE MONDAY AND WILL RETURN AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER.

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JRC1253PCS 9/22/44.-

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, SEPT 23-(Ap)-REHN.THOMAS RINTOUL MACDONALD, SON OF MRS.JESSIE MACDONALD, 558 DRIVING PARK AVE., ROCHESTER, N.Y., HAS BEEN WOUNDED, A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST DISCLOSED TODAY.

HE IS A MEMBER OF A CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 10 A.M EWT, SEPT 23 TODAY)

BZ340AEW

.ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY, SEPT.22)

(ADVANCE)..OTTAWA, SEPT 22-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY TODAY ANNOUNCED THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES:

KILLED IN ACTION -- LT. ROBERT CROSSETT GOULD, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. MARGARET GOULD, LIVES AT 1024 W.EDGEWARE ROAD, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED -- TROOPER HARDING EARL DAHLSTROM, WHOSE GRANDMOTHER, MRS.MINA DAHLSTROM, LIVES IN FARMERSBURG, IOWA.

WOUNDED -- RIFLEMAN JAMES YOUNG PHILLIPS, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.JESSIE PHILLIPS, LIVES AT 16088 PROSPECT AVE., HIGHLAND PARK, MICH.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY, SEPT.22)

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MK428AEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, FRIDAY, SEPT.22)

(ADVANCE)..OTTAWA, SEPT 22-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT GUARDSMAN JOHN MCDONALD FRANCIS KANE, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.MARY KANE, LIVES AT 6 ST.JAMES PLACE, BROOKLYN, HAS BEEN INJURED ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M.EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY, SEPT.22)

MK434AEW

EDMONTON, ALTA., SEP 22-(AP)-SEARCH IS BEING MADE AROUND MT.MCKINLEY FOR A U.S.AIR TRANSPORT PLANE REPORTED MISSING TUESDAY ON A FLIGHT FROM ANCHORAGE TO FAIRBANKS WITH 16 PASSENGERS AND THREE CREWMEN ABOARD.

A TRAPPER REPORTED HE HEARD A CRASH NEAR LANE CREEK, 40 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE 20,000-FOOT PEAK. PLANES FROM LADD FIELD, FAIRBANKS, ARE MAKING THE SEARCH.

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ARMY AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT RELEASED THE NAMES OF THE MISSING.

SW152PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 22-(AP)-FRANCIS TAYLOR, DIRECTOR OF NEW YORK'S METROPOLITAN MUSEUM, DECLARED IN LONDON TODAY THAT THE CHURCHES OF ENGLAND HAD SUFFERED FAR MORE FROM BOMBINGS IN THIS WAR THAN THE MEDIEVAL MONUMENTS OF FRANCE AND ITALY.

TAYLOR, HEAD OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ARTS AND MONUMENTS, WAS QUOTED IN A DISPATCH REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION AS SAYING THAT OF THE 4,000 PROTESTANT CHURCHES OF ENGLAND, 2,800 WERE ALMOST COMPLETELY WRECKED BY GERMAN AIR RAIDS.

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SK1118PEW

30. 24 — 1935

BROADCASTS
NEW YORK, SEPT 22--JAMES CASSIDY, REPRESENTING NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY AND STATION WLW, CINCINNATI, BROADCAST FROM INSIDE GERMANY TODAY:

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"STOLBERG, EAST OF AACHEN AND THE FURTHEST POINT OF STRONG PENETRATION BY AMERICAN FORCES, IS NOW VIRTUALLY IN OUR HANDS.

"I HAVE JUST LEARNED FROM TROOPS WHO WERE THERE THAT THE MAYOR OF STOLBERG THIS MORNING IS SAID TO HAVE COME OUT TO THE EDGE OF THE TOWN, GREETED OUR MEN AND RODE INTO THE CITY WITH THEM. WONDERFUL IF TRUE."

JJ/WM1001AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 22-(AP)-JAPANESE PROPAGANDISTS CLAIMED TONIGHT THAT AN AMERICAN INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES WOULD BE TO THEIR LIKING BECAUSE "IT IS TRULY THE ONE CHANCE IN A THOUSAND YEARS WHEN WE COULD, WITH ONE STRATEGIC BLOW, BRING COMPLETE DESTRUCTION TO THE ENEMY."

A TOKYO BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSIO ASSERTED, "TODAY, WHEN THE WAR CLOUDS ARE SLOWLY APPROACHING US, THE BURNING SPIRIT OF OUR NAVAL UNITS ON THE SPOT IS EXCEEDINGLY HIGH AND THEY HAVE AN INTENSE DESIRE TO CRUSH THE ENEMY."

SK1107PEW

WASHINGTON,SEPT 22-(AP)-THE TRI-COLOR OF FRANCE WAS RAISED AGAIN DAY OVER THE FRENCH EMBASSY HERE, BRINGING AN END TO ITS ECLIPSE NCE THE GERMANS OVERRAN THE HOMELAND.

HENRI HOPPENOT, HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF THE PROVISIONAL OVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED STATES, TOOK CHARGE TH THE RANK OF MINISTER. HE RECEIVED THE PROPERTY FROM THE SWISS O HAVE BEEN IN CONTROL OF IT SINCE THE FRENCH DOWNFALL.

HY1239AEW NM

WASHINGTON,SEPT.22-(AP)-TWO NAVY FIGHTER PILOTS STAGING A PRE-BREAKFAST CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY KNOCKED EIGHT JAPANESE SEA PLANES OUT OF THE AIR OVER CHICHI JIMA IN THE BONIN ISLANDS.

THE NAVY TOLD TODAY OF THE DAWN PATROL BY THE FIGHTER PILOTS, LT.(JG) FOHN W.DEAR, 1205 18TH. AVE., MERIFAIR, MISS., AND LT.(JG) FRED L.GUNGAN, 1716 SENATE AVE., PASADENA, CALIF.

SEP 23 1944

A NINTH JAPANESE SEA PLANE WAS DESTROYED IN THE ACTION BY JAPANES ANTIAIRCRAFT.

THE BATTLE WAS STAGED AFTER THE TWO FIGHTER PILOTS TOOK OFF FROM THEIR CARRIER FOR A STRAFING ATTACK ON SHIPPING IN THE HARBOR LESS THAN 600 MILES FROM TOKYO.

(EDS: ABOVE, SECOND GRAF, READ: LT.(JG) JOHN W.DEAR, 1205 ETC.)

LT710PEW

UNDATED INTERPRETIVE MANILA RAID (330)
BY RUSSELL BRINES
(ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WHO WAS IN MANILA WHEN THE CITY FELL, AND LATER WAS A JAPANESE PRISONER)

DARING FLIERS OF THE THIRD U.S. FLEET YESTERDAY (MANILA TIME) WROTE A THUNDEROUS SEQUEL TO MANILA'S FIRST BLACK CHAPTER OF THE WAR, PUNCTUATED WITH SUCH FLAMING EXCLAMATION MARKS THAT NEITHER THE JAPANESE NOR HESITANT FILIPINOS COULD MISREAD THE MESSAGE.

SOME FILIPINOS, DISILLUSIONED BY THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, BEGAN TO DOUBT IN THE HOPELESS FOLLOWING YEARS THAT THE AMERICANS HAD THE WILL OR THE POWER TO RETURN. IF THE RECENT MINDANAO ATTACKS FAILED TO CONVINCE THEM, GHOSTLY MEMORIES MUST NOW BE ERASED.

THE MAJORITY OF FILIPINOS, EVEN IN THE DARKEST DAYS, HAD FAITH THAT THE AMERICANS WOULD COME BACK. THAT ALONE HAS SUSTAINED THEIR BROKEN, WEARY LIVES UNDER THE CONQUERORS.

THEIR REACTION IS IMPLIED BY THE PROMPT TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT THAT PUPPET PRESIDENT JOSE P. LAUREL DECLARED MARTIAL LAW SHORTLY AFTER THE ATTACK.

THAT MEANS WELL-SUBSTANTIATED JAPANESE FEARS THAT THE SIGHT OF AMERICAN POWER WOULD PRODUCE SABOTAGE AND OTHER ANTI-JAPANESE ACTS AMONG THE TURBULENT ISLANDERS. IT MAY MEAN SOME OF THESE ACTS HAVE BROKEN OUT.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW, THE VICIOUS GENDARMERIE, JAPAN'S MILITARY POLICE, WILL TIGHTEN THEIR TORTURE-RULED CONTROL OVER THE PEOPLE, ARRESTING AND TORMENTING SUSPECTS, WATCHING FROM SUSPICIOUS EYES EACH ACT OF THE THOUSANDS UNDER THEIR CONTROL.

THE AMERICANS CAME WITH THE SAME SUDDENNESS BUT FAR GREATER POWER THAN THE JAPANESE ON THAT DISMAL DEC.8, 1941, WHEN THE WAR OPENED FOR MANILA. THEY SMASHED AT THE SAME MAIN TARGETS -- NICHOLS FIELD, A FEW MILES FROM DOWNTOWN MANILA; THE CAVITE NAVAL BASE, A BASTION NINE MILES ACROSS THE BAY FROM MANILA; CLARK FIELD, THE LARGE AIRSTRIP SOME 60 MILES NORTHWARD.

THE JAPANESE, SENDING 59 PLANES IN THEIR LARGEST FLIGHT, BOMBED VIRTUALLY AT WILL, LITTLE CHALLENGED BY THE WRECKED DEFENDING AIR FORCE AND SHORT-RANGE, OUTMODED ANTIAIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT.

THE AMERICANS SENT HUNDREDS OF PLANES THROUGH SKIES FILLED WITH ACK-ACK AND SMASHED A JAPANESE AERIAL UMBRELLA. ONE HUNDRED AND TEN NIPPONESE PLANES SPIRALLED DOWNWARD, BURNING ARROWS OF DEFEAT, FROM DOGFIGHTS.

THE FILIPINOS HAD A BOX SEAT. NO OTHER CAPTIVE-SUBJECTS HAVE WITNESSED SUCH A TREMENDOUS LOSS OF JAPANESE "FACE."

THAT IN ITSELF IS SUFFICIENT TO MAKE THE JAPANESE BRUTAL.

JP1254APW NM

SEP 23 1944

BY RAY CRONIN CHIEF OF THE FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS PHILIPPINES BUREAU

AMERICAN AND JAPANESE ANNOUNCEMENTS ON THE MIGHTY YANK AERIAL SMASHES AGAINST THE MANILA AREA OF THE PHILIPPINES HAVE IDENTIFIED THESE TARGETS:

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CAVITE NAVY BASE; NICHOLS AND CLARK AIRFIELDS; MANILA AND SUBIC BAYS; MANILA'S BINONDO SECTION; AND THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

BEFORE I LEFT MANILA IN THE FALL OF 1943, REPATRIATION-BOUND AFTER SPENDING 21 MONTHS IN A JAPANESE INTERNMENT CAMP, THE NIPPON INVADERS WERE BOASTING THAT CAVITE WAS "A BIGGER AND BETTER" NAVY YARD THAN EVER. HUNDREDS OF FILIPINOS WERE WORKING IN THE YARD, INCLUDING MANY YOUNG BOYS WHO WERE BEING TRAINED AS NAVAL AVIATION MECHANICS.

CLARK FIELD, 60 MILES NORTH OF MANILA, WAS BEING USED BY THE JAPANESE AS A TRAINING FIELD.

NICHOLS FIELD, IN MANILA'S SUBURB OF PASAY ABOUT 3 1/2 MILES FROM

THE DOWNTOWN SECTION, WAS A JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANE BASE. MANY AMERICAN SOLDIER PRISONERS OF WAR, HELD IN A PASAY PRISON CAMP, WERE DOING FORCED WORK AT NICHOLS FIELD. THESE PRISONERS, ESTIMATED AT ONE TIME TO TOTAL 800, WERE BADLY TREATED. THEY HAD NO SHOES OR HATS AND WORE NOTHING MORE THAN LOIN CLOTHS.

IN MANILA BAY THE JAPANESE WERE USING THE PORT AREA AND ITS PIERS FOR SHIPPING LOOTED GOODS OUT OF THE PHILIPPINES AND BRINGING IN ARMY REINFORCEMENTS.

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IN SUBIC BAY, ON THE CHINA SEA SIDE OF LUZON ISLAND IMMEDIATELY NORTHWEST OF MANILA BAY, THE JAPANESE WERE USING THE FORMER U.S. OLONGAPO NAVY BASE FOR THE REPAIR OF SHIPS.

MANILA'S BINONDO SECTION IS A THICKLY POPULATED COMMERCIAL-RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT RUNNING FROM FAIRLY CLOSE TO THE MANILA BAY AREA NORTHWARD SEVERAL MILES. THOUSANDS OF FILIPINOS AND CHINESE HAVE BOTH THEIR BUSINESS HOUSES AND HOMES IN THE DISTRICT. THE JAPANESE UNDOUBTEDLY ARE USING SOME BINONDO WAREHOUSES FOR THE STORAGE OF WAR MATERIALS.

THE FLOATING DRYDOCK REPORTED SUNK BY THE U.S. NAVY WAS UNDOUBTEDLY THE OLD U.S. DOCK MCKINLEY. IT WAS SUNK IN MARIVALES HARBOR BEFORE THE SURRENDER OF BATAAN BUT THE JAPANESE SALVAGED IT AND TOWED IT TO CAVITE.

DOMEI SAID THE JAPANESE EMBASSY IN MANILA WAS DAMAGED SLIGHTLY. THAT MIGHT MEAN THAT THE FINE NEW OFFICE-RESIDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER, UNTIL THE NIPPONESE TOOK OVER, WAS HIT BY A YANK BOMB. IT IS LOCATED ON DEWEY BOULEVARD, FACING MANILA BAY. THE JAPANESE ORIGINALLY USED THE STRUCTURE AS HEADQUARTERS FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL. LATER, WHEN THE JAPANESE FORMED THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT, IT MAY HAVE BEEN TURNED OVER TO AN AMBASSADOR. THEN AGAIN THE EMBASSY MIGHT HAVE BEEN LOCATED IN THE FORMER JAPANESE CONSULATE, ALSO ON DEWEY BOULEVARD NEAR MILITARY PLAZA WHERE AMERICAN GENERALS LIVED IN PRE-WAR DAYS.

EA552PPW

U.ATED WAR COMPARISON

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SEP 23 1944 (STATE WIRE ONLY)

ALLIED ARMIES WERE STORMING AHEAD 26 YEARS AGO SATURDAY, BUT PROGRESS WAS SLOW IN THE AUTUMN RAINS THAT TURNED NORTHERN FRANCE'S BATTLEFIELDS INTO QUAGMIRES.

AFTER THREE DAYS THE BRITISH SEIZED AN ENEMY STRONGHOLD NORTHEAST OF THE FRENCH VILLAGE OF EPEHY, BUT THEY STILL WERE 36 MILES FROM THE BELGIAN FRONTIER. THE FRENCH, 30 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST, HAD JUST WON A THREE-MILE SECTION OF THE OISE RIVER BANK NEAR LA FERE.

TODAY, VIRTUALLY ALL BELGIAN HAS BEEN OVERRUN, AND THE BRITISH ARE ONCE MORE DOGGED BY NORTHERN EUROPE'S TREACHEROUS WEATHER. THIS TIME IT IS SLOWING THEIR ATTEMPTS TO REACH AN AIRBORNE FORCE FIGHTING TO HOLD THE STRATEGIC DUTCH CITY OF ARNHEM. SEP 23 1944

THE AMERICANS 26 YEARS AGO WERE MASSING FOR THEIR BIG OFFENSIVE. TODAY THEY ARE FIGHTING ON GERMAN SOIL ALONG A BROAD FRONT, AND BY GERMAN ACCOUNTS ONE OF THEIR ARMIES, THE THIRD, IS ALSO MASSING FOR A BIG OFFENSIVE TO DRIVE THE LAST ENEMY FROM NORTHEASTERN FRANCE.

SA-FILES-512PEW

NOTE TO MEMBERS (NOT FOR PUBLICATION)

WITH REFERENCE TO THE NOTE TO MEMBERS SENT SEPTEMBER 1, IN WHICH AN ARTICLE IN EDITOR AND PUBLISHER WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, "SHUCKS, IT WAS PROBABLY WORTH IT," WITH RESPECT TO A CORRESPONDENT'S VIOLATIONS OF CENSORSHIP BY USE OF THE PARIS RADIO, YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO AN EDITORIAL IN THE SEPTEMBER 23 ISSUE OF EDITOR AND PUBLISHER WHICH SAYS:

SEP 23 1944

"SUSPENSION FOR 30 DAYS OF THE SIX WAR CORRESPONDENTS WHO BROADCAST FROM RADIO PARIS AUGUST 25 MIGHT SEEM LIKE HARSH TREATMENT TO THE LAYMAN NOT IN FULL POSSESSION OF THE FACTS.

"WE FEEL IT WAS JUSTIFIED. VIOLATION OF THE CORRESPONDENTS' PLEDGE TO THE MILITARY TO SUBMIT ALL COPY TO CENSORSHIP CANNOT BE

CONDONED NO MATTER WHAT THE EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES."

CITING THE SHAEF ANNOUNCEMENT WHICH SAID THE ACTION OF THE CORRESPONDENTS PLACED "IN AN EMBARRASSING POSITION ALL OTHER CORRESPONDENTS PRESENT WHO OBEYED MILITARY ORDERS," EDITOR AND PUBLISHER CONTINUED:

SEP 22 1944

"PRECISELY! WE HOPE THAT THIS INCIDENT WILL ACT AS A DETER ENT TO ANY OTHER CORRESPONDENT WHO IS TEMPTED TO DO THE SAME THING X X X. THERE ISN'T A NEWSPAPERMAN IN THIS COUNTRY WHO WANTS TO SEE A WAR CORRESPONDENT GAIN A TEMPORARY ADVANTAGE BY VIOLATING HIS PLEDGE TO THE DETRIMENT OF HIS FELLOW CORRESPONDENTS."

SEP 23 1944

THE AP SEPT. . 1944.

WM106PEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT. 23, 1918--BRITISH FORCES CAPTURED A STRONG GERMAN POST NORTHEAST OF EPEHY AFTER A THREE-DAY ATTACK. THE FRENCH TOOK POSSESSION OF THE WEST BANK OF THE OISE ON A THREE-MILE FRONT BETWEEN MOY AND LA FERE.

SEPT. 23, 1940--BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH NAVAL SQUADRON BOMBARDED DAKAR AFTER FRENCH GOVERNOR REFUSED TO ACCEDE TO ORDER FROM GEN. DE GAULLE TO PERMIT A LANDING.

MQ831PEW

--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1--WESTERN FRONT: 305 MILES (FROM ARNHEM)
2--RUSSIAN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW)
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 580 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF BOLOGNA).

SEP 23 1944

SN602PEW

--FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT.22, 1940--ITALIAN AIR RAIDERS KILL 40 ARABS IN MOSQUE AT HAIFA. BRITISH MUSEUM DAMAGED IN NAZI RAID ON LONDON.

SEP 23 1944

M427AEW

30.24— 1937

Gliders Fly Thousands to Rescue at Arnhem, British Reach River, Meet Patrols From Trap; Russians Cross Estonia; Finns Attack Nazis

SEP 24 1944

BIG GUNS HAMMER GERMAN DEFENSES IN ARNHEM SECTOR

AGNEW

Allies Forge Tenuous Link with Units of 'Lost Division.'

SITUATION IS SERIOUS

U. S. Third Army Advances Six Miles, Rains Stall Offensive.

SEP 24 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Sept. 23.—(AP) British Second army patrols tonight forged a tenuous link with units of the "Lost Division" of airborne troops in the Arnhem sector in Holland, and thousands of British and American glider troops, with large amounts of supplies, were flown in despite strong opposition to reinforce Lt. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's hard-slugging rescue troops.

A late front dispatch said the situation in the Arnhem sector remained serious, even as the Second army, after a bloody

Yank 'Chutists Help In 6-Mile Push To Break Nazi Ring

London, Sept. 23 (AP)—British armor and United States parachute troops battled today to force the upper branch of the Rhine in Holland and join a pocketed British airborne division holding on grimly in or near Arnhem across the

six-mile relief march, hurled shells across the river into enemy lines ringing the valiant sky troops just a quarter of a mile away from the hard-won British position on the north bank of the Rhine.

The British advance was punched out through enemy strength, and extremely heavy fighting continued in the whole sector tonight.

Yanks Push Ahead

To the south, U. S. Third army armor churned forward through a sea of mud in a six mile push, capturing Buriville, six miles north of Baccarat and about 30 miles east of Nancy. The remainder of the Third army front was stalled by rain and strong Nazi resistance.

British tanks and infantry and the American sky-troops who fought through stand-and-die resistance apparently sent their patrols across the river at the Arnhem bridge. A link-up in force would signalize a great Allied victory on the Ruhr valley route to Berlin.

The Germans who throughout the day battered with tanks and 88 M. M. guns at Dempsey's Eindhoven-Nijmegen corridor, sent planes in groups of 20 and 30 to battle the troop-laden gliders and transports reinforcing the Second army. The Nazi airmen were driven back by hundreds of fighters — the largest escort yet sent with airborne reinforcements.

British Widen Corridor

The British widened the corridor through which they rushed to the lower Rhine, taking the town of Beek, three miles southeast of Nijmegen at the corridor's upper end and two other small towns two or three miles east of Eindhoven and about an equal distance west at the base.

Heavy fighting raged in almost a 100-mile stretch from the Dutch frontier south to the Moselle front as the Germans threw in one tank-led counterattack after another. Each successive attack was thrown back.

In one of these counterattacks about seven miles southeast of Aachen the enemy suffered the loss of 40 per cent of his forces before he was beaten off. In the Metz area to the south, American troops beat off small forces of Germans who drove into the Third army's lines in the Pournoy area.

On the channel coast, Cape Gris Nez, Nazi holdout point midway between Calais and Boulogne, was reported captured.

In the Eindhoven-Nijmegen sector the long, thin supply line of the British Second army once more was intact. Thirty miles south of this critical front British units routed SS (Elite Guard) troops and 200 tanks which had slashed across the highway at the Dutch village of Veghel.

Supreme headquarters, which had described the Arnhem positions as "critical" only Friday, breathed more easily and from the commander of the British division in Arnhem came word that after six days of isolation "morale is high — we will hold out."

Rain and thick clouds again hampered air support and reinforcement, but rocket-firing Typhoons in great strength helped smash the Germans loose from their strangling hold on the life line at Veghel.

En route to the north branch of the Rhine, which winds along the southern suburbs of Arnhem, the British and Americans made a union with hard-pressed Polish reinforcements who had landed two days earlier to take some of the pressure off the Tommies in Arnhem.

The Germans were summoning every tank and trooper from northern Holland to throw into the battle for Arnhem.

Fight Decisive Battle

(A Berlin broadcast said the fighting "will determine the fate of the whole Western Front", and one commentator said the British now held only the suburb of Oosterbeek. The city itself was pictured as a "smouldering ghost town."

A press dispatch from the First army positions inside the Siegfried Line — southeast of the battle for Holland — declared the Germans were feverishly digging in on the east bank of the Rhine indicating the high command foresees the collapse of fortifications to the west.

Standing at bay on their home soil, the German troops gave no indication of flight even though they finally were routed from Stolberg, the city six miles east of the Siegfried Line's fortified outpost of Aachen.

Nor was there any sign of enemy weakening on the Third army front where on the plains of Lorraine east of Nancy the biggest tank battle ever fought on French soil thundered into its fifth day. Sixty more enemy tanks were knocked out.

But as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared in a press conference at an advanced command post in France, the military position of Germany is hopeless and the length of the war depends upon how long the army can stand the terrific pounding from west, south and east and upon how long the Gestapo can rule the Reich.

Eisenhower asserted the Germans could no longer mount a really effective counteroffensive, and further fighting meant only further destruction for Germany without hope of changing the outcome.

The Germans suffered another blow to their manpower in the fall of the Breton port of Brest, it was officially announced. The bag of prisoners was 36,389, the second largest roundup of the enemy in the battle of France.

The fighting in Holland, however, was an indication of the German will to resist.

Drive on Arnhem

Hundreds of Hitler's soldiers died in their tracks rather than retreat as the British Second army fought up opposite Arnhem. The Tommies traveled over a road where fighting still raged on both sides and where the Germans often were close enough to sweep it with artillery.

The base of operations at Eindhoven was widened a mile or so on both sides, with the British advancing well behind Vessem, eight miles to the west.

A Dutch government spokesman said the Germans had flooded the entire western stretch of Holland from Amsterdam 70 miles south through Utrecht and Breda, isolating the big city of Rotterdam.

This broad flood zone, which the Dutch estimated would ruin the soil for cultivation for the next ten years, covered the retreat of the Germans pulling out of northwestern Belgium across the Schelde river.

Radio Orange, free Netherlands station in London, reported the Germans were preparing to destroy the great harbor works at Amsterdam.

The Canadian First army wiped out the last German positions south of the Leopold canal and pressed enemy remnants into a narrow strip 28 miles long on the south bank of the Schelde from Zeebrugge eastward to Teeneuzen.

Stolberg in Ruins

Doughboys of the First army who conquered Stolberg after four days of sanguinary street fighting found the city a smoking ruins from days of shelling.

Southeast of Stolberg, concentrated artillery fire broke up a big German counterattack with heavy losses. A counterattack also was checked north of Stolberg near Geilenkirchen.

The enemy threw more tanks and infantry into a strong counterattack east of the Luxembourg town of Diekirch, forcing the Americans to give some ground. Resistance also was stiffening near the Siegfried line fortress of Prum, to the north of this fighting.

(The Berlin radio said that in fighting in the Diekirch area the Americans were driven from German soil at the frontier village of Wallendorf and lost 41 tanks.)

The whole First army front was more or less static as the Germans sapped their fighting strength in counterattacks. A front dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead said the Germans had few top-notch divisions left and older men, boys and cripples were appearing among replacements.

Stop Enemy Attacks

Southward on the Third army front, American troops broke up a German counterattack five miles south of the French railway city of Metz, which still is in enemy hands.

AP Correspondent Wes Gallagher said the Germans were being beaten in every battle, but were fighting "with the tenacious fury of a trapped Tiger."

"What the Russians did," he reported, "Hitler's followers are now trying to do. Every house, every natural obstacle is turned into a trap for any harvest of death it may yield."

The Seventh army on the south flank fought into the foothills of the Vosges mountains, and closed to within 14 miles northwest of the Rhineland gateway of Belfort by capturing Melisy.

North of this fighting, the Seventh bolstered its positions at Epinal and closed in nearer to the important highway focal point of Remiremont. The Seventh also held on to its crossings of the upper Moselle river in this area despite heavy counterattacks.

(The Berlin radio said that far to the west on the southern coast of Brittany the Allies had opened attacks on the submarine bases of Lorient and St. Nazaire. It declared Lorient was under artillery fire and the St. Nazaire garrison repulsed attacks "by stronger forces.")

stream.

Supreme headquarters had no word of a linkup of the two forces 24 hours after the relief columns battered to the southern bank of the river through a six-mile wall of German blood and steel. Mobile guns hammered out in support of the "lost division" battling in defiance of Nazi surrender ultimatums.

The British land drive had already linked with airborne forces dropped on the southern side of the Rhine branch.

Fighting Intense

Intense fighting marked the long stretch of American front in Germany and in France, and a front-line dispatch declared the Germans were feverishly building defenses on the east bank of the German Rhine in expectation of ultimate collapse of their West Wall stand.

"Rescue Road" Cut

British and American troops were meeting sternest resistance in the fighting to cross the Neder Rhine near Arnhem, relieve the isolated sky troops, and fashion a spearhead for invasion of northern Germany.

But 25 to 30 miles south, German armor cut the "rescue road" from Eindhoven to Nijmegen last night, and a swirling, seesaw battle raged along the relief route up which the British Second Army had pushed.

A juncture of the British ground drive and the sky soldiers over the river would open the Ruhr road to Berlin, but it was not disclosed who now holds the strategic Arnhem bridge. Fierce German attacks beat upon the pocketed British.

(An NBC broadcast from Brussels said there was no definite late news about the bridge at Arnhem, but that it was still intact last night.)

Road Reported Cleared

One German counterblow cut the Eindhoven-Nijmegen road near Veghel, and the outcome of a pitched battle there was not yet known.

(A Reuter correspondent with the British Second Army reported that a senior staff officer today termed the situation in hand again following an attack by SS troops and *Panzers* on the British corridor between Uden and Veghel.

(The attack, which came from the east, achieved some success but British troops have now cleared the threat to the highway, this dispatch said. Germans are lurking in the woods and attacking the Second Army's soft-skinned vehicles.)

Germans Die By Hundreds

The enemy command was hurling every bit of fanatical SS fighting power it had in the north into attempts both to break the British Second Army supply stream across Holland, and to hold Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's armor apart from the sky troops in the Arnhem foothold.

Germans fought and died in their tracks by the hundreds. Even now the road from Nijmegen ten miles north to Elst below Arnhem was not entirely free from counter-attack.

The Berlin radio declared today that an entire Polish airborne division had been landed southwest of Arnhem and had been "largely annihilated."

By German account, this would make two airborne divisions fighting in the Arnhem sector, one British and one Polish. An airborne division usually numbers 8,000 to 9,000 men.

The Polish division landed Thursday, a Berlin broadcast said. The Germans had first estimated the number of Poles in the battle at 1,000.

While critical and perhaps decisive battles raged over Dutch soil, three American armies were fighting heavily against Germans making a backs-to-the-Rhine stand. Nazi resistance was ferocious and desperate.

United States First Army men, nonetheless captured Stolberg, six miles beyond Aachen, after a bitter house-to-house struggle. Doughboys mopped up villages near by, but were unable to advance farther east toward the Rhine city of Cologne, 28 miles from the most advanced elements.

No Word Of Trier Gain

There was no news of any further advances in the Prum or Trier wedges, where German resistance had appreciably stiffened. Supreme headquarters said Americans were forced to give up some ground east of Diekirch, 23 miles northwest of Trier, but declared the Americans had not been forced back across the German border.

The American Third Army smashed one German counter-assault five miles below Metz, and one of the biggest armored battles of the invasion went into its fifth day on the Lorraine plain between Nancy and Strasbourg, its outcome yet untold.

Seventh Strengthens Positions.

Seventh Army men, meanwhile, strengthened positions east of Epinal, midway between Nancy and Belfort, wedged closer to the highway town of Remiremont farther south, and held its crossings of the narrow upper Moselle. Melisy, fifteen miles northwest of Belfort guarding a pass to Germany was captured.

Along the Riviera, Seventh Army units captured the resort town of Menton, at the Italian border.

The airborne pocket in the Arnhem area rejected a German demand to surrender. The last word from the heavily beset force there came in a radio message late last night from its commander: "Morale is high. We will hold out."

Industrial Arnhem was itself a battleground, and it was not known how much of the actual town the airborne soldiers held after fighting since Sunday through flaming days and sleepless nights. Weather hampered reinforcement.

Paris radio said without confirmation that Arnhem had been captured by these soldiers landed from planes and gliders. Berlin termed Arnhem a smoldering ghost town.

British Gain Around Eindhoven.

On either side of Eindhoven forty-five miles south, the British gained a mile or so, widening the base of their supply and reinforcement wedge to the north. The Germans asserted the battle in Holland "will determine the fate of the whole western front."

Along the coastal flank Canadians wiped out the last German positions south of the Leopold Canal, boxing Nazi remnants into a thin strip along the Schelde estuary between Zeebrugge and Terneuzen.

Clearing weather today promised hope of renewed aid to the British at Arnhem. The last di

SEP 24 1944
NIGHT
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LONG
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rect dispatch from this isolated division was written at 5 P. M. yesterday (Noon, Eastern War Time, Friday.)

Death for Aiding Nazis Decreed

J-King SEP 24 1944

Gen. Eisenhower Promulgates Strict Rules for Occupied Germany.

London, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—A strict policy in dealing with occupied Germany, including the death penalty for any German aiding the Nazis or deliberately misleading Allied troops, was decreed today by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

As a first step, a ban was placed on the Nazi political and military organizations. All were ordered dissolved while "German laws involving discrimination on grounds of race, religion or political opinion are abrogated," said the edict, issued by Supreme Headquarters.

Meanwhile the British press expressed dissatisfaction with the progress made by the Allied War Crimes Commission in preparing cases against Hitler and other top - ranking Nazis. A hitch was said to have developed over how they would be tried — whether they should be brought before a military court or dealt with on a political basis.

Says Hitler Is Not On List.

The London News Chronicle and Daily Mail, declaring the names of Hitler, Goebbels, Goering and Himmler have not yet been placed on the list of 350 criminals already drafted, said the reason may be that the Allies have not decided how they would be tried.

Gen. Eisenhower's statement, which amplified a broadcast to the German people September 18, ordered Nazi party administrative officers to remain at their posts until all funds, records, equipment and property are surrendered.

DAY

At the same time it outlined steps for the installation of orderly processes by the Allied Military Government.

These were listed as the main objectives of the AMG in Germany: To promote the safety and health of the occupying troops, to eliminate Naziism, to maintain public order, to establish suitable civil government in a form sufficient to support military operations, to apprehend war criminals and to control transfers of certain property in Germany.

Will Take Over Communications.

The Allies will take over mails, telephone, telegraph and radio systems. Germans must surrender firearms and wireless transmitting equipment. Travel will be permitted only at the discretion of military authorities. Allied military marks were made legal tender.

The Moscow radio today quoted Pravda as saying that "the Allied Nations will not allow Germany any respite. She will be beaten and her leaders will suffer stern punishment."

Pravda declared "Hitler's gangsters" were all maneuvering to secure a way of escape for themselves."

Nazi Situation Is Hopeless, 'Ike' Says

SEP 24 1944

By John E. Lee

(Representing the Combined American Press)

General Eisenhower's Advanced Command Post, France, Sept. 23 (AP) — Exuding quiet confidence, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared today that Germany's military situation was hopeless.

The length of the European war depends, he continued, on two main factors: First, how long the Germans can stand the terrific pounding that they are taking from the west, south and east, and, secondly, how long the Gestapo remains in control of the Reich.

The general, who has been troubled by a stiff right knee for the last few weeks, received a few correspondents at his command post informally and discussed the war, mostly off the record. He expressed surprise at recent reports that he had been unwell and indicated that, except for his knee, he was in excellent shape.

DAY

How Knee Was Injured

It may be revealed now that his knee was injured early this month when he was returning to headquarters in France from a trip aboard a light liaison plane.

Arriving at an airstrip near headquarters, the pilot found the weather unsuitable for a landing, so he put down at a near-by beach under difficult, cloudy conditions. Although he made an excellent landing, the plane rolled close to the surf at the end of its run.

Eisenhower and the pilot dragged the plane away from the water. While doing so, Eisenhower accidentally twisted his knee, which has bothered him ever since. Despite the mishap, however, he has made several aerial trips since.

In reply to the question of correspondents, Eisenhower said the advance in Europe was moving slowly at present and refused to commit himself on whether the war in this theater will end this year.

There is no doubt in his mind, however, as to how the war will end.

Question Of Endurance

He explained in detail that Germany's final defeat depends in great measure on how long it can stand up under the hammering. From a professional military viewpoint, he said, the Germans now have no hope of mounting any really effective counterblow. Therefore, militarily, it is useless for them to continue fighting, he said.

Continued resistance, he added, also is detrimental to the Reich, since it means additional destruction, with the final result still negative from the Germans' standpoint.

However, Eisenhower pointed out, the Gestapo still holds the reins in the Reich and its agents have nothing to gain by surrendering.

Owing to the rapidity of the Allied advance, the task of supplying and maintaining the fighting forces at the front has become tremendous, occupying a great deal of the general's attention.

Closing his conversation with the correspondents, Eisenhower touched upon one of his favorite topics—the necessity for smooth cooperation among the Allies for the successful prosecution of the war.

30. 24 — 1944

A Long, Tough Fight Is Seen Ahead On The Road To Berlin

By J. W. Gallagher

With the United States Third Army in France, Sept. 23 (AP)—More and more it is becoming clear that the Allies have a gigantic task ahead of them if they are to finish the war this year.

The mad flight of the Germans and the sweeping gains of the Allies of the past summer have halted at the German border. There is no hiding the fact that for the last two or three weeks the gains have been small and won at high cost.

DAY

There is no doubt who is winning the war. The Germans are being beaten in every battle, but they are fighting with the tenacious fury of trapped tigers.

Every House A Trap

What the Russians did, the Germans and Hitler's followers now are trying to do to the Allies. Every house and every natural obstacle has been turned into a trap for any harvest of death it may yield.

German soldiers know the war is lost, but they have been convinced by Hitler that there is no hope for them in unconditional surrender—that they will be wiped out by the infuriated peoples of Europe anyway and that they might as well go down fighting in the hope of making the cost of victory so high the Allies will be willing to compromise.

Airborne Operation

The spectacular airborne landing in Holland will speed the Allied advance in the west, but the full fruits of this are not yet apparent and such a huge operation is not possible on every front.

The German ability to wage war has been dreadfully crippled by heavy casualties on this and the eastern front, coupled with air blows, but falling back into Germany has given them advantages of easy supply with stocks close at hand, of fighting in friendly country and the psychological spur of fighting for hearth and homes.

These same factors enabled the Russians to hold the Germans in 1941 and 1942 and military men feel it would be stupid to rate the Germans any less courageous under the same circumstances than any other race.

Hitler Being Obeyed

Despite the split between the Nazis and the German military caste, Hitler is being obeyed. German soldiers are fighting and dying rather than give up an inch.

For the past week American forces west of Nancy have been attacking an estimated 2,000 Germans in a wood in some of the heaviest small-scale actions of the war. The Germans have been cut off with no hope of relief, but they are fighting to the last.

Farther north, on the edge of of Alsace-Lorraine, German tank forces outnumbered three or four to one without adequate infantry support have been attacking almost continuously for four days.

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These do not appear to be the actions of people ready to throw in the sponge.

Nothing Else To Do

Some few prisoners say they believe Hitler has a new secret weapon which he has promised to unleash by the end of this month which will turn the tide, but most say they fight because they fee there is nothing else to do. The professional soldiers fight because they are ordered to do so.

The Allies have their own problems which need time to lick. It took about 50 days to build up the knockout military punch in Normandy. Since then the Allies have not had time to draw a deep breath.

A flight to the rear with Lieut. Edgar Smith, of Chicago, reveals a trail of broken bridges and wrecked communications with countless crews working at top speed to repair them.

American Comparison

The problem is about the same as if all the railroad bridges between New York and Cleveland had been torn up and it suddenly became necessary that Cleveland and Ohio [illegible] othed from N[illegible] —with all bridging mate[illegible] most locomotives and rolling stock being brought from England.

That is the position of the opposing forces now.

If Hitler were killed and the Nazis thrown from power, the position might change overnight; but if Hitler stays in power it is an even-money bet among the men doing the fighting that there never will be an armistice such as ended the last war.

Many of these men and officers feel the Germans will fight until exhausted and until the army's ability to make war is broken, then the armies will breakup and surrender piecemeal and the Nazis will engage in guerrilla warfare. In this case the Allies may have to fight all the way to Berlin before the war could be considered over.

Courage Of Trapped Forces Is 'Amazing'

By Stanley Maxted

(Representing the Combined Allied Press)

With Allied Airborne Forces in the Arnhem Area, Sept. 22 (AP—Delayed)—On this sixth day in this mortar and shell riven pocket the airborne troops are hourly becoming more amazing to me.

This morning enemy loudspeakers again blared out in clumsy English asking these men to surrender. It was a silly thing to do. It made these chaps hopping mad. You should have heard their language.

Then the whole area was intensively shelled and mortared for the rest of the morning. Our commander walked around among his men as cooly as though it were their regimental sports day. The guts of these airborne troops is wonderful.

DAY

As I write, it seems there is no point of the compass from which we cannot get mortared or shelled or machine-gunned or sniped. One part of the perimeter is held by sergeants—the glider pilots. Every one of them is a sergeant or staff sergeant.

The Medical Corps is on the job right around the clock. Theirs is a particular sort of courage.

Some 943 prisoners have come in today—just Germans who have had enough and are stunned by the cold ferocity of the men who do not know what to quit means.

The artillery of the Second Army has come into range and engaged enemy targets today. It was sheer music. We hope the orchestra swells. We are pretty sure it will.

Dutch Corridor

Battle Called Unparalleled

By Walter Cronkite

[Representing the Combined American Press]

With United States Airborne Troops, Holland, Sept. 22 (Delayed—AP)—This battle of the corridor in Holland is one of the strangest and most daring engagements in history.

Never before, even in Civil War cavalry raids, has an army ever thrust so far into enemy territory along so narrow a ribbon.

The airborne troops pushed the Germans aside far enough to permit Lieutenant General Sir Miles C. Dempsey's column to roll through free of small-arms fire. When they can bring up big guns, however, the Germans can shell the road at almost any point.

Panzer Thrusts

Apparently well organized, the German *Panzers* from the east are making thrust after thrust at the road, while from the west the corridor is under constant threat by disorganized but desperate Germans attempting to flee back into Germany.

DAY

We have not been free of some sort of attack since Monday when the Germans first appreciated a possible entrapment threat to all western Holland.

They have attacked wth tanks twce from the east and with strong infantry supported by heavy artillery and twice from the west along the stretch of the corridor this unit holds.

These threats to the corridor, although they have temporarily succeeded in cutting Dempsey's supply column, are now systematically being reduced by advance flanking columns of British armor relieving the paratroops.

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Defense Work East Of Rhine

By Don Whitehead

With the First Army in Germany, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Germans are feverishly preparing defenses east of the Rhine river in anticipation of the day when the fighting will

move deeper into Germany.

These preparations are going on even while they are trying to check the American advances at the Siegfried Line.

Bridges and ferries are being mined for destruction against the time when the Yanks reach the western bank of the river.

German troops as they reach the Rhine are issued new arms to replace those lost by many of them in retreat through France and Belgium. Police are being mobilized as defense units.

All these preparations indicate the German army high command foresees the time when Siegfried defenses will collapse entirely before the steady pressure of American guns, and the sweep of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' army continues toward the east.

Keystone Division Fights in Germany

With the United States First Army in Germany, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Pennsylvania's Keystone Division under command of Major-Gen. Norman Daniel (Dutch) Cota, 51-year-old veteran of Tunisia and Sicily, is fighting with Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's First Army.

This Twenty-Eigth Division once was commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Omar Bradley and was nick-named the "Blood Bucket Division" by the Germans after they saw troops with the red keystone emblem. It was the Twenty-Eighth which paraded through the streets of Paris after the city's liberation.

Western Holland Reported Flooded

London, Sept. 23 (AP)—A Netherlands Government spokesman said today the Germans had flooded the entire western stretch of the country up to the north-south line of Amsterdam, Utrecht and Breda with sea water.

The soil may be damaged for ten years, he said, quoting refugees who reached Nijmegen.

A plan for claiming territorial compensation from Germany was urged several months ago by Foreign Minister Eelco N. van Kleffens. Dutch sources in London said there was opposition to annexing foreign territory even temporarily and that they believed claims would be financial demands.

Amsterdam Destruction Hinted

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Germans are preparing the great harbor works at Amsterdam for destruction, the official Netherlands radio station announced tonight.

36,389 Nazi Prisoners Taken By American Troops at Brest

BREST, France, Sept. 20—(Delayed)—(AP) Maj. Gen. Troy Middleton, commander of the Eighth corps of the U. S. Ninth army, announced today that 36,389 Nazis were captured at Brest, the second largest prisoner bag of the war.

Beaming with satisfaction Middleton said three German divisions—the 266th infantry; 343rd infantry and second paratroop — had been "entirely erased from the troops' list of the German army" in 26 days of the bitterest fighting climaxed by the fall of Brest and its harbor last Monday.

Troops Bottled Up

This was accomplished by the Eighth corps and three infantry divisions, the Second, Eighth and 29th, which took over the campaign after the Sixth armored division bottled up approximately 40,000 Germans on the Brittany peninsula.

The balance of the German troops are not all accounted for as yet, but the Yanks have evacuated 2,000 German casualties and about 800 German graves were counted.

The prisoner tabulation was as of last midnight and a few stragglers still were being rounded up.

The only prisoner bag in France which exceeded this was the 46,000 taken in the Falaise pocket. The Cherbourg total ranks third with about 30,000.

3 Generals Captured

Middleton announced that three Nazi generals and one colonel were captured in the last phase of the Brest campaign which was concluded yesterday afternoon — the clearing out of all Germans on the Crozon peninsula across the bay from the city.

They included the elusive 56-year old Lt. Gen. Hermann Ramcke, Supreme commander of the defense of Brest and a parachute troop leader in the invasion of Crete. Ramcke escaped from Brest Monday but was caught on Crozon yesterday by the Eighth division in a sweep over the peninsula.

The strutting, cane-carrying Ramcke, wearing a mottled-green blouse, the paratroopers' raiment, was accomplished by a lieutenant colonel who was his aide, four orderlies and a fine Irish setter on a leash.

The other high officers captured were Lt. Gen. Rausch, commander of the 343rd division; Maj. Gen. Van Der Mosel, Ramcke's chief of staff; and Col. Kroh, regimental commander of the Second paratroop divisions who was elevated to its command to succeed Ramcke when the latter became Brest commander.

GERMAN ARMS SABOTAGED

Captured Report Shows That Many Shells Are Duds

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 23 (AP)—German documents captured by Allied troops on the western front included a munitions report in which a German officer stated that of 4,372 rounds of ammunition he had checked, 1,312, almost one-third, were defective.

The report said a firing test showed that out of 1,000 rounds, half the shells proved to be duds.

Allied headquarters officers announced no conclusion from the captured report, but the most obvious deduction is that Germany's thousands of conscripted foreign workers were fighting back against the Reich with their best weapon—sabotage.

Vichy Navy Men Held

Paris, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Ministry of the Interior announced today that Vichy Admirals Georges Robert, formerly in command at Martinique, and Jean Esteva, who is accused of having turned over Tunis and Bizerte to the Nazis, had been taken into custody.

The special collaboration court in Paris has ordered an inquiry into the occupation activities of Vichy Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, who is believed to be in Switzerland now.

ALLIED ATTACK SPEEDED BY HIGHWAY

Paris, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—An express highway over which motor convoys carry more than 1,500,000 gallons of gasoline daily in five-gallon cans to the fighting front was disclosed today as one of the factors behind the lightning advance of the United States First and Third armies across France.

Inaugurated on August 24, the system in the first twenty-six days delivered more than 200,000 tons of supplies, of which 60 to 80 per cent were food and gasoline. In a single night it moved 10,000 troops to the front.

Anti-Franco Men Rise In France

Paris, Sept. 23 (AP)—Reports by travelers today said Spanish Republicans who fled their country in 1939 when Generalissimo Francisco Franco won the civil war are striking back by seizing his consulates in a number of French cities.

The Republican flag, banned in Spain, was said to be flying over consulates at Pau, Perpignan, Toulouse, Marseilles, Bordeaux and other cities.

Thousands of Republicans who had fled into France joined the underground upon the collapse of France in 1940. They emerged as part of the French Forces of the Interior when the Allied invasion came.

Reports from Vichy said Spanish Republicans were among FFI units that liberated the former Petain capital. They were said to have asked Count de Bailen, Franco's minister, to hoist the Republican banner over the legation. He refused, but he and his staff evacuated the building.

Headquarters of the Falange in Paris were taken over by an anti-Franco organization whose leader declared its aim was to "get rid of Franco" and make Spain a republic again.

Congressmen Praise 'Ike'

London, Sept. 23 (AP) — Ten United States Congressmen—five Democrats and five Republicans—returned to London today from a tour of France and Representative Karl Mundt (R., S. D.) declared "all of us came back with a vivid appreciation of the problems facing the army and the splendid job it has done."

Yesterday the members of Congress lunched with Supreme Commander Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his staff, and Mundt said "the greatest impression of the entire tour was the degree to which Eisenhower has the interests of the individual soldier at heart."

Soldiers' Conditions "Good"

The health, security, food and housing conditions of the army are excellent, Mundt added.

"General Eisenhower outlined the campaign plan, which is extremely econmical of manpower," the South Dakota Congressman said.

The tour included the invasion beaches, Cherbourg and army supply depots. The last two days and one night were spent in Paris, where Mundt said they found the food situation "a bit long on carbohydrates and short on meat, but generally no worse than England."

Eisenhower Overrules Ban

General Eisenhower arranged the tour after the Congressman had complained to him that the army was keeping them from taking a look at the United States war effort in France.

In addition to Mundt, those making the trip were R. W. Poage and O. C. Fisher, of Texas; Chet Holifield, California; James R. Richards, South Carolina, and Brooks Hays, of Arkansas, all Democrats, and John Phillips, California; Harris Ellsworth and Lowell Sotckman, Oregon, and Walt Horan, Washington, Republicans.

RUSSIANS SEIZE ESTONIAN PORT, SEAL OFF NAZIS

Capture of Parnu Isolates Bewildered Enemy Forces in North.

FALL OF RIGA NEAR

Red Naval Planes Sink 11 Ships Trying to Flee from Tallinn.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 24—(AP) Russian troops racing across Estonia reached the west coast yesterday, capturing the port of Parnu on the gulf of Riga and sealing off thousands of Germans in a week-old offensive which is estimated to have cost the enemy eight divisions, or 80,000 men.

The Red Army aided by an Estonian corps captured Parnu in another two-miles-an-hour advance from Paide, 50 miles to the northeast, and its fall cut the land escape routes for thousands of a bewildered foe caught between Parnu and Tallinn, captured Estonian capital 72 miles to the north.

Sink 11 Vessels

At sea Red naval planes pursued some German ships which escaped from Tallinn with troops aboard. During Friday the Soviet airmen sank 11 of these evacuation vessels, and apparently thousands of Germans perished in the Gulf of Finland.

The fall of Riga, Latvian capital 97 miles south of Parnu, appeared imminent as four powerful Soviet armies pressed the speedy cleanup of Estonia and Latvia in sensational gains. Some Russian units were fighting in Riga's outer southern defenses, and Red artillery was laying down barrages on Nazi positions in the strategic city.

The Soviet victories in Estonia and Latvia were regarded merely as the forerunner of great attacks on East Prussia, in Poland and on Hungary. They shortened the front by more than 120 miles, gave the Red fleet new bases and the air force fields from which the Russians can control two-thirds of the Baltic sea.

Premier-Marshal Joseph Stalin in an order of the day announced the capture of Parnu, Estonia's second port, a few hours after Berlin radio said that the Red army had begun a "major attack" near the Hungarian-annexed Transylvanian capital of Cluj aimed at trapping all Axis troops in eastern Hungary and Slovakia.

Moscow dispatches also said that an entry into pre-war Hungary was imminent, and an unconfirmed French radio broadcast said the Red army already had crossed the Hungarian border and was "advancing in the direction of Budapest," Magyar capital.

The fall of Parnu represented another 50-mile leap by Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad army forces in 24 hours. The port, at the northeastern end of the gulf of Riga 97 miles north of the Latvian capital of Riga, lies 50 miles southwest of Paide, junction city taken Friday by Russian units which cut toward the gulf while other forces seized Tallinn.

Govorov's troops were engaged in a race to envelop scores of thousands of beaten Germans routed amid the lakes and forests of Estonia and who are fleeing toward the imperilled Riga corridor.

Take 700 Localities

The Soviet daily communique said the Russians under Govorov had captured 700 localities for a week's bag of 3,600, while Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Third Baltic army captured 80 villages in attacks radiating from Valga on the Estonian-Latvian border.

East of Riga, Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's Second Baltic army swept through 150 towns and villages as the Russians slowly hurled the enemy back toward the sea.

The Soviet communique said that Russian aircraft attacked both Parnu and Riga Friday night, sinking ships badly needed by the enemy for the evacuation of the troops, blowing up Nazi military dumps and starting tremendous fires amid other installations.

Thousands of other Germans apparently perished at sea because the Bulletin said that Red naval airmen pursuing enemy ships which had pulled out of Tallinn ahead of the victorious Russian land forces had sunk 11 German transports in the gulf of Finland during Friday.

Three transports and one enemy minesweeper were seriously damaged, the Bulletin said.

Among the towns seized west of Valga, 87 miles northeast of besieged Riga, were Renceni, 17 miles beyond Valga, and six miles beyond Daksti, captured Friday, Piksari rail station, the same distance on the northwest, and Valmiera, big town 27 miles southwest of Valga and only 62 miles northeast of Riga.

East of Riga General Yeremenko's troops advancing as much as 12 miles from previously reported positions captured Mengele, 48 miles east of the Latvian capital, and Koknese, 53 miles southeast of Riga.

Reds Sweep Ahead

In the advance on Parnu other localities seized in a radiating drive launched from Paide, taken Friday, were Lelle, 19 miles west of Paide and 11 miles from Rapla junction on the lines to Tallinn and the west coast port of Virtsu; Vil-Jandi, 38 miles east of Parnu and 35 miles south of Paide, and Vana-Vandra, 25 miles northeast of Parnu.

In the gulf of Finland, off Tallinn, Soviet minesweepers went into action, clearing a path for the Red Baltic fleet emerging from an uneasy three-year sleep in its Kronstadt lair near Leningrad. The capitulation of Finland and the reconquest of the north Estonian coast opened up the gulf to the fleet.

Russian sappers also went to work on the graveyard of German ships sunk in Tallinn harbor. Berlin declared it would be a matter of weeks before the Russians could use the port.

The liberation of Estonia appeared to be only a quick mop-up job

now that German resistance has collapsed in the north and the enemy is running to the few little west coast ports for evacuation by ship, or turning southward toward Riga, harried by Soviet fighter planes.

A Polish communiqué from the Warsaw underground said Russian troops crossing the Vistula river from captured Praga had reached the Warsaw side and that "heavy fighting is going on in sectors of the western bank where Soviet units are landing."

Polish guerrillas are attacking the Germans from the rear, the bulletin said.

In Romania the Russian and Romanian troops under Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky attacked toward Cluj and Targu-Mures, important communication cities, on a 55-mile front curving eastward from the Transylvanian capital to Targu-Mures, then northward to Reghin, a German broadcast said.

Hungary Threatened

Far to the west other Soviet units were drawn up on a 60-mile front close to the Hungarian border and there were no natural Axis defenses to stop them from smashing across the frontier in an enveloping movement on Szeged, Hungary's second city, and other important rail cities controlling German-Hungarian escape routes out of northern Transylvania.

Lieut. Col. Alfred von Olberg, German Transocean Agency commentator, warned that a Soviet "mass entry into Slovakia" from southern Poland was to be expected in conjunction with the Russian attacks on the lower arm of the big pincers movement.

Red Forces Near Union

Soviet units in the Reghin area on the Targu-Mures-Brasov railway in Transylvania were only 120 miles from other Soviet troops drawn up in the Delatyn area of old Poland near the Tatar Pass.

Red army mobile units attacking beyond Sepreus, near the pre-war Hungarian frontier, were only 185 miles from a union with Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine Army units attacking near the Lupkow pass running from Poland into Slovakia.

Slovakia is only a strip 40 or 50 miles wide between Poland and northern Hungary in this area, and Czechoslovak Government reports said ten days ago that Red army patrols already had crossed into Slovakia.

That a Soviet crossing into Slovakia in force was imminent was indicated by Moscow dispatches saying that Lieutenant General Rudolf Viest, newly named 1st Czechoslovak Army commander, had left Moscow and gone to the east Beskid Mountain area to make contact with Slovak forces.

A Czechoslovak government delegation at Moscow also had packed its bags and was awaiting return to the homeland. Overland couriers had established contact between the delegation and the Slovak National Council, which organized a country-wide revolt on Aug. 29 and administers freed areas from its headquarters at Banska Bystrica.

REDS REPORTED PUSHING CLEAR UP TO HUNGARY

Red Troops Battle Germans Inside Riga's Outer Defense Lines.

SHELLS FALL INSIDE HUNGARY

Soviet and Romanian Forces Drive Close to Rail Junctions, 110 Miles From Budapest.

After capturing the railway center of Arad, in Rumania, the Russians have reached the southeast border of Hungary, the British radio declared in a German-language broadcast picked up at New York today by NBC. Peace demonstrations and strikes have broken out in many Hungarian cities, London added on the authority of dispatches from Ankara.

Prepare Naval Push in Baltic.

Moscow, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Russian minesweepers today started clearing a safe channel for the Red Fleet to make its first combat cruise in the Baltic in three years following the capture of Tallinn, the Estonian capital and naval base.

While Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's triumphant Leningrad Army pushed without pause to clear the remaining German pockets from the Estonian coast, other Russian forces battled within the outer defenses of the Latvian capital of Riga in an effort to cut off land escape routes to the south. The pressure on Riga steadily increased.

[In a broadcast recorded at New York today by CBS, the British radio said that at least one Russian force is swinging southeast from Talinn and aiming to block two smaller ports the Germans still hold on the west coast of Estonia. London also quoted the Soviet News Agency as saying that the German defenses at Riga have already been pierced to a great depth and the land escape route of the German Baltic Army cut.]

Capture of Arad.

In the Balkans Russian artillery fire rained inside southeastern Hungary as Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Russian-Romanian spearheads thrust close to the Hungarian railway junctions of Bekescsaba, 110 miles east of Budapest, and Szeged, also on a trunk line leading to Budapest. Capturing Arad, a twelve-way highway and railroad junction only ten miles from the border, the Russians were pressing the battle of Hungary on a fifty-mile front defended by steel and concrete frontier fortifications, with the heaviest pressure twenty miles north of Arad. Here the Russians were barely forty miles from Oradea, on the major railway escape route of the German and Hungarian forces still deep in northern Transylvania. Driving to within thirty-eight miles of Szeged, the Russians launched the campaign for the capture of Budapest, lying directly in front across flat country with few natural obstacles ahead of them.

3 Loaded Transports Sunk

Airmen from the Baltic fleet blasted Nazi evacuation ships in Tallinn harbor, sinking three loaded troop transports and damaging other vessels.

Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Third Baltic Army captured 60 localities along the Estonian-Latvian frontier northwest and west of Valga, the war bulletin added.

In southern Poland the Russians captured 30 villages southeast of Sanok, near the Czechoslovak border, extending the Red army front opposite Slovakia and northern Hungary.

Vistula Reported Crossed

(Russians are again crossing the Vistula at Warsaw and heavy fighting is going on in sectors of the western bank, where the Soviet units are landing," a broadcast communique from General Bor's Polish Partisan headquarters announced today.

(The communique, made public by the Polish Government in exile in London, said Bor's forces were attacking the Germans from the rear.)

Reds Crossing Vistula.

London, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—The Russians are again crossing the Vistula at Warsaw, and "heavy fighting is going on in sectors of the western bank where the Soviet units are landing," a broadcast communique from Gen. Bor's Polish Partisan headquarters announced today. The communique, made public by the Polish Government in Exile here, said that Gen. Bor's forces were attacking the Germans from the rear.

The Russian authorities have remained silent on this operation, waiting, perhaps, until a bridgehead within Warsaw is secured.

Gen. Bor acknowledged the receipt of food dropped in Warsaw by Russian planes last night. He said, however, that the food situation remained critical.

Russ Girl Kills 46 Nazis

Moscow, Sept. 23 (AP)—Young Rosa Shanina, who wears a sergeant's stripes on the tunic of her Red Army uniform, is the unseen terror of East Prussia.

An official dispatch from the Sezupe river front, where Russians face German soil, reported the girl killed five Germans in a single day as she crouched in a sniper's hideout.

Since training her rifle on East Prussian targets, the dispatch said, Rosa has exterminated 15 enemy soldiers and her total for the war now is 46.

Nazi Plan To Celebrate Moscow's Fall Found

Moscow, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Russians enjoyed a sardonic laugh over captured German archives published today disclosing the Nazis' grandiose plans for fireworks celebration at the capture of Moscow which was scheduled for 1941.

The documents seized at Lublin by the Red army told how the German governor general was ready to deliver a victory speech at Krakow, how a street in Warsaw was to be renamed Viktoriastrasse, and how posters and buckets of paste had been distributed in Poland to announce Moscow's fall.

As early as July 31, 1941, German administrators in Poland were busy with preparations to hail the entry of the German army into the Soviet capital. The Nazi propagandists set 7 P. M. as the hour for the fireworks display in Polish towns but left the date blank in the instructions.

The date never was filled in.

Russ Press Balkan War Crime Probe

Moscow, Sept. 23 (AP)—Punishment for war crimes will be one of the Soviet high command's main preoccupations in southeastern Europe regardless of whether the Allies adopt a more lenient attitude in the west, it is becoming apparent.

A vast amount of evidence for use in prosecuting Balkan collaborationists for persecution of Russian and Allied peoples has been collected and the Soviet-supervised purges of state and military machines in Romania and Bulgaria will net hundreds of Axis henchmen, it is believed.

A fat bag of Axis diplomats and militarists already has been seized, with 31 arrests announced and presumably many more being made or imminent.

The Soviets now hold in custody former Romanian Premier Ion Antonescu, Bogdan Philov and Prince Cyril, former Bulgarian regents; eight Italian Fascist diplomats; two Hungarian diplomats and more than a dozen Germans who were Balkan overlords.

Finnish Army Attacks Nazis (AP)

The Finnish High Command announced in a communique tonight that Finnish troops had gone into action against German troops in northern Finland because of the Nazis' failure to withdraw from the country by Sept. 15. The communique, recorded by the FCC, said the Germans had established a strong defense line in northern Finland and that Finnish troops "sent northward as a reinforcement have gone into attack."

The Germans have laid mines and set booby traps on the roads and destroyed or burned bridges and ferries," the bulletin declared.

Finns Ratify Armistice Terms

New York, Sept. 23 (AP) — The Finnish Parliament unanimously passed the bill ratifying the terms of the Soviet-Finnish armistice at the final reading today, the Finnish radio announced in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

In a later broadcast, the Finnish radio said withdrawal of Finnish troops to the 1940 frontier line, as required by the armistice terms, would be completed tomorrow.

SKYTRAIN BAGS 27 NAZI PLANES

Dogfights Over Holland Mark Reinforcement Mission

London, Sept. 23 (AP)—At leas 27 German pl anes were destroyed in a series of dogfights over Holland tday as a great armada of American and British glider-towing transports delivered thousands of fresh troops and supplies to help efforts to relieve the "lost division" in the Arnhem area.

The transports flew through blinding flak to accomplish their mission.

The daring trip was carried out in the late afternoon with the aid of a sudden break in the weather. The German radio later warned that night bombers, which had been held back for several days by weather, were over the Reich again.

Dramatic Mission Described

Observers accompanying the airborne reinforcements described it as one of the most dramatic of any of the week's numerous leapfrogging operations to land among the dikes and windmills.

An eyewitness account of the airborne show was given by Sergt. C. A. Pearce, of El Reno, Okla., who from his observation plane could see the skytrain stretching almost all the way from England to the Dutch coast.

"The sky was filled with flak from small arms over the dropping area," he sadi, "but the big C-47's skimmed along through it at an altitude of 500 feet while the gliders cut loose and nosed down. They landed from all directions, kicking up clouds of dust as their noses skidded across the ground.

Sky Filled With Parachutes

Lieut. Harry A. Kues, of Southgate, Ky., a navigator, said the gliders seemed to drop in good formation and most of them seemed to be intact despite the heavy flak.

Capt. William H. Graffic, of Chicago, said he believed most of the ships got through.

"The area for miles around seemed to be covered with the colored parachutes in which supplies had been dropped," he said.

It was believed the fighter escort numbered well over 1,000.

Bomber Raid On Calais

While this force was out, a sizeable fleet of RAF Mitchell and Boston bombers based in France joined in the battle for bomb-scarred Calais by striking at two strong points almost at the water's edge in that city. The returning crews said their bombs straddled positions to which the Germans were clinging hopelessly with their backs to the sea.

Meantime, Mediterranean-based forces, which have been hitting Hungary and Yugoslavia daily, struck in medium strength at industrial targets in Sudentenland, Rome announced, and also hit railway yards in southern Austria and seven bridges in northeastern Italy.

Enemy Cruiser Bombed

It was announced also that Mitchell bombers had found the German-held Italian cruiser Taranto at the port of La Spezia and left her burning from three attacks. The 3,184-ton vessel was in a position to be used as a block ship. The Taranto was formerly the German cruiser Strassburg, allotted to Italy after the first World War.

The Sudetenland targets were bombed through intense anti-aircraft fire, overcast and a smoke screen, so that results were not observed. Good results were reported, however, on the Austrian rail yards.

From Cairo it was announced that the RAF set fire to a 1,000-ton vessel at Samos Island, in the continuing campaign to hamper or prevent German evacuation of the Aegean Islands.

Fires In Kassel And Munich

In Germany fires still burned in the Kassel and Munich industrial areas as results of Friday's heavy attacks by 1,200 American heavy bombers from the south and west.

Delayed reports summarizing Friday's activities by the United States Ninth Air Force fighter bombers based in France said more than 200 tons of bombs were unloaded on German transport and other targets in the Cologne, Koblenz and Trier areas, with 259 railway cars destroyed or damaged, 19 locomotives and 13 tanks or tracked vehicles hit and 18 buildings, including an arsenal, successfully bombed.

Friday night Royal Air Force Mosquitoes attacked German railways and barges along the Schelde and as far south as Emmerich, gateway of Holland and Germany.

where the main railway runs north. Emmerich is a gap through which the Germans might try to pour aid to their armies on the lower Rhine, eighteen miles east of Nijmegen.

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Planes Again Head For Germany

Rome, Sept. 23 (AP) — Three formations of Mitchell bombers struck at the German-held Italian cruiser Taranto at La Spezia today, leaving her in flames from hits across the bow, amidships and stern. The 3,814-ton Taranto was formerly the German cruiser Strassburg, allotted to Italy after the first World War.

London, Sept. 23 (AP) — The weather improved over the Straits of Dover today, giving promise of another aerial battering of Germany such as that delivered by 1,500 Allied airplanes yesterday.

The German radio already was telling the people of the upper Danube Valley that Allied bombers and fighters were on their way.

Air fleets from Mediterranean fields droned toward Germany's southern approaches.

Nine Bombers Missing

Planes from Britain and Italy yesterday struck the industrial city of Kassel, the Munich area, and Allied fighters assaulted targets along the blazing battlefront despite heavy cloud conditions. The 650 Flying Fortresses hitting Kassel were unchallenged from the air, but anti-aircraft fire was heavy and nine bombers and a fighter were missing.

Shuttle planes from an Italy-Russia-Britain mission returned to English bases, dropping supplies to Polish Patriots and bombing enemy targets en route.

One Flying Fortress and two Mustangs of this unit were lost. They knocked down nine German planes in a fight over Warsaw.

11,600 Sorties

In some 11,600 sorties, during which 500 heavy bombers attacked an airdrome near Munich, railway yards at Larissa and targets in the central Po valley, a total of 17 aircraft failed to return, a communique announced.

Pilots recognized some jet-propelled craft among German fighters sent aloft, but most of them kept their distance.

Despite poor visibility, RAF Mosquitos of the Second Tactical Air Force went after railyards and barges along the Schelde river last night and struck as far south as Emmerich, 15 miles southeast of Arnhem, on a gap through which the Germans might try to reinforce their armies on the lower Rhine.

Southern England Gets Another Robot Salvo

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London, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Germans struck at southern England with a brief flying-bomb salvo tonight. There wa s no immediate estimate of the casualties or damage. Two robots which crossed the east coast landed in rural areas.

Britons counted four dead from last night's flying-bomb attacks, and Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair branded the robot d efinitely "futile as a military weapon."

"Not a man, not a lorry, not a ton of stores failed to leave this country for Normandy as a result of the flying-bomb attacks," he told an audience in Blackpool.

Sinclair said the damage to Britain's war factories during the whole period of the robot attacks was "infinitely less than the RAF inflicted on German war production in a single night."

ALLIES OCCUPY SAN MARINO

LONDON, Sept. 23 — (AP) The Rome radio said tonight that Allied troops had occupied the tiny republic of San Marino and were mopping up German soldiers there.

BERLIN SEEN OUT AS CAPITAL

SINGLETON

Decentralized Authority Considered As Peace Step

By ALEX SINGLETON

London, Sept. 23 (AP)—Allied victory over Germany probably will result in removal of the capital from Berlin in a general program to decentralize authority within the country and eliminate the Nazi party completely, a responsible authority said tonight.

With the aim of taming the warlike Prussian spirit and teaching peace to Germany, the European Advisory Commission in drafting armistice and occupation conditions reportedly has agreed on most of its recommendations.

The biggest question remaining up in the air is what to do about German industry.

Three Zones Proposed

The pattern for occupation is believed in American quarters to provide three zones, with the Russians controlling the east, the British the area north of Mainz, and the Americans the south.

The greatest danger at the moment for the future of a peaceful Germany may lie in the possibility of a tug of war between Communism and Catholicism, the two groups most likely to emerge strongly after the Nazis are eliminated or driven underground.

Some persons in influential quarters believe this may be intensified by the plan for separate zones of occupation, on the grounds that Communism might be promoted in one zone while Catholicism developed in another.

To Seek German Groups

Meanwhile, it was learned that neither the British nor the Americans as yet have established such a group as the Moscow Germans but that—after control is firmly established—they will seek out "elements among the Germans with which to deal."

There is still some division on the industrial future of Germany. It is expected that Russia and some of the smaller nations will demand removal to their territory of a large part of German machinery to replace that wrecked or looted by the Nazis.

These demands may be in varying degrees, all the way from changing Germany to an agricultural state down to elimination only of heavy industry which could be converted to war production.

Both Support And Opposition

This has created both support and opposition in British quarters with protests coming chiefly from those who believe that Germany's industrial production is a necessary part of the British trade pattern and essential to Europe's economic life.

It was learned, meanwhile, that other governments — particularly France, the Netherlands and Belgium—are pressing for a share in the occupation of Germany, with growing support among the big three, although no decision has been reached. The difficulty centers on problems of revision of the occupation plan.

The suggestion to shift the seat of Government from Berlin is designed to remove the capital from Prussian influence while ultimately a union of German states under a constitution would prevent the stringent central control which Hitler established.

'Death List' Cities Riddled

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Air Ministry announced tonight that reconnaissance photographs of two cities on the Royal Air Force "death list" showed that 80 per cent of the buildings in Emden and nearly 75 per cent of those in Munchen-Gladbach had been "destroyed or severely damaged" in repeated air raids.

Stalin Gets Quebec Decisions

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Moscow radio said tonight that Premier Josef V. Stalin had received the American and British Ambassadors, W. Averell Harriman and Sir Archibald John Kerr Clark Kerr, who "on behalf of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, informed him of decisions taken at the Quebec conference.

SOSNKOWSKI OUSTER URGED

Exiled Cabinet Urges Removal Of Commander

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London, Sept. 23 (AP)—In a new effort to placate Russia, the cabinet of the Polish Government in exile called upon President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz today to remove Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Polish commander in chief who has been a bitter critic of Soviet motives in Europe and of the amount of aid given to the Warsaw underground.

The next move is up to President Rackiewicz, who himself had been in Russia's black books but who, according to Polish Government circles, is pledged to accept the cabinet's advice on appointment or removal of high officials.

Climax Of Struggle

The cabinet decision today was the climax of a long struggle between the so-called Liberal and extreme Nationalist factions among the London Poles. It resulted in part from British pressure and in part from Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's insistence that the situation be solved quickly in order to begin the work of Polish reconstruction.

The Polish problem, one of the most serious in Europe, has occupied increasing Allied attention recently as a result of fears that it may develop into a civil war after Germany is defeated.

Demanded By Russia

General Sosnkowski, in the midst of the controversy, has retained powerful support within the Polish army now fighting in Italy, France and the Low Countries.

Russia long has demanded removal of Sosnkowski as a condition to an accord with the London Poles. The Mikalajczyk Government already had taken the first step in that direction by proposing to Russia a government reorganization which would eliminate the office of commander in chief and replace it by a war cabinet of the British type.

Poles In London Ask Sosnkowski Dismissal

London, Sept. 23 (AP)—In a move to break the long stalemated dispute with Soviet Russia, the Cabinet of the Polish Government in exile recommended today to President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz the dismissal of Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski as commander in chief of the army.

Under the Polish Government's constitution General Sosnkowski can be dismissed only by the President. It was understood, however, Raczkiewicz agreed in 1939 to accept the recommendation of the Cabinet on matters involving the removal of high Government officials.

Russia long has demanded the removal of Sosnkowski as one of the basic conditions for accord with the London Poles. He already has been dropped as President-designate.

Report Greeks Marching on Athens

London, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—A broadcast by the Toulouse radi today quoted Ankara reports a saying Greek partisans wer marching toward Athens. Cair dispatches yesterday reporte the Germans were evacuating lower Greece.

British Firm Plans Airliner Carrying 125

London, Sept. 23 (AP)—The A. V. Roe Company, which builds Lancaster bombers, has appealed to the Ministry of Labor for manpower to start construction of an airliner carrying 125 passengers, it was announced today.

The company expects it to be ready by early 1946. It will have a top speed of 325 miles an hour.

Private to Die for Murder

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP).—Augustine Guerra, twenty-year-old United States Army Air Force private, of San Antonio, Tex., has been sentenced to death by hanging by a court martial at Ashtford, Kent, for the strangulation murder of fifteen-year-old Betty Green. A companion faces trial on similar charges.

Walking Museum Piece

Woodstock, England, Sept. 23 (AP). A soldier charged as an absentee was found wearing clothes 120 years old. Police said they were stolen from a museum.

Sweden Closes Ports To Foreign Shipping

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STOCKHOLM, Sept. 23—(AP) The Swedish government, effective Sept. 27, will close all its Gulf of Bothnia and Baltic sea ports to foreign shipping, "in view of the completely changed situation around the Baltic," it was announced officially tonight.

Germany Sounds First Gas Alarm

Stockholm, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Germany's first gas alarm was sounded during an Allied air raid last week on Darmstadt when a bomb hit a chemical plant, releasing poison gas, the newspaper Aftonbladet said today.

Some deaths were caused, the article, quoting private sources, said.

AMERICAN FORCES REACH PO VALLEY

NORGAARD

Yanks Smash Through Center of Gothic Line in Heavy Fighting.

ROME, Sept. 23—(AP) American forces have smashed through the center of the German Gothic Line and are looking on the Po valley of northern Italy, it was disclosed tonight, while the British Eighth army on the east coast, fighting out onto the Po plains, pushed the Nazis out of strategic road and rail positions.

Sid Feder, Associated Press correspondent with the Fifth army, said the exact location of the new American positions could not be disclosed, but that, "it seems safe to say the smash which carried Fifth army troops over some of the tallest peaks in Italy to where the broad Lombardy plain—at the gateway of which lies Bologna—is unfolded before them, tore the heart out of the Gothic Line at a point where it was probably the deepest."

Drive On Bologna

Previous reports had put the Americans 28 miles south of Bologna at the southern threshold of strategic Futa pass.

The American advance was rammed home with one of the heaviest artillery concentrations of the war, with some German prisoners reporting the shellfire had cut some of their battalions to as few as 60 men.

Associated Press correspondent Lynn Heinzerling wrote from the Eighth army front that the continued advances of the U. S. Fifth army in central Italy were making valuable contributions to the Eighth's drive against the Adriatic front.

There, he said, Nazi Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring now is engaged in getting his battered army into northern Italy as intact as possible, and has stiffened his resistance. The dispatch said Kesselring had thrown a number of Tiger tanks across the Rimini-Bologna road at Santa Arcangelo as the British prepared for the pursuit.

The Eighth army now is poised at the edge of the plain stretching toward Bologna and Ravenna, and tank tracks which were impassable bogs yesterday rapidly are becoming hard, firm bases for the powerful armored forces which soon will be battering at the enemy.

Kesselring now is in a position where every threat to his thinking line across Italy must be taken into consideration in the withdrawal of his army. A Fifth army thrust toward Bologna, if successfully maintained, Heinzerling wrote, could put him in an extremely awkward position on the Adriatic sector where his men still are engaged in the mountains.

Brazilians Push Ahead

The Brazilian expeditionary

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force on the western seaward flank was well on the way to capturing its first big objective, hammering on 20 miles northwest of Pisa to within 23 miles of the Italian port of La Spezia.

Lt. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese's Eighth army routed the last enemy troops south of the Marecchio river, which flows through the fallen eastern Gothic Line anchor of Rimini and was swiftly deepening the bridgehead across the stream which puts it out on the Po plain.

As they fought out on to the ancient Via Aemilia, a highway which runs along the southern edge of the Po valley 75 miles northwest to Bologna British and Canadian troops were rounding up an increasing number of prisoners.

Other Eighth army forces were fighting straight north toward Ravenna, 34 miles beyond Rimini, driving before them concentrations of enemy troops who were raked yesterday by the fire of the British destroyer Loyal.

The advances also put the Eighth Army astride rail lines which run northwest to Milan.

The clandestine pro-Allied Milan radio declared the Germans had been clearing out of that area for several days and a general strike had been called in the Piedmont to hamper their retreat to the Brenner Pass.

There was no official confirmation of this report, but heavy aerial assault on communications in the area of Milan indicated that the movement of enemy troops was substantial.

Bomb Dozens Of Bridges

Medium bombers pounded dozens of highway and railway bridges from northeast of Venice westward to Milan.

One American infantry column was driving straight on the Futa Pass from the village of Santa Lucia. On the west, Monte Citerna and Monte Tronale, two and one half and five miles, respectively, from the pass, fell to the Americans. East of the pass, American forces drove three miles north of Firenzuola and captured high ground only 23 miles south of Bologna.

The Germans were still fighting stubbornly in the mountains, but they were being forced to abandon considerable equipment, and one prisoner said he had been without food for three days.

Destroyer Shells Yards

The communique reported that the United States destroyer Ludlow, fighting well ahead of Allied forces driving up the Tyrhennian Sea flank, Wednesday bombarded enemy transport and rail yards at Ventimiglia, near the French-Italian border.

The Allied command in an official statement paid tribute to the Canadian First Infantry Division for its leading offensive role that broke through the Adriatic sector of the Gothic Line and put the Allies out on the plains of the Po river.

The statement said the division, commanded by Maj. Gen Christopher Vokes, with attached Greek units and the British 21st Armored Brigade, had advanced through "fiercer artillery and mortar fire than any previously faced in Sicily or Italy."

Allies Expand Gothic Line Breach

Rome, Sept. 23 (AP)—A breach in the Nazis' Gothic Line in Italy has been widened by the capture of Monte Citerna, Allied headquarters said today.

Capture of Monte Citerna and Monte Tronale, both west of captured Firenzuola, has placed American troops on the threshhold of Futa Pass, the Allied communique said.

High ground north of Firenzuola has been occupied.

British Push Forward

While American infantrymen hammered at the strategic pass toward Bologna, Eighth Army troops on the Adriatic sector began a drive northwest from captured Rimini toward the same objective.

Other Eighth Army units plunged north toward Ravenna, 35 miles up the Adriatic coast from Rimini and 45 miles east of Bologna.

Fifth Army columns driving northward along the mountain roads were meeting an enemy which Allied headquarters declared was becoming disorganized "to a limited extent."

Futa Pass is approximately 29 airline miles below Bologna.

Brazilians Advance

British and Brazilian forces with the Fifth Army continued to make gains "against varied resistance."

The Brazilians, operating on the left flank of the Fifth Army near the Ligurian coast, were last reported smashing forward from Pietrasanta in the direction of La Spezia, 23 airline miles distant.

Eighth Army forces, which have driven the last enemy forces from south of the Marecchio river, held bridgeheads across the stream yesterday three miles wide and two miles deep and were taking an increasing toll of prisoners.

Astride Highway

Advance elements were astride Highway 9—the ancient Via Aemilia—which extends northwest on the southern edge of the Po Valley through Forli, Bologna and Modena toward Milan. They were also astride parallel rail lines and began pounding northward up Highway 16 toward Ravenna and the Po estuary.

Clearing skies enabled the Allied air forces to begin a new offensive against enemy communications. From the Piave River northeast of Venice to the Milan and Alessandria areas far to the west, Marauders and Mitchells attacked dozens of highway and rail bridges.

Yanks At Po Valley Gates

With American Army in Northern Italy, Sept. 23 (AP)—Americans driving through the Apennines were able to see the Po Valley from advance hillside positions late today, and a major commanding one outfit declared, "the Gothic Line has been smashed down the middle." (Earlier dispatch on Page 3.)

Italy Voids Pensions To Fascist Widows

Rome, Sept. 23 (A .P.).—The Government of Ivanoe Bonomi today annulled the pensions of widows of fifteen Fascists, including Mrs. Italo Balbo who was receiving 100,000 lire yearly. Marshal Balbo, Killed in Africa, led the mass Italian trans-Atlantic flight to Chicago in 1933.

Rome Police Chief Died Clutching Pope's Rosary

Vatican Reports Gift Followed Appeal by Caruso

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 23 (AP).—Pietro Caruso, Fascist police chief of Rome, held a rosary sent him by Pope Pius XII with a special benediction when he was executed by a firing squad yesterday at Fort Bravetta, the Vatican newspaper "L'Osservatore Romano" said today.

The official Vatican organ said Caruso had sent the jail chaplain to the Pope, beseeching pardon for breaking into a church to seize refugees, and the pontiff, in granting the appeal had sent him the rosary.

FASCISTS MOBILIZE ON ISTRIAN PENINSULA

BARI, Italy, Sept 23—(AP)Germans and Italian Fascists on the Istrian Peninsula, just across Yugoslavia's northwestern frontier, have been mobilizing for defense, holding invasion exercises and displaying other signs of nervousness as a result of Allied successes on the Adriatic.

Yogoslav partisans, besides gaining control of much of the Dalmatian coast below the peninsula, have been active on the frontier zone, capturing an airport five miles from Fiume and besieging Ciana, just across the border. Eighth army forces at Rimini are only 80 miles across the water.

Bulgar War Criminal List In Preparation

Fifteenth Air Force Headquarters, Italy, Sept. 23 (AP)—An Allied commission is busy compiling a list of Bulgarian war criminals for trial in connection with the mistreatment of American and British airmen recently freed from that country's prison camps and brought back to Italy on September 17.

Interrogation of the flyers disclosed 22 articles of the Geneva Convention for treatment of war prisoners were being broken at the three camps and hospitals where the flyers were confined, and that no effort was made to notify the International Red Cross of the captures until visits by Swiss representatives.

The names of the few Bulgarians who were kind and helpful to the prisoners also are being recorded

Nazi Ship In Aegian Hit

Cairo, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Germans suffered another blow to their efforts to evacuate the Aegean Islands yesterday when rocket-firing Beaufighters scored a dozen hits on a 1,000-ton vessel at Samos Island and left it wreathed in flames, it was announced today.

BRITISH 32 MILES OVER INDIA BORDER

Pursuit Of Japs Passes Burma Town Near Tiddim Base

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, Sept. 23 (AP)—Hill and jungle fighters of the British 14th Army have driven to a point just seven miles above the Japanese base of Tiddim in Burma, capturing the town of Tongzang and chasing a cut off Japanese rear guard through the jungle, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced today.

After taking Tongzang, which is 15 miles above Tiddim on the main road southward from Imphal, troops of the 14th pushed southward another eight miles, headquarters announced. This put the Allied force 32 miles inside Burma in its drive toward Tiddim, the main objective in the present phase of the Chin Hills offensive.

The scene of present fighting represents an Allied advance of more than 80 miles from the point of fartherest Japanese penetration to the plains of Imphal.

Rear-Guard Retreat Barred

Japanese rear guards, preoccupied with the 14th's recent crossing of the Manipur river, belatedly attempted to join their retreating comrades, only to find their southward avenue of retreat barred. A body of the Fifth Division, moving ahead, had flung a surprise road block in their path five miles below Tongzang.

In a final attempt to force their way from the trap, the Japanese rushed the block in trucks, but they were beaten off.

Patrol clashes were persisting in the Arakan coastal sector of the Burma battle and in the Kaladan Valley. In northern Burma British troops patroled south of Hopin and Chinese troops south of Kazu, the communique said.

British Troops Gain 8 Miles Toward Tiddim

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 23 (AP)—Troops of the British 14th Army have occupied Tongzang and driven eight miles further toward Tiddim. Allied headquarters announced today.

Tiddim, main base for the Japanese push into India last spring, is about 20 miles south of Tongzang and the immediate objective of the Allied Chin Hill offensive.

The communique said the Japanese driven out of Tongzang had fled into the jungles to escape a trap laid by the Fifth Indian Division on the Tiddim road.

CHINESE BATTLE IN KWEILIN AREA

CHUNGKING, Sept. 23—(AP) The Chinese high command announced tonight that fighting was continuing against the Japanese on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway about 40 miles northeast of Kweilin, strategic defense center which the Chinese press urged the military authorities to hold at all costs.

Failure of the Japanese to advance on that front in the past few days was regarded by observers in Chungking as an indication that they were assembling forces for an all-out push.

The Chinese high command meanwhile confirmed loss of Jungyun, Kwangsi province town 60 miles southwest of fallen Wuchow, and said that in Hunan province there was continued fighting for Paoching, 63 miles west of Hengyang.

The U. S. 14th Air force at the same time announced its B-24's bombed Hankow and Changsha, wrecked the Yellow river railway bridge at Chenghsien, and sank an 8,000-ton Japanese transport in Formosa strait. Medium bombers gave continuous support to Chinese troops

Chennault's Flyers Sink Troop Ship

Chungking, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Liberators of Major-Gen. Claire L. Chennault's air force sank an 8,000-ton Japanese troop ship in Formosa Strait yesterday, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell announced today. Other planes bombed Hankow, starting fires visible for forty miles.

U. S. PLANES BLAST BORNEO TARGETS

First Air Action Against Rich Oil Center, Other Bases Hit.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Sunday, Sept. 24 — (AP) The First Allied air action in weeks over Borneo, a rich Japanese oil center, was reported by headquarters today among aerial strikes at 13 Nipponese points from the Philippines to Bougainville island.

Navy Catalina patrol planes sank a 1,000-ton freighter in Darvel Bay, northeastern Borneo, during Wednesday night and Thursday morning.

At the same time other Catalinas sank a 2,000-ton vessel and a small freighter off Davao, southern Philippines.

Land-based bombers continued neutralization raids over other key points, including the Moluccas and islands in the Banda sea. Patrolling light naval units sank five supply-laden barges north of Morotai strait, connecting American-held Morotai island and Halmahera.

A single enemy plane dropped bombs at night without effect on Morotai.

Headquarters announced an additional 835 Japanese have been killed in mopping up operations on New Guinea and 210 more prisoners have been taken. This represents about a week's action.

MARINES ENGULF PELELIU VILLAGE

Punch Out New Gains Against Japs, Control Three-Fourths of Island.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 23 — (AP) Punching out new gains on Japan's strategic Peleliu in the Palau islands 515 miles east of the Philippines, American Marines were reported by Fleet headquarters today to have battled their way northward a thousand or more yards Friday and engulfed the west coast village of Garbkoru.

The Leathernecks now control about three-fourths of the island.

As the Yank conquest of Peleliu quickened, even in the face of furious Japanese resistance, other Marines occupied a small unnamed island off the east coast a thousand yards north of American-held Ngabad.

Bomb Jap Bases

The Navy communique also told of widespread American aerial strikes against other Japanese island bases.

The battling in the Palau islands, chief Japanese barrier protecting the eastern approach to the Philippines, and the recent carrier plane raids on the Manila area, were underscored by a Japanese radio broadcast Saturday stating that the Philippine puppet government had declared war on the United States and Britain.

American patrol vessels sighted and tore into seven Japanese barges Friday in a narrow channel separating Peleliu and Ngessebus islands. One barge was sunk. The others, driven onto Peleliu beaches, were destroyed by naval gunfire and bombing and strafing planes. It was not known whether the Japanese

were attempting to reinforce their Peleliu defenders or to evacuate survivors of the bloody battling with the Marines.

The Navy communique said Japanese dead on Peleliu through Friday reached a total of 7,020 out of an estimated original garrison of 10,000. The enemy dead, on Angaur, already conquered by American soldiers of the wildcat division, totaled 950. Angaur is six miles southwest of Peleliu.

The Marines on Peleliu already control the airfield and the east coast. Slowly but surely they are driving the surviving Japanese northward up the west coast from strongly fortified positions on "bloody nose ridge."

Headquarters said carrier-based planes hit Yap last Thursday but found few worthwhile targets. Yap, less than 500 miles northeast of the Palaus, is another Japanese guardian off the Pacific side of the Philippines.

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Hit Pagan Island

Pagan and Anatahan islands, in the Marianas, were lashed by American Thunderbolts Thursday. Rota in the same group, was hit by Marine airmen. Their targets were a phosphate plant and storage facilities.

Army Liberators bombed shipping at Chichi Jima, in the Bonins 615 miles south of Tokyo. One barge was sunk. Near misses were scored on a freighter and large explosions were observed in the barbor area.

Marcus island, 1,200 miles southeast of Tokyo, also was bombed Thursday. Ponape, in the Carolines, and Jaluis, in the Marshalls, were hammered by Yank air raiders.

The Tokyo broadcast on the Philippine puppet declaration of war said the Japanese government was determined to assist the regime of President Jose P. Laurel under a "pact of alliance."

Laurel stated previously that Filipinos would be conscripted for "defensive" military service to fight beside the Japanese in case of invasion.

FILIPINO PUPPET DECLARES WAR ON AMERICANS

Nimitz Is Silent on Heavy Carrier Plane Attacks

on Manila.

THIRD U. S. RAID REPORTED

Meanwhile Battle on Peleliu Is Described as Intense—Yanks' Line Virtually Unchanged.

Pearl Harbor, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—The Tokyo radio today betrayed Japan's growing alarm over the implications of the first American carrier blast at Manila, filling the ether with invasion speculation, and announcing that the Philippines puppet government had declared war on the United States.

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Navy headquarters here left the Japanese to their confusion.

Last night's communique, the first since the disclosure that carrier planes knocked out 205 enemy aircraft and thirty-seven ships at Manila on Wednesday, contained no word to confirm enemy reports that the attacks continued the next day.

The only mention of the Philippines was made in today's communique of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, but his announcement of air blows at Japanese shipping off Mindanao covered attacks that preceded the Manila raids.

[The Berlin radio declared in a broadcast recorded by CBS today that a third American air attack on Manila took place yesterday afternoon. "No details are yet available," Berlin added.]

Peleliu Struggle Bitter.

Last night's official report of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz emphasized anew the bitter struggle on Peleliu in the Palaus, 515 miles east of the Philippines.

For the fourth straight day, covering action through Thursday, he said the Marines were virtually stalled by Japanese intrenched on a mountain the Leathernecks have dubbed Bloody Nose Ridge.

"Our front line remains virtually unchanged except for slight northward progress along the west coast," the communique stated.

The Marines have all Peleliu's east coast under their control and hold the island's prized airfield.

South of Peleliu, United States Eighty-first Division Army troops firmly holding Angaur Island went after enemy remnants in caves. North of Peleliu, Koror, another island in the Palaus, was shelled Thursday by an American heavy cruiser which scored several direct hits on enemy defenses.

Tokio Sees Big Chance.

Tokyo radio stuck to the Philippines theme. It broadcast a propagandist claim that an American invasion would offer "the one chance in a thousand years when we could, with one strategic blow, bring complete destruction to the enemy." It referred to "the burning spirit of our naval units on the spot" although its navy was conspicuously absent at Manila and the carrier planes found nothing bigger to hit than a destroyer leader.

Tokyo declared that Jose P. Laurel, the puppet president, has announced a declaration of war on the United States and Britain. Immediately after confirming the first carrier attack on the Manila area, Tokyo had said that Laurel placed all the Philippines under martial law, perhaps indicating fears of sabotage.

Gen. MacArthur's communique today, covering a night action some twenty-four hours prior to that first Manila blow, said that patrol planes sank or severely damaged four ships, including a 3,000-ton freighter, and scattered a convoy of twelve small freighters off the southern Philippines.

He also reported continued neutralization of Halmahera Island, adjacent to his invasion position on Morotai, by both carrier-based and land-based planes.

Filipino Puppets Declare War On U. S.

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New York, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Japanese-controlled puppet regime in the Philippines declared war today on the United States and Great Britain, the Tokyo radio said—a report that indicated Filipinos would be conscripted to fight with the Japanese in the event of an American invasion of the islands.

A dispatch broadcast by Domei and recorded by the Associated Press said the Japanese Government is determined "to render every assistance" to Puppet President Jose P. Laurel as provided under the "Japanese-Philippines pact of alliance."

Invasion "Welcomed"

A Tokyo broadcast last night recorded by FCC said an American invasion of the Philippines would be to Japan's liking because "it is truly one chance in a thousand years when we could, with one strategic blow, bring complete destruction to the enemy."

It referred to "the burning spirit of our naval units on the spot," although its navy was conspicuously absent at Manila and the carrier planes found nothing bigger to hit than a destroyer leader.

Puppet President Laurel has asserted that under the terms of the pact his regime would conscript Filipino soldiers to fight with the Japanese for "defensive" purposes only—in case of an invasion that "threatens the independence and territorial integrity of the Philippines."

Hailed By Tokyo

Domei asserted the declaration was received by the Laurel regime in order to "safeguard its independence and honor and defend the homeland."

The Japanese Government hailed the declaration as a "manifestation of Oriental morality" that finds "a ready and sympathetic response in the heart of the Japanese nation," the broadcast added.

New Steps Taken

Another Japanese broadcast, recorded by the FCC, disclosed the Japs were giving special attention to the danger to the homeland, too. The governor of the Tokyo metropolis, Gen. Juzo Nishio, will assume jurisdiction over air defense and economic affairs of Tokyo, in a move "expected to do much in adjusting the air defense structure and to stabilize the economic life of Tokyo citizens," the dispatch said.

Laurel named Puppet Interior Minister Teofilo Sison as "commander in chief of the forces," and provisional governors as "commanders of their respective forces," the Japanese broadcast said.

Seven Jap Barges Destroyed

ERICKSON

Peleliu Island, Palau, Sept. 23 (AP—Via Navy Radio)—A flotilla of seven Japanese barges trying to run supplies to the besieged Nipponese garrison on Peleliu was demolished at dawn today by a small American LCI gunboat and carrier bombers.

The gunboat intercepted the barges northeast of Peleliu and sank one 50-foot craft by gunfire. The others fled at top speed across the reef to Arakakoro Point on Peleliu's northern tip where they were destroyed by bombs and naval gunfire.

Largest Expedition

This was the largest relief expedition the Japanese have sent to the invaded island.

Marines on the Umorobrogol mountain front prodded against the Japanese Gibraltar-like cave and tunnel defense while warships and field artillery pounded the Japanese-held ridge sector for the ninth day.

DAY

Regular Mortar Fire

Lieut. Roger Golden, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., platoon leader, commented, "Those Nips give us a barrage of mortars each night and morning up there. It's as regular as reveille and taps."

The Third Amphibious Corps Headquarters announced 64,000 yen had been seized in enemy headquarters on conquered Angaur island to the south. This is the equivalent of $3,200.

A Liberator bomber, with one engine conked out, made an emergency landing on Peleliu airfield—the first United States navy bomber to land on the large field which has been reconditioned by seabees.

Yank Survives Fall Of 3,000 Feet

With the American Troops on Morotai Island, Moluccas, Sept. 19 (AP—Delayed)—Private Joe Aiello plummeted 3,000 feet when his parachute failed to open, and yet escaped without a broken bone.

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His first words when he regained consciousness were:

"The darned air corps! I should have stayed in the medics."

Tree tops broke the fall of the youth from the Bronx, N. Y.

Medics' Theory

Medics theorized that the fact he was unconscious when he hit the trees and relaxed when he landed probably saved his life.

He was ordered to bail out from a Liberator that developed engine trouble while on a mission to the Philippines. Aeillo said he lost consciousness just before he hit the trees.

When he came to, Aiello said, "I was scared to open my eyes for fear I might see angels."

Shrouds Fouled

"My guide 'chute opened okay, but the main shrouds fouled on my Mae West," the tail gunner said. "I struggled frantically to straighten out the shrouds, but they had been whipped into a tight twist. I tried to get out my knife to cut the shrouds, but I was falling too fast and never made it.

"I often wondered what a man thinks about when falling through space without an open chute. I know now.

Thoughts Of The Moment

"All I had time to think about was how I could get those shrouds untangled."

Medics said Aiello suffered minor bruises, sprains and contusion.

The pilot crash-landed safely in the sea and other members of the crew parachuted safely.

Peleliu Marines Get Cold Water Daily

Peleliu Island, Palau, Sept. 23 (AP Via Navy Radio)—About the sweetest treasure for marines fighting in Peleliu's breezeless heat is a drink of cold, untainted water.

Their regular water supply is delivered in five-gallon tins in which it has been warmed for days. Some of the tins are tainted with gasoline.

Each day Capt. Roy W. Graham, expeditionary force flagship skipper, sends a working party ashore with 250 gallons of water that have stood overnight in the ship's refrigerator.

"It's only a gesture," said Graham, "but it's sure worth while."

Cameraman Reported Killed On Peleliu

New York, Sept. 23 (AP)—Damien Parer, 33, Paramount News war correspondent, has been reported by the Navy Department as killed in action by enemy machine-gun field fire on September 17 while filming front line operations at Peleliu Island, last of the Philippines, Paramount News announced today.

The Australian-born cameraman, his office said, had done more front line filming than any other cameraman in this war.

Miami-Belgian Congo Plane Lands At Natal

Natal, Brazil, Sept. 23 (AP)—A Pan American Airways flying boat landed here this afternoon, completing the third leg of a flight inaugurating service between Miami and Leopoldville, Belgian Congo.

The plane will be serviced here overnight and is expected to depart about 11 A. M. tomorrow on a 1,619-mile hop across the South Atlantic to Monrovia, capital of Liberia.

It is expected to make another overnight stop there and take off on the final 1,800-mile hop to Leopoldville on Monday. The plane left Miami Wednesday night.

UNRRA To Get Russian Proposal

Montreal, Que., Sept. 23 (AP)—The Russian delegation was scheduled today to present to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Conference the question of whether UNRRA relief should be distributed in Europe in such a way as to benefit the people who have contributed most to victory.

UNRRA's original proposals set need, the traditional criterion of social services, as the basis for giving assistance.

The Russian proposal asks, in effect, delegates say, that merit be the criterion. How merit could be established, they say, is a difficult problem. There is said to be considerable resistance to the proposal.

DAY

Data On Poland Requested

Early in the conference both the British and United States military reported on relief measures which are being taken by the armies of both nations in the territories they have occupied in Italy and France.

UNRRA has requested similar information from Moscow for the territories the Russian armies have taken, notably large portions of Poland. It was announced here that no reply was received.

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Furthermore, American Poles have asked the United States State Department to help move relief supplies, both food and clothing, into Poland's liberated areas, but no permission has been given for the use of Russian railroads.

Tokyo To Dissolve Church Organizations

New York, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Japanese Government has ordered the dissolution of "all existing federated church organizations" to facilitate the creation within a week of a Government-controlled, Government-financed wartime patriotic religious society, designed to "increase the fighting strength of the people through religious fervor," a Domei broadcast said today.

"Religious teachers throughout Japan representing 13 Shinto, 28 Buddhist and 2 Christian sects" have been instructed to organize the new society by September 30, according to the broadcast, which was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Harushige Ninomiya, Japanese Minister of Education, will head the society.

Three U. S. Naval Craft Sunk in Mediterranean

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Two Mine Sweepers, LST and Three Torpedo Boats Lost

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—Loss of six small naval craft—two mine sweepers, an L. S. T. (landing ship, tanks) and three torpedo boats—in action in the Mediterranean was announced by the Navy today. They were the Mine Sweepers 21 and 24, L. S. T. 282 and PT Boats 202, 218 and 555.

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Lieutenant Robert Pruett, of Kellyton, Ala., commanding officer of Mine Sweeper 24, was reported killed in action.

Both Lieutenant Pruett's ship and Mine Sweeper 21, under command of Lieutenant Thomas Sutherland Rothwell, carried crews of about thirty men. Lieutenant Rothwell was not a casualty. His wife, Mrs. Marie Hahn Rothwell, lives at 60 Lewis Parkway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Lieutenant Lawrence Edwin Gilbert, skipper of the L. S. T., was reported wounded when his vessel, which carried a crew of about sixty-four, was lost.

The Navy said that names of the commanding officers of the torpedo boats were not available. Such craft usually carry about eleven officers and men.

U. S. CARGO FLEET RECORD

Land Says Nation's Merchant Marine Is World's Biggest

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Washington, Sept. 23 (AP)—The American merchant marine, which at the start of the war totaled about 11,000,000 deadweight tons (carrying capacity), had grown to more than 35,000,000 tons by mid-1944.

This was disclosed today by War Shipping Administrator Emory S. Land in a report to President Roosevelt.

"The War Shipping Administration now operates the largest fleet of merchant vessels in world history," Land said, approximating 3,400 ships.

Increase Offsets All Losses

Land's report said:

1. The increase in merchant ship tonnage produced in American shipyards and placed in United States war service by the end of 1943 more than offset all losses by all the United Nations since the beginning of the war in Europe in 1939.

2. During 1943 shipments from the United States totaled 46,971,000 long tons of dry cargo and 15,086,000 long tons of petroleum products.

3. The merchant marine's job will not end with the defeat of Germany. It will take two or three times the merchant tonnage to bring a weight of arms equal to those now blasting Germany to bear on the Japanese scattered on hundreds of islands and the mainland of Asia.

Personnel Assigned To Embassy In Paris

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Washington, Sept. 23 (AP)—Sixteen additional diplomatic and consular officers are being transferred to Paris to assist Jefferson Caffery, the newly-named United States representative to the de Gaulle Government now established in the French capital.

Caffery, who recently returned here from his post as Ambassador to Brazil, will proceed directly to his new assignment, it was learned at the State Department.

The department also announced today it is sending two foreign-service officers to Luxembourg and one to Belgium.

As counselors of mission at Paris, the department named Selden Chapin, of the American mission at Algiers, and Hugh Fullerton, of the State Department. Most of the personnel proceeding to the newly reopened American embassy in Paris is being transferred from Algiers.

Morgenthau Plan for Germany Splits Cabinet Peace Committee

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Treasury Secretary Would Destroy Foe's Industry, Leave Only Small Farms; Hull and Stimson Disagree, 3-Power Planning Is Stalled

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—President Roosevelt's Cabinet committee on German peace policy has split wide open, it was learned today, over a plan sponsored by Henry Morgenthau jr., Secretary of the Treasury, for completely destroying Germany as a modern industrial state and converting it into an agricultural country of small farms.

Mr. Morgenthau's plan, drawn up after his recent return from European battle fronts and England, is reported to have had the general approval of the President since before his Quebec conference with Prime Minister Churchill. It has failed to win support, however, from Secretary of State Cordell Hull and is violently opposed by War Secretary Henry L. Stimson. Messrs. Hull, Stimson and Morgenthau form the Cabinet committee.

For the time being the dispute over the Morgenthau plan has so snarled up Treasury, War and State Department work on detailed arrangements for post-war control of Germany that three-power planning by this country, Britain and Russia on long-range German policy also has virtually stalled. This planning, carried on through the European Advisory Commission, has been proceeding along lines other than those advocated by Mr. Morgenthau, so far as American leaders were concerned.

Mr. Roosevelt presented the Morgenthau plan to Prime Minister Churchill at Quebec. Mr. Morgenthau and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden were present. Mr. Stimson and Mr. Hull were not.

Mr. Morgenthau came away from the conference with the impression that Mr. Churchill found his proposals acceptable, especially since Mr. Eden is reported to have held somewhat similar views.

What Premier Stalin plans with respect to Germany apparently still is not known here.

Mr. Morgenthau based his plan on three assumptions with respect to Russia: (A) Russia wants East Prussia and most of Silesia to go to Poland to offset Poland's loss of eastern territory to the Soviet Union; (B) Russia wants German labor battalions put to work on the Soviet Union reconstruction; (C) with her own huge needs for man power, Russia is not interested in prolonged military occupation of Germany, and would be willing to have Britain, the United States and other Allied countries do the job.

Secretary Hull is known to be determined that whatever plan is decided on finally here must be agreeable to Russia. He feels that it is essential to have British-American-Soviet co-operation in immediate post-war Europe as a basis for long-range co-operation in a world security organization.

Mr. Morgenthau's plan as understood by those who have followed its development from the first to provide:

1. Removal from Germany to devastated countries of whatever industrial machinery those countries want; destruction of the rest of Germany's industry.

2. Permanent closing of whatever mines remain in the territory of the post-war German state.

3. Cession of the Saar and western German industrial areas to France as well as cession to Poland of eastern German areas which Russia might want handled that way.

4. Dissolution of large German landholdings into small farms which would enable the forty to fifty million people remaining in Germany to exist largely on an agricultural basis.

5. Refusal by other countries to extend any assistance, economic or otherwise, to the people of Germany so that they would have to make their own way as best they could out of the wreckage of their war on Europe.

6. Prolonged control of Germany by an Allied or United Nations military commission.

7. No outright reparations, since a German agricultural state with little or no commerce would not be able to pay them, although distribution of German machinery might be considered as reparations in some respects.

The principal criticisms which have been leveled against this plan by War and State Department planners is that it will not work because Germany occupies a key position in European economy due to her industrial capacity to produce needed goods and because of the markets she affords to other European countries.

Until Mr. Morgenthau dropped his proposals in the hopper and won Presidential support for them it had been tentatively planned that Germany would be permitted to function as an industrial state after surrender, but under Allied military and economic controls that would deny her any opportunity to become a great war-making state.

To date Mr. Morgenthau's plan has served chiefly as a basis for hot arguments in the secret sessions of War, State, Treasury and other government agency experts charged with evolving practical controls for the Germany of the future. It has been instrumental also in bringing about modifications of the basic handbook being prepared by the government for the guidance of military administrators in post-war Germany.

FDR CLAIMS G.O.P. IS MAKING 'FALSE' ELECTION CHARGES

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President, in Opening Campaign Speech, Replies to Republican Attack.

TALKS TO TEAMSTERS

He Says Opposition Would 'Botch' Peace, Chides G.O.P. on Labor Claims,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—(AP) President Roosevelt assailed the Republican opposition tonight for what he termed their "callous and brazen" falsehoods on domestic issues and asserted the nation must not let the Republicans "botch" the peace this time as he said they did 25 years ago.

In a fighting speech that reminded many of his hearers of the Roosevelt of earlier campaigns, he drew on ridicule, sarcasm, and mockery to lash his opponents for what he said was their attempt to "imitate" the present administration.

Described by him as the opening address of his historic fourth-term drive, the half-hour talk was delivered before a wildly cheering audience at a dinner of the International Teamsters Union (A.F.L.).

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845 Union Men Attend

Approximately 1,000 persons including 845 union delegates, crowded the ballroom of the Statler hotel and applauded time and again as the Chief Executive singled out speeches of his opponent and assailed and ridiculed them.

Without mentioning Gov. Thomas E. Dewey by name, the President declared that:

1. Republicans have practiced the most "obvious common or garden variety of fraud," by trying to persuade the people to believe the Democrats brought on the depression and that the G.O.P. is responsible "for all social progress under the New Deal."

2. The war must be finished speedily and the peace ahead must be completed with the "same will and skill and intelligence and devotion which have already led us so far on the road to victory."

3. The peace-building tasks were "botched by a Republican administration," and that this must not happen again.

4. The opposition tried to make him out an old man, to which he replied he was too old for one thing—"I cannot talk out of both sides of my mouth at the same time."

Among the other "malicious falsehoods" he accused the opposition of spreading was one which he described as "that old, worm-eaten chestnut that I have represented myself as indispensable."

Given Long Ovation

The President was given a 2 1-2 minute ovation when he entered the banquet room, and another of several minutes duration before he began his address.

He was dressed in a double-breasted blue suit and sat between Daniel J. Tobin, Teamsters' president, and William Green, President of the Amercan Federation of Labor. Next to Green sat Henry J. Kaiser, war industrialist.

Green and Tobin led in the applause at the long speakers' table decorated with huge baskets of gladioli, zinnias, and button chrysanthemums.

In introducing the President, Tobin hailed him as a leader shaped by destiny to meet the problems now confronting the country.

Those who advocate a change of national leadership now, he said, are backed by "a band of avaricious manipulators of wealth."

"Beware of false prophets x x x dangerous experimenters," Tobin said.

Before starting to read his prepared speech while seated, the President said he was "very much touched" by the ovation and the informality of a dinner with "old friends."

He said he was particularly happy to be opening his 1944 campaign in your presence as I did four years ago."

Hardly had he begun his formal address than cheering and laughter broke over his assertion that "when votes are at stake" the Republicans "suddenly discover that they really love labor."

The president interpolated once during an apparent castigation of Gov. Dewey for asserting that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's talents should be given greater scope and recognition.

He said American military chiefs "are not helped" by such attempts to "lecture" the chiefs of staffs as to how troops and military supplies should be divided among the commanding generals in the various theaters of war, then added informally:

"And I might say that those commanding generals are making good."

Loud laughter greeted his obvious reference to John L. Lewis as the only responsible labor leader who had not condemned wartime strikes and as one labor leader incidentally who is "certainly not among my supporters."

One of the biggest laughs greeted the President's sarcastic retort to those "in and out of Congress who he said had libeled his dog "Fala" by spreading the "fiction" that he left the Scottie behind in the Aleutians and had to dispatch a destroyer from Seattle to bring him back.

Strays from Text

Straying from text, he said with a broad smile:

"I don't resent attacks. My family doesn't resent attacks, but Fala does resent attacks."

The audience roared when, in asserting the Republicans had "botched" the last peace, he spelled out the words slowly: "B-o-t-c-h-e-d."

At the conclusion of his speech, the audience rose, cheered, whistled and banged silver trays for more than three minutes while the President puffed feverishly at a cigarette.

AFL President Green led the cheering from the speaker's table.

As the President left the room, the crowd kept yelling "We Want Roosevelt, We Want Roosevelt."

In his talk the President declared the government welcomes "all sincere supporters of the cause of effective world collaboration," adding that "millions of Republicans are with us."

"And they too will resent this campaign talk by those who first woke up to the facts of international life a few short months ago,"

when they began to study the polls of public opinion," the President said.

Mr. Roosevelt, speaking before the same union which heard him open his third term campaign on September 11, 1940, greeted the teamsters by saying:

"I am actually four years older—which seems to annoy some people. In fact, millions of us are more than 11 years older than when we started in to clear up the mess that was dumped in our laps in 1933."

Launches Attack

From that he launched into an attack upon the Republican campaign, although he did not mention Governor Dewey by name.

He termed a "callous and brazen falsehood" an assertion that the administration plans "to keep men in the army when the war is over, because there might be no jobs for them in civil life."

"Why," Mr. Roosevelt continued, "the very day that this fantastic charge was first made, a formal plan for the method of speedy discharge of the army had already been announced by the War department—a plan based upon the wishes of the soldiers themselves."

Mr. Roosevelt said Republican leaders have carried the attacks against his administration even down to "include my little dog Fala. Unlike the members of my family he resents this."

The President said as soon as Fala heard that "Republican fiction writers" had made public a story that the dog was left behind in the Aleutians during the President's Pacific tour and had to be rescued by a destroyer at a cost of $20,000,000 "his Scotch soul was furious. He has not been the same dog since. x x x I think I have a right to object to libelous statements about my dog."

Turning serious again, the President said the nation's military leaders are not helped by men who "without responsibility and without knowledge of the facts, lecture the chiefs of staff of the United States as to the best means of dividing our armed forces and our military resources between the Atlantic and the Pacific, between the Army and the Navy, and among the commanding generals of the different theaters of war."

Answers Dewey Charge

Replying to Governor Dewey's repeated charge that the administration has been unable to solve unemployment, the President said the keynote of his entire reconversion program can be found in the word "jobs."

He said the government will lease or dispose of plants and facilities on the basis of how they can be used best to give jobs to the greatest number, asserting:

"We shall follow a wage policy that will sustain the purchasing power of labor—for that means more production and more jobs. x x

"This is not the time in which men can be forgotten as they were in the Republican catastrophe which we inherited. The returning soldiers, the workers by their machines, the farmers in the field, the miners, the men and women in offices and shops do not intend to be forgotten."

He accused Republican leaders of bringing into the campaign the "propaganda technique invented by the dictators abroad x x x that technique: You should never use a small falsehood; always a big one, for its very fantastic nature will make it more credible if only your keep repeating it over and over again."

Republican leaders, he said, now are asking the country to forget what they used to say about preparations for defense and for the war itself.

"There are some politicians who kept their heads buried deep in the sand while the storms of Europe and Asia were headed our way, who said that the lend-lease bill 'would bring an end to free government in the United States,' and who said 'only hysteria entertains the idea that Germany, Italy or Japan contemplate war upon us'," he said.

These, he declared are the "very men" who are now seeking the right to conduct the nation's foreign and military policies.

"There are enlightened, liberal elements in the Republican party and they have fought hard and honorably to bring the party up to date and get it in step with the forward march of American progress," he said. "But these liberal elements were not able to drive the old guard Republicans from their entrenched positions."

Then, accusing the opposition of trying to take over credit for the social progress of his own administration, Mr. Roosevelt asked "can the old guard pass itself off as the new deal?"

"I think not.

"We have all seen many marvelous stunts in the circus but not performing elephants could turn a handspring without falling flat on his back."

Pokes Fun at Platform

Mr. Roosevelt poked fun at the Republican platform plank which he said "accepts the purpose" of the National Labor Relations Act, the Wage and Hour Act, the Social Security Act and other federal social laws, declaring:

"Many of the Republican leaders and congressmen and candidates who shouted enthusiastic approval of that plant x x x would not even recognize these progressive laws, if they met them in broad daylight."

He said that as a matter of fact they have spent years of energy and money "fighting every one of those laws."

Mr. Roosevelt said there are "Labor baiters" in his opposition who prefer to "pick on the occasional strikes which have occurred — strikes which have been condemned by every responsible national labor leader, every national leader except one."

"And that one labor leader, incidentally," he said, "is certainly not among my supporters."

The President used no name in that connection but his reference obviously was to John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president, who is a fourth-term opponent.

"Labor baiters, forget," he said, the record of war production and prefer to concentrate on the strikes, even though "the fact is that since Pearl Harbor only one tenth of one per cent of man hours have been lost by strikes."

The President took his listeners back to 1932, a period he described in these words:

"Closed banks and the bread lines and starvation wages."

He said some politicians find it convenient to forget that period, "but the record is not to be washed away that easily."

He termed "the most ridiculous of these campaign falsifications" an assertion that his administration failed to prepare for war.

"I doubt whether even Goebbels would have tried that one," he said.

Charges Obstruction

Republican leaders in and out of Congress atempted to block defense measures, he charged, and added:

"Many of those very same leaders x x are still in control of the Republican party, were in control of its national convention in Chicago, and would be in control of the machinery of the Congress and of the Republican party in the event of a Republican victory this fall x x x x.

"The people of this country know the past too well to be deceived into forgetting."

Mr. Roosevelt said there are tasks ahead which "we must now complete with the same will and skill and intelligence and devotion which have already led us so far on the road to victory."

They include, he said, the job of a speedy total victory with the least cost of lives, the task of setting up international machinery to keep the peace, and of reconverting our own economy from war to peace.

"These peace building tasks were faced once before nearly a generation ago," he declared. "They were botched by a Republican administration. That must not happen this time. We will not let it happen this time."

Victory, he said, will be a "victory for democracy." It will constitute such an affirmation of the strength and power and validity of the government by the people as history has never before witnessed.

"With that affirmation of the validity of democratic government behind us, that demonstration of its resilience and its capacity for decision and for action — with that knowledge of our own strength and power, we move forward with God's help to the greatest epoch of free achievement by free men the world has ever known or imagined possible."

Roosevelt Text: First Speech of His Campaign

Political Address Made to Teamsters Assails Stand of Republicans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's speech tonight before the American Federation of Labor International Teamsters Union:

Mr. Tobin—I should say Dan—I always have. Ladies and gentlemen:

I'm very much touched and I'm very happy in your applause and very happy at the informality of this dinner with old friends of mine.

Now, this is not the first time that we have met together on this basis, and I am particularly happy that this national campaign opens in your presence, as it did four years ago. And I don't mind mentioning the fact that Dan Tobin and I are just a little bit superstitious.

Well, here we are, here we are again, after four years—and what years they have been. You know, I am actually four years older—which is a fact that seems to annoy some people. In fact, in the mathematical field, there are millions of Americans who are more than eleven years older than when we started in to clear up the mess that was dumped into our laps in 1933.

We all know certain people will make it a practice to depreciate the accomplishments of labor—who even attack labor as unpatriotic.

They keep this up usually for three years and six months. But then, for some strange reason, they change their tune—every four years—just before Election Day.

When votes are at stake they suddenly discover that they really love labor, and are eager to protect it from its old friends.

I got quite a laugh, for example—and I am sure that you did—when I read this plank in the Republican platfrom adopted at their national convention in Chicago last July:

"The Republican party accepts the purposes of the national labor relations act, the wage and hour act, the social security act, and all other Federal statutes designed to promote and protect the welfare of American working men and women, and we promise a fair and just administration of these laws."

Republicans' Record

Many of the Republican leaders and Congressmen and candidates, who shouted enthusiastic approval of that plank in that convention hall, would not even recognize these progressive laws if they met them in broad daylight. Indeed, they personally spent years of effort and energy—and much money—in fighting every one of those laws in the Congress, in the press, and in the courts, ever since this Administration began to advocate them and enact them into legislation.

That is a fair example of their insincerity and their inconsistency.

The whole purpose of Republican oratory these days seems to be to switch labels. The object is to persuade the American people that the Democratic party was responsible for the 1929 crash and depression, and the Republican party was responsible for all social progress under the New Deal.

Imitation may be the sincerest form of flattery—but I am afraid that in this case it is the most obvious common or garden variety of fraud.

There are enlightened, liberal elements in the Republican party, and they have fought hard and honorably to bring the party up to date and to get it in step with the forward march of American progress. But these liberal elements were not able to drive the "old guard" Republicans from their intrenched positions.

Can the "old guard" pass itself off as the New Deal?

I think not.

We have all seen many marvelous stunts in the circus, but no performing elephant could turn a handspring without falling flat on its back.

I need not recount to you the centuries of history which have been crowded into these four years since I saw you last.

Defense Moves Opposed

There were some—in the Congress and out—who raised their voices against our preparations for defense—before and after 1939—as hysterical war-mongering, who cried out against our help to the Allies as provocative and dangerous.

We remember those voices.

They would like to have us forget them now. But in 1940 and 1941 they were loud voices. Happily they were a minority and—fortunately for ourselves, and for the world—they could not stop America.

There are some politicians who kept their heads buried deep in the sand while the storms of Europe and Asia were headed our way, who said that the lend-lease bill "would bring an end to free government in the United States," and who said "only hysteria entertains the idea that Germany, Italy or Japan contemplate war upon us."

These very men are now asking the American people to intrust to them the conduct of our foreign policy and our military policy.

What the Republican leaders are now saying in effect is this: "Oh, just forget what we used to say; we have changed our minds now — we have been reading the public-opinion polls about these things, and we now know what the American people want. Don't leave the task of making the peace to those old men who first urged it, and who have already laid the foundations for it and who have had to fight all of us, inch by inch, during the last five years to do it — just to turn it all over to us. We'll do it so skillfully—that we won't lose a single isolationist vote or a single isolationist campaign contribution."

There is one thing I am too old for—I cannot talk out of both sides of my mouth at the same time.

This government welcomes all sincere supporters of the cause of effective world collaboration in the making of a lasting peace. Millions of Republicans all over the nation are with us—and have been with us—in our unshakeable determination to build the solid structure of peace. And they, too, will resent this campaign talk by those who first woke up to the facts of international life a few short months ago—when they began to study the polls of public opinion.

Those who today have the military responsibility for waging this war in all parts of the globe are not helped by the statements of men who, without responsibility and without knowledge of the facts, lecture the chiefs of staff of the United States as to the best means of dividing our armed forces and our military resources between the Atlantic and Pacific, between the Army and the Navy, and among the commanding generals of the different theaters of war, and I may say that those commanding generals are making good in a big way.

When I addressed you four years ago, I said: "I know that America will never be disappointed in its expectation that labor will always continue to do its share of the job we now face, and do it patriotically and effectively and unselfishly."

Today we know that America has not been disappointed. In his order of the day when the Allied armies first landed in Normandy, General Eisenhower said: "Our home fronts have given us overwhelming superiority in weapons and munitions of war."

On Labor Baiters

The country knows that there's a breed of cats, luckily not too numerous, called labor baiters. I know those labor baiters among the opposition who are there but who, instead of calling attention to the achievements of labor in this war, prefer to pick on the occasional strikes that have occurred—strikes that have been condemned by every responsible national labor leader—I want to say, parenthetically, all but one. And that one labor leader, incidentally, is not conspicuous among my supporters.

Labor baiters forget that, at our peak, American labor and management have turned out airplanes at the rate of 109,000

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a year; tanks—57,000 a year; combat vessels—573 a year; landing vessels—31,000 a year; cargo ships—19,000,000 tons a year, and Henry Kaiser is here tonight I am glad to say; and small arms ammunition—23 billion rounds a year.

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But a strike is news and generally appears in shrieking headlines—and, of course, they say labor is always to blame.

The fact is that, since Pearl Harbor, only one-tenth of 1 per cent of man-hours have been lost by strikes. But even those candidates who burst out in election-year affection for social legislation and for labor in general still think you ought to be good boys and stay out of politics. And above all, they hate to see any working man or woman contribute a dollar bill to any wicked political party. Of course, it is all right for large financiers and industrialists and monopolists to contribute tens of thousands of dollars—but their solicitude for that dollar which the men and women in the ranks of labor contribute is always very touching.

They are, of course, perfectly willing to let you vote—unless you happen to be a soldier or sailor overseas, or a merchant seaman carrying the munitions of war. In that case they have made it pretty hard for you to vote—for there are some political candidates who think they may have a chance if only the total vote is small enough.

And while I am on the subject of voting let me urge every American citizen—man and woman—to use your sacred privilege of voting, no matter which candidate you expect to support. Our millions of soldiers and sailors and merchant seamen have been handicapped or prevented from voting by those politicians and candidates who think they stand to lose by such votes. You here at home have the freedom of the ballot. Irrespective of party, you should register and vote this November. That is a matter of good citizenship.

Words come easily, but they do not change the record. You are old enough to remember what things were like for labor in 1932.

Closing of Banks

You remember the closed banks and the bread lines and the starvation wages; the foreclosures of homes and farms, and the bankruptcies of business; the "Hoovervilles," and the young men and women of the nation facing a hopeless, jobless future; the closed factories and mines and mills; the ruined and abandoned farms; the stalled railroads and the empty docks; the blank despair of a whole nation—and the utter impotence of our Federal government.

You remember the long hard road, with its gains and its setbacks, which we have traveled together since those days.

Now there are some politicians, of course, who do not remember that far back, and some who remember but find it convenient to forget. But the record is not to be washed away that easily.

The opposition has already imported into this campaign the propaganda technique invented by the dictators abroad. The technique was all set out in Hitler's book—and it was copied by the aggressors of Italy and Japan. According to that technique, you should never use a small falsehood; always a big one, for its very fantastic nature will make it more credible—if only you keep repeating it over and over again.

Depression's Origin

For example, although I rubbed my eyes when I read it, we have been told that it was not a Republican depression, but a Democratic depression from which this nation has been saved—that this Administration is responsible for all the suffering and misery that the history books and the American people always thought had been brought about during the twelve ill-fated years when the Republican party was in power.

Now, there is an old and somewhat lugubrious adage which says: "Never speak of rope in the house of one who has been hanged." In the same way, [illegible] were a Republican leader speaking to a mixed audience, the last word in the whole dictionary that I think I would use is that word "depression."

For another example, I learned—much to my amazement—that the policy of this Administration was to keep men in the Army when the war was over, because there might be no jobs for them in civil life.

Why, the very day that this fantastic charge was first made a formal plan for the method of speedy discharge from the Army had already been announced by the War Department—a plan based upon the wishes of the soldiers themselves.

This callous and brazen falsehood about demobilization was an effort to stimulate fear among American mothers, wives and sweethearts. And, incidentally, it was hardly calculated to bolster the morale of our soldiers and sailors and airmen fighting our battles all over the world.

Perhaps the most ridiculous of these campaign falsifications is the one that this Administration failed to prepare for the war which was coming. I doubt whether even Goebbels would have tried that one. For even he would never have dared hope that the voters of America had already forgotten that many of the Republican leaders in the Congress and outside the Congress tried to thwart and block nearly every attempt which this Administration made to warn our people and to arm this nation. Some of them called our 50,000-airplane program fantastic. Many of those very same leaders who fought every defense measure we proposed are still in control of the Republican party, were in control of its national convention in Chicago, and would be in control of the machinery of the Congress and of the Republican party in the event of a Republican victory this fall.

Even Fala Attacked

These Republican leaders have not been content with attacks upon me, or my wife, or my sons—they now include my litle dog, Fala. Unlike the members of my family, he resents this. Being a Scottie, as soon as he learned that the Republican fiction writers had concocted a story that I had left him behind on an Aleutian island and had sent a destroyer back to find him at a cost to the taxpayers of two or three or twenty million dollars—his Scotch soul was furious. He has not been the same dog since. I am accustomed to hearing malicious falsehoods about myself—such as that old, worm-eaten chestnut that I have represented myself as indispensable. But I think I have a right to object to libelous statements about my dog.

But we all recognize the old technique. The people of this country know the past too well to be deceived into forgetting. Too much is at stake to forget. There are tasks ahead of us which we must now complete with the same will and skill and intelligence and devotion which have already led us so far on the road to victory.

There is the task of finishing victoriously this most terrible of all wars as speedily as possible and with the least cost in lives.

There is the task of setting up international machinery to assure that the peace, once established, will not again be broken.

And there is the task which we face here at home—the task of reconverting our economy from the purposes of war to the purposes of peace.

These peace-building tasks were faced once before, nearly a generation ago. They were botched by a Republican administration. That must not happen this time. We will not let it happen this time.

Fortunately, we do not begin from scratch. Much has been done. Much more is under way. The fruits of victory this time will not be apples to be sold on street corners.

Many months ago, this Administration set up the necessary machinery for an orderly peace-time demobilization. The Congress has now passed legislation continuing the agencies needed for demobilization—with additional powers to carry out their functions.

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I know that the American people—business and labor and agriculture—have the same will to do for peace what they have done for war. And I know that they can sustain a national income which will assure full production and full employment under our democratic system of private enterprise, with government encouragement and aid whenever and wherever it is necessary.

The keynote of all that we propose to do in reconversion can be found in the one word—"jobs."

We shall lease or dispose of our government-owned plants and facilities and our surplus war property and land on the basis of how they can best be operated by private enterprise to give jobs to the greatest number.

We shall follow a wage policy which will sustain the purchasing power of labor—for that means more production and more jobs.

The present policies of wages and prices were conceived to serve the needs of the great masses of the people. They stopped inflation. They kept prices on a stable level. Through the demobilization period policies will be carried out with the same objective in mind—to serve the needs of the great masses of the people.

This is not the time in which men can be forgotten as they were in the Republican catastrophe which we inherited. The returning soldiers, the workers by their machines, the farmers in the field, the miners, the men and women in offices and shops, do not intend to be forgotten.

They know they are not surplus. Because they know that they are America.

We must set targets and objectives for the future which will seem impossible to those who live in and are weighted down by the dead past.

We are even now organizing the logistics of the peace just as Marshall, King, Arnold, MacArthur, Eisenhower and Nimitz are organizing the logistics of this war.

The victory of the American people and their allies in this war will be far more than a victory against Fascism and reaction and the dead hand of despotism and of the past. The victory of the American people and their allies in this war will be a victory for democracy. It will constitute such an affirmation of the strength and power and vitality of government by the people as history has never before witnessed.

With that affirmation of the vitality of Democratic government behind us, that demonstration of its resilience and its capacity for decision and for action—with the knowledge of our own strength and power—we move forward with God's help to the greatest epoch of free achievement by free men the world has ever known or imagined possible.

Roosevelt Asks Aid to Veterans In Agriculture

Orders Wickard and Hines to Study Help for Million Planning To Be Farmers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—President Roosevelt, estimating that a million service men will want to go into farming after the war, ordered government studies today of ways to assure that service men get productive land and any needed credit and training.

Mr. Roosevelt sent a letter to Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, and to Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, Veterans Administrator, saying the sacrifice and courage of men in the armed forces "entitle them to expect this nation to be prepared, within the limits of its capacities, to offer them reasonable opportunities to get started in agriculture."

He told the two administrators to take full advantage of the G. I. bill of rights in rehabilitating farm-minded service men.

President's Letter

The text of the letter follows:

"Honorable Claude R. Wickard, the Secretary of Agriculture.

"Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, the Administrator of Veterans affairs.

"Gentlemen:

"It has been reliably estimated that more than a million members of our armed forces have indicated their intention to re-establish themselves in civilian life as farmers and ranchers. Their sacrifice and courage entitle them to expect this nation to be prepared, within the limits of its capacities, to offer them reasonable opportunities to get started in agriculture.

"This is not a light responsibility for the nation to discharge—for we do not possess within our borders a great new and unsettled Oklahoma or Northwest Territory to be declared open for settlement by these men and their families.

"Congress, by the recent adoption of the service men's readjustment act, has shown its specific interest in aiding veterans who want to live on the land. Full advantage must be taken of the provisions of this act and of other legislation in order that the maximum number of veterans who deside to do so may find successful careers in agriculture.

"It seems highly desirable that a thorough canvass of this problem be made very soon, and you are requested jointly to make such a canvass and furnish me with a report and your recommendations at an early date.

Need for Added Training

"Some of the service men who have indicated a desire to become farmers or ranchers may not be actually equipped by experience or education to take over a full-size farming operation.

"Therefore, it is important that a part of your inquiry be focused on means for fully apprising these veterans of the factors involved in operating a farm, and for making more certain that those who start to farm may continue with reasonable assurance of success.

"Perhaps some veterans with insufficient training might be directed to seek temporary employment for farm training with a capable farmer. Certainly, many of the veterans interested in farming can use some additional training and education in modern farming practices and techniques.

"Your inquiry might also deal with the adaptation of special types of farms to the abilities of veterans whose capacities have become limited as a result of war injuries. Adequate credit upon reasonable terms must be assured.

"Further, it will not do merely to see that the veteran settles on some piece of land. The lands for a veteran should constitute an economically sound farm or ranch from which he can earn a sufficient income to keep his family in comfort and health, educate his children, and integrate himself and his family into the community as happy and useful citizens.

"These points are, of course, only some of the more important phases of this study and of the objectives which I hope it will accomplish.

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"Very sincerely yours,
"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

SMITH GROUP SEEKS VOTES

'Cotton Ed's' New Movement To Pit Farmers Against PAC

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Washington, Sept. 23 (AP)—The new "National Agricultural Committee" of anti-Roosevelt Democrats appealed to farmers today to vote against a fourth term in November, asserting such votes would help in "recapturing the Government from the domination of un-American visionaries."

The group formed here yesterday under the chairmanship of 80-year-old Senator Ellison D. (Cotton Ed) Smith, of South Carolina, concluded a two-day session by adopting a resolution urging rural voters "to join in defeating the fourth term" and in "smashing the vicious control of the New Dealers, Sidney Hillmans and Communists." Less than a dozen attended the sessions.

Sees Constitution Threatened

The resolution declared that the American constitutional form of government and States' rights are threatened by "certain radical alien and Communistic powers getting control," and unless the governmen is "restored" to those who believe in these principles "it will bring disaster and ruin to the American farmers, labor, industry, business and religion."

"In such a crisis," it continued, "it is the patriotic duty of Americans to place the interest of their country above any selfish party affiliation."

Hope To Offset PAC

Ralph Moore, of Granger, Texas, secretary of the group, said their aim was to "get out a farm vote sufficient to offset any possible gains to be made by Sidney Hillman and his Political Action Committee."

"Through nation-wide farm and rural meetings," he added, "the farmer will be urged to vote this November if he wants to preserve the last remnants of his freedom."

Smith said an "overwhelming majority of farmers are opposed to the New Deal and a fourth term."

It was not announced where the group expected to raise its campaign funds. Among its membership are representatives of the American Democratic party and the Southern Democratic party of South Carolina. The former group claims to have organizations working in every State west of the Mississippi except Iowa and Utah. The latter plans a slate of electors favoring Senator Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.).

Wallace Says U. S. Needs 'Broad' Statesmanship

Warns of Intrusting Nation to the 'Inexperienced'

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 23 (AP).—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace warned tonight against what he termed the danger of placing a "young and well-meaning person without experience" in a position of high power.

The United States would need the "broadest" kind of statesmanship in the post-war period to provide markets for maintenance of full employment and liquidation of indebtedness, Mr. Wallace told an audience of approximately 1,000 persons.

"Where will we be likely to find it? In President Roosevelt and his advisers and their long experience, or among these ambitious and energetic young men?" he asked.

The Vice-President, whose appearance here was sponsored by the Independent Citizens Committee, is on what his secretary, Harold H. Young, called a "non-partisan" speech-making tour of the state, and most of his talk dealt with economics.

He said business, labor and agriculture were interdependent and that co-operation of those forces would be necessary in the post-war era.

tions, boundaries and a hundred other problems."

The details, he remarked, "are less important than the purpose and determination" to carry out a program.

Says Strength Imposes Duty.

"We would be recreant to our trust, never forgiven, nor entitled to forgiveness," he continued, "should this nation not take the leadership among the nations of the world in organizing to preserve the peace. Our very strength and unselfish purpose impose that duty on us.

"The details of such a plan of organized effort are less important than the purpose and determination to carry it out. Any peace of the world must rest upon the will for peace among peoples of the earth. It must include all peoples of all nations, willing to live in peace with the other nations of the earth."

Small wars, Gov. Bricker told his party colleagues, lead to world-wide conflagrations, therefore "vigilant attention must be given to incipient trouble, points of friction eliminated, and a world court established wherein justiciable questions will be decided."

Bricker Favors World Court

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Vice-Presidential Candidate Says U. S. Should Take Peace Leadership.

Boston, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Gov. John W. Bricker declared today that the United States should assume the leadership in organizing to preserve the peace, and recommended that a world court be established.

"Incipient wars must be put down by persuasion or economic pressure," the Republican vice-presidential candidate told his party's Massachusetts convention.

"When this cannot be done," he added in a prepared text released by his campaign staff, "our country must be willing to join with others if necessary to prevent small wars from becoming big ones."

A program for preserving the peace, the Ohio Governor asserted, should include an attack on "the very causes of war—the problems of currency, of credit, of markets, of trade rela-

Elaborating, he declared that adequate machinery should be always available for arbitration and conciliation of international disputes.

Despite its tremendous stake in world order and stability, the vice-presidential candidate said, the United States has not always been alert to developments threatening peace.

"We have not kept ourselves prepared to cope with them when they attained world-shaking proportions," he said.

Calls Expediency Our Guide.

"Events control us too often and day by day expediency has ruled our international policy," he went on. "This country sent money to China and furnished Japan with the material and power with which to make war.

"Hitler seized the reins in Germany at the time the New Deal came into power, yet our Government did not make any effort to keep orderly peace in the world and to maintain our national security.

"We squandered our substance in boondoggling and took no heed of gathering war clouds."

New Tanker Described As Largest In World

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 23 (AP)—The 24,000-ton tanker Phoenix, said by her designers to be the largest in the world, was launched this afternoon at the plant of Welding Shipyards, Inc. She was the tenth welded tanker to leave the ways of the builders.

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The Phoenix, designed by Sir Joseph Isherwood and Company, Ltd., of New York and London, for National Bulk Carriers, is 556 feet long, 115 feet from keel to truck, and can carry 9,450,000 gallons of oil. It was the first of the ships here to be butt-welded.

The ship is powered by high-speed turbines. It was christened by Mrs. F. E. O'Connor, sister-in-law of D. K. Ludwig, president of the carrier firm.

Doris Duke Going Overseas

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23 (AP).—Doris Duke Cromwell, after a training period here, has left for overseas service in the United Seamen's Service. Frank Bancroft, Gulf Coast director of the United Seamen's Service, said today that Mrs. Cromwell had left New Orleans a week ago to sail from New York. While here she was engaged in familiarizing herself with the policies and practices of the U. S. S.

DEWEY EXPECTED TO PUSH PLANS FOR TOUR OF N. E.

EN ROUTE WITH DEWEY TO OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 22 — (AP) Obviously heartened by what one of his aides described as the "accelerating progress" of his campaign, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today mapped an intensive drive through the Midwest and New England after winding up his Pacific Coast tour.

The Republican presidential candidate sped toward Oklahoma City tonight for the last of seven major broadcasts on his current 6,200-mile transcontinental tour. With him he carried the best wishes of California's Governor Earl Warren who introduced him as "our next President" to 90,000 cheering persons in Los Angeles' Memorial Coliseum last night. It was by far the biggest crowd of Dewey's trip.

After delivering the last of his current series of talks in Oklahoma City Monday night, the New York Governor plans to go directly to Albany to catch up on state business before setting out again in quest of the important Middle West and "Down East" votes.

Dewey arose early this morning in Los Angeles, not visibly fatigued by a continuous round of conferences and speaking that occupied virtually every moment of the preceding day.

He entered immediately into a new series of conferences which occupied him until almost train time. The Governor met with a group of 35 labor representatives, and, a spokesman for the group said, assured them he believed the National Labor Relations act should be continued. Assemblyman John C. Lyons, chairman of the labor group, said Dewey added that he saw no need of national legislation restricting labor.

200 Cargo Ships Steam West in Pacific Daily

Adm. Wright Says Victory in Europe Will Increase Load

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23 (AP).—Every day there are in the Pacific about 200 ships steaming westward with military and naval supplies.

Rear Admiral Carleton H. Wright, commandant of the 12th Naval District, disclosed this today in emphasizing the huge shipping problem that will confront the west coast once the war in Europe ends and the all-out attack is mounted on Japan.

"The end of the war in Europe," Admiral Wright said in a statement, "will increase rather than decrease the load that we must carry."

Mentioning the 200 westbound supply ships that travel the Pacific lanes each day, he said: "Assuming one-third of the total number of ships are westbound, one-third eastbound and one-third loading or discharging, we need a total of 600 ships in the pool." If the length of the run is doubled, for instance by dispatching vessels from New Orleans, he said, "we will need at least 500 more. Where wil we get these ships and trained crews? The answer is obvious—they don't exist."

Admiral Wright estimated that after the European war ends the national cutback in shipbuilding will amount to ony 3 per cent. He said it was inevitable that there would be an increase in repair work of all kinds in the Pacific.

Anti-Roosevelt Democrats Bolt Party in Texas

Act to Name Own Electors as State Court Upholds Pro-Fourth Term Slate

By The Associated Press

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 23.—A new party, which will file its own slate of Presidential electors, was organized here today by a group of Texas anti-Roosevelt Democrats in a closed convention.

A spokesman for the meeting released a formal statement saying the convention was called to form a party "since the name Democratic has been stolen from us by those new members of the party who believe in state socialism."

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The anti-fourth termers announced their plan of action a few hours after the State Supreme Court unanimously ruled that Roosevelt-pledged electors nominated by the September state Democratic convention, and not the electors chosen at the May convention, should be certified for printing on the Nov. 7 ballot as the Democratic electors.

The new party's statement said it believed that a large majority of Texas people "resent and condemn the usurping of the Democratic party name by Communists, big-city machine politicians, Bronx Negro politicians and the C. I. O. Political Action Committee . . . ."

The May electors were instructed by that convention not to vote for the national nominees if the national covention failed to fulfill certain conditions. These conditions it rejected.

The anti-Roosevelt forces under chairmanship of Edgar Townes, of Houston, with C. C. Renfro, of Dallas, acting as secretary, met immediately after the court's decision was announced.

J. Hart Willis, of Dallas, a spokesman for the meeting, said that it had not been decided under what party name the anti-Roosevelt electors would be filed with Secretary of State Sidney Latham. Monday is the last day for such filing.

The effect of today's Supreme Court decision was to expunge from the Democratic column the names of Presidential electors who have said they would not vote for Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Truman.

The opinion by Chief Justice James P. Alexander held that withdrawal of the original nominees who would not support the national convention's ticket, and substitution of those who would by the September convention, "was clearly a matter within the inherent power of the party."

"The efficiency of the cause for the withdrawal of the nominations is not a matter for this court to determine," he wrote. "That was a matter that rested entirely with the party. The party has thus spoken its will, and in the absence of a valid law to the contrary, it is entitled to have that will carried into execution."

The pro-Roosevelt September convention nullified the resolutions of the May session. The May resolutions left the electors free to vote for some other Democrat if the national convention failed to adopt a white supremacy plank in its platform, if it seated a rival delegation and if it failed to restore the two-thirds rule. On all these counts the national session said "No" to Texas and fifteen electors then said they would not support Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Truman.

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LONDON--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL (OGNL) X X X D
(JAMESON) MID. EGF

NINETEEN OF THE 27 NAZIS WERE SHOT DOWN IN THE VICINITY OF NIJMEGEN BY PILOTS OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE THUNDERBOLT GROUP COMMANDED BY LT. COL.BEN RIMERMAN OF MOAHA, NEB. NONE OF RIMERMAN'S PILOTS WAS LOST, BUT SEVERAL HAD TO LAND AT FRENCH BASES BECAUSE THEIR FUEL SUPPLY HAD BEEN REDUCED IN COMBAT.

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"IT WAS THE GREATEST FIGHT I'VE SEEN SINCE THE TUSSELES WE USED TO HAVE WITH THE JERRIES MONTHS AGO," DECLARED CAPT.WILLIAM J.PRICE OF (3838 PRAVISS STREET) PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO PLUGGED AN FW-190.

LT.BAYARD AUCHINCLOSS OF (16 EAST 89TH STREET) NEW YORK CITY, AND CAPT.ELLIS MIDDLETON OF STANFORD, CONN., CLAIMED SHOOTING DOWN THREE NAZIS EACH.

OTHER BRITISH-BASED AMERICAN FIGHTERS, ALONG WITH SCORES FROM THE NINTH AIR FORCE AND RAF FIELDS IN FRANCE, SWEPT OVER THE LANDING AREA AHEAD OF THE TRANSPORTS AND BLASTED GUN BATTERIES AND FLAK TOWERS.

USING FRAGMENTATION BOMBS, ONE OUTFIT LED BY COL.FREDERIC GRAY OF ABILENE, TEX., SILENCED 15 GUNS JUST IN TIME.

"ALL THOSE CARGO PLANES PROBABLY WOULD HAVE BEEN KNOCKED DOWN IF THEY'D BEEN THREE OR FOUR MINUTES EARLIER," GRAY DECLARED.

THREE SMALL FORTIFIED VILLAGES NORTHWEST OF TRIER WERE REPORTED SET AFIRE BY A SQUADRON OF FRENCH-BASED THUNDERBOLTS WHICH ATTACKED AT THE REQUEST OF THE ARMY. NO DETAILS WERE AVAILABLE.

ADD LONDON - (LEAD) XX FRIDAY)

IT SAID THE SURROUNDED GROUPS REJECTED TERMS OF SURRENDER BROUGHT IN BY ONE OF THE ENEMY. AS THEY BATTLED WITH BAYONETS, BAZOOKAS AND TOMMYGUNS, THE BRITISH AND POLISH SOLDIERS COULD HEAR THE HEARTENING SOUND OF THE RELIEF COLUMN'S ARTILLERY FIRE LANDING ON GERMAN POSITIONS BEHIND THEM.

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IN FRONT, THE SURROUNDED SOLDIERS HEARD WHAT THEY HOPED WAS THE IRING OF ARMORED CARS FROM THE RELIEF COLUMN BATTLING ITS WAY NORTH ROM NIJMEGEN YARD BY YARD.

WITH THE LIGHT WEAPONS THEY BROUGHT WITH THEM WHEN THEY PLUMMETED NTO HOLLAND LAST SUNDAY, THE TROOPS AT ARNHEM HELD OFF CHARGING GERMAN ANKS AND INFANTRY. ONE PART OF THE PERIMETER WAS HELD BY GLIDER ILOTS -- ALL OF THEM SERGEANTS OR STAFF SERGEANTS.

DESPITE THE SAVAGERY OF THE FIGHTING, BRITISH FIELD DRESSING TATIONS WERE TREATING BRITISH AND GERMAN WOUNDED ALIKE.

REFERRING TO THE REFUSAL OF THE SURROUNDED AIRBORNE TROOPS TO URRENDER, A DISPATCH SAID:

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"AND THOUGH OUR MEN, SOME OF THEM, ARE HARD PUT TO IT NOT TO ALL ASLEEP OVER THEIR GUNS THEY GO ON FIGHTING AND GO ON ATTACKING ND ONE DAY PERHAPS THE WORLD WILL LEARN THE FULL STORY OF WHAT THEY AVE DONE HERE."

ELSEWHERE ALONG THE WESTERN FRONT THE NAZIS FOUGHT DESPERATELY O HOLD THEIR POSITIONS IN OR BEFORE THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND AT SEVERAL OINTS THE ALLIES RECEIVED SETBACKS.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID GERMAN TANKS HAD REPULSED AMERICAN IRST ARMY FORCES "SLIGHTLY" IN THE DIEKIRCH-WALLENDORF SECTOR, BUT AID LT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES' TROOPS HAD NOT BEEN PUSHED BACK CROSS THE GERMAN BORDER. DIEKIRCH, IN LUXEMBOURG, IS 23 MILES ORTHWEST OF THE GERMAN CITY TRIER AND SIX MILES WEST OF THE GERMAN ORDER VILLAGE OF WALLENDORF.

SOME 60 MILES TO THE NORTH OTHER AMERICAN FIRST ARMY TROOPS DROVE HE GERMANS FROM THE SOUTHERN HALF OF STOLBERG, BUT HOUSE-TO-HOUSE IGHTING STILL RAGED FOR THE REMAINDER. STOLBERG IS SIX MILES EAST F THE BESIEGED ENEMY FRONTIER STRONGHOLD OF AACHEN.

THE PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT STOLBERG WAS ENTIRELY IN ALLIED ANDS.

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SOUTHWARD ON THE U.S. THIRD ARMY FRONT THE BIGGEST TANK MELEE INCE THE AMERICANS ENTERED THE BATTLE OF FRANCE RAGED FROM NORTH F METZ ON SOUTHEASTWARD TO THE VICINITY OF ARRACOURT, 15 MILES EAST F NANCY.

THE GERMAN RADIO SAID THE AMERICAN THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES PPARENTLY WERE ABOUT TO BEGIN AN "ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE" ON THE FRONT ROM METZ TO THE SWISS FRONTIER. THIS FRONT FORMS THE RIGHT FLANK F THE ALLIED LINE.

ONE FORCE OF LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M. PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY WAS RIVEN BACK A MILE YESTERDAY IN FIGHTING AROUND MONTBELIARD, 10 ILES SOUTH OF BELFORT.

THE CAPTURED FRENCH CHANNEL PORT OF BOULOGNE WAS FREED FOR ALLIED UPPLY SHIPS WHEN CANADIAN FIRST ARMY TROOPS MOPPED UP MIMEREUX ND LE PORTEL ON EITHER SIDE OF THE CITY.

ARNHEM, THE 11TH CITY OF HOLLAND, IS ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE EDER RHINE AND TWO MILES DOWNSTREAM FROM THE POINT WHERE THE ORTHWARD-FLOWING IJSSEL SPLITS OFF FROM THE NEDER RHINE. BOTH IVERS FORM BARRIERS TO THE ALLIED ATTEMPT TO SWEEP INTO GERMANY ROUND THE NORTHERN END OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

HEAVY FIGHTING STILL RAGED IN NIJMEGEN A FEW MILES TO THE SOUTH HERE THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY CROSSED THE WAAL RHINE.

(EDITORS: YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A STORY IN THE NIGHT EPORT BY ALAN WOOD, POOL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE AIRBORNE TROOPS IN HE ARNHEM POCKET).

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MK443AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 23-(AP)-GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER WRENCHED HIS
NEE IN A RECENT AIR CRASH IN A MARSHY AREA IN FRANCE BUT IS FIT
AIN, MERRILL MUELLER DISCLOSED TODAY IN A BROADCAST FROM PARIS.
IG604AEW
MEULLER, NBC CORRESPONDENT, SAID THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S PLANE
AS FORCED DOWN ON A RETURN TRIP FROM THE FRONT LINES AND THE GENERAL
RENCHED HIS KNEE WHILE GIVING A HAND TO MEMBERS OF THE CREW TRYING
O TOW THE PLANE OFF A SPOT WHERE IT HAD BOGGED DOWN.
"OTHERWISE HE HAS NEVER BEEN HEALTHIER AND HE LOOKS FIT AS
FIDDLE TODAY," MUELLER RELATED.
MUELLER QUOTED THE GENERAL AS SAYING "THE WAR WILL LAST ONLY
O LONG AS THE GESTAPO MAKES THE GERMAN NATION ANNIHILATE ITSELF."
N852AEW

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LONDON, SEPT. 23-(AP)-HONORARY POLISH AIRFORCE WINGS

HAVE BEEN AWARDED MAJ. GEN. EARLY PARTRIDGE OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX.,

AND COL. CARL TRUSDELL, JR., OF FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS., FOR THEIR

[redacted] ARTICIPATION IN THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE MISSION

WHICH DROPPED SUPPLIES TO POLISH PARTISANS FIGHTING THE NAZIS IN

WARSAW LAST WEEK.

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APL/80258/MP-1035PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 23-(AP)-BASED ON THE LATEST REPORTS FROM THE WESTERN FRONT, THE FOLLOWING CHANGES IN ALLIED FRONT POSITIONS MAY BE MADE:

AT THE BASE OF THE EINDHOVEN-NIJMEGEN CORRIDOR EXTEND THE LINE TO VESSEM TO THE WEST AND THE BOIS LE DUC CANAL TO THE EAST. EAST OF AACHEN INCLUDE STOLBERG.

SOUTH OF NANCY INCLUDE MOREY AND BUIRVILLE SIX MILES NORTH OF BACCARAT. FARTHER SOUTH, IN THE BELFORT GAP AREA, THE LINE RUNS THROUGH REMIREMONT AND ELOYES, TEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF EPINAL.

OTHER LINE POSITIONS REMAIN UNCHANGED.

RWS17PEW
LONDON, SEPT 23-(AP)-FINNISH REINFORCEMENTS RUSHING 300 MILES
NORTH OF HELSINKI HAVE BEGUN ATTACKING GERMAN TROOPS DUG IN ON THE
OLUNJOKI-OLUJARVI LINE ACROSS THE CENTER OF FINLAND, THE HELSINKI
ADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.
"SINCE IT HAS BECOME CLEAR THAT GERMAN TROOPS IN NORTHERN FINLAND
AVE NOT WITHDRAWN WITHIN THE STIPULATED TIME FROM FINNISH TERRITORY
ECESSARY MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.
THE BROADCAST SAID THAT STRONG GERMAN DETACHMENTS HAD OCCUPIED THE
EFENSIVE LINE RUNNING ACROSS FINLAND FROM OULU PORT AT THE NORTHEAST-
RN END OF THE GULF OF BOTHNIA, AND ALSO WERE ENTRENCHED NORTH OF
HERE AFTER FAILING TO QUIT THE COUNTRY BY SEPT.15, THE TIME STIPULAT-
D IN THE FINNISH-RUSSIAN ARMISTICE.
FINNISH TROOPS SENT NORTHWARD AS REINFORCEMENTS "HAVE GONE INTO
TTACK," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, AND REACHED RISTIJARVI AND HYRYNSAL-
I, TWO SMALL VILLAGES A FEW MILES NORTHEAST OF THE WATER DEFENSES
F OULUJARVI.
THE SOVIET PRESS HAS BEEN VERY CRITICAL OF FINLAND IN THE PAST
EW DAYS, ACCUSING IT OF TAKING A LUKEWARM ATTITUDE TOWARD THE GERMANS
ND DEMANDING THAT THE GOVERNMENT ENFORCE THE ARMISTICE REGULATIONS.
DN535PEW

SEP 24 1944

LONDON, SUNDAY, SEPT 24-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY WITHOUT
LABORATION THAT THE GERMANS HAVE EVACUATED THE DUTCH CITY OF ARNHEM.
THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THIS REPORT FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE.
HE LATEST ANNOUNCEMENT FROM SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID THAT BRITISH
ECOND ARMY PATROLS FORGED A TENUOUS LINK LAST NIGHT WITH ALLIED
IRBORNE TROOPS POCKETED IN THE ARNHEM SECTOR.
THE PARIS RADIO ALSO SAID THAT ALLIED ARMORED COLUMNS WERE LESS
AN FOUR MILES FROM THE FRENCH CITY OF METZ.
DY233AEW

LONDON, SUNDAY, SEPT 24-(AP)-CAP GRIS NEZ, MIDWAY BETWEEN
ALAIS AND BOULOGNE ON THE CHANNEL COAST, HAS BEEN CAPTURED BY
LLIED TROOPS, A REUTERS REPORT SAID TODAY.
DY804PEW

LONDON,SUNDAY,SEPT.24-(AP)-RAF BOMBERS SMASHED AT GERMANY IN
TRENGTH DURING THE NIGHT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY. THE
ARGETS WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY IDENTIFIED.
EV210AEW

LONDON, SEPT 23-(AP)-THE ANKARA RADIO SAID TODAY THAT A
RUSSIAN MISSION WAS EXPECTED MOMENTARILY IN THE TURKISH CAPITAL
O TAKE PART IN THE SIGNING OF AN ARMISTICE BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND
ULGARIA. IT ADDED THAT THE CHIEF OF THE BULGARIAN DELEGATION
HICH HAS BEEN DEALING WITH THE ALLIES ALREADY HAD ARRIVED IN TURKEY.
DY804PEW
LONDON, SEPT 23-(AP)-THE ITALIAN FASCIST RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT
20 PERSONS HAD BEEN EXECUTED IN NORTH ITALY AND 30 HAD BEEN SENTENCED
TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR "SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES."
THE BROADCAST MADE NO MENTION OF THE EXECUTION IN ROME OF
IETRO CARUSO, FASCIST CHIEF OF POLICE, BUT IT WAS RECALLED
HAT FASCISTS HAD THREATENED MASS REPRISALS.
DY803PEW

SEP 24 1944

LONDON, SEPT. 23-(AP)-GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS
DISCLOSED TODAY THAT CIVILIAN BUSINESS MEN--AMERICAN, BRITISH
AND OTHERS ALIKE--HAVE BEEN BANNED FROM THE MILITARY "FORWARD ZONE"
AND ADDED THAT A "THOROUGH INVESTIGATION" WILL BE MADE OF ASSERTIONS
THE BAN HAS BEEN VIOLATED.
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE ISSUED
A STATEMENT EXPLAINING THE BAN TODAY, BUT IT WAS KNOWN THAT AN ORDER
AGAINST CIVILIANS STARTING BUSINESSES IN NEWLY LIBERATED
AREAS WAS PROMULGATED EARLY THIS MONTH.
THE LONDON DAILY MAIL RAISED THE QUESTION THURSDAY WITH
CHARGES THAT AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN WERE GIVEN FACILITIES FOR
TRAVEL TO ENGLAND AND TRANSFER TO FRANCE, WHILE BRITISH SUBJECTS
WAITED IN VAIN FOR PERMISSION TO ENTER FRANCE.
THE NEWSPAPER CAHRGED THAT AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES OF BIG
BUSINESS WERE RIDING INTO PARIS ON A SHAEF "MAGIC CARPET" IN

SEP 24 1944

UNIFORMS OF "COMPARATIVELY JUNIOR OFFICERS" AND THAT CERTAIN AMERICAN INTERESTS WERE EXPLOITING MILITARY AGREEMENTS WITH BRITAIN FOR PURELY COMMERCIAL REASONS.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS EXPLAINED THAT EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE BANNING TRAVEL IN THE FORWARD ZONES ARE CIVILIANS ACCREDITED BY SERVICE MINISTRIES, BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OR PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

N941AEW

LONDON, SEPT 23-(AP)-AN OIL FIELD SOMEWHERE IN BRITAIN, DEVELOPED SINCE THE START OF THE WAR, NOW IS PRODUCING HIGH GRADE OIL AT THE RATE OF 26,000,000 GALLONS A YEAR, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TODAY.

THE FIELD HAS MORE THAN 200 WELLS. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS KEPT ITS LOCATION A SECRET.

MK542AEW

SEP 24 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SEPT.23-(AP)-AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS UNDER LT.-GEN. ALEXANDER M.PATCH AND FRENCH TROOPS OF GEN. JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY DROVE 420 TO 470 ROAD MILES IN THE FIRST 30 DAYS AFTER THEIR LANDINGS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, AND WITH THE AID OF FRENCH PATRIOTS CLEARED AN AREA AMOUNTING TO ROUGHLY ONE-THIRD OF CONTINENTAL FRANCE, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

MJ203PEW

WITH THE FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY--FIRST ADD RHINEDEFENSE BY WHITEHEAD) X X X THE EAST.

AT PRESENT THE ENTIRE LINE IS MORE OR LESS STATIC EXCEPT FOR LEANING OUT OF BUNKERS IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE, WHERE AMERICANS ALREADY HAVE BREACHED THE DEFENSES.

WITH THE LINE BREACHED, THE TASK IS TO WIDEN THE GAPS. THE INFANTRY WORKS IN BEHIND CONCRETE PILLBOXES WHICH WERE BUILT WITH THE GUN APERTURES OPENING TOWARD THE WEST, AND NOT FOR ALL-AROUND DEFENSE. ONCE BEHIND THE BUNKERS THE TROOPS EITHER GET THE GERMANS INSIDE TO SURRENDER, TOSS EXPLOSIVES INSIDE, OR CALL UP BULLDOZERS TO PILE DIRT AGAINST THE DOORS AND SEAL THE NAZIS INSIDE.

THE FIGHTING HAS BEEN BITTER ALL ALONG THE SIEGFRIED LINE WITH THE GERMANS MAKING UNSUCCESSFUL COUNTERATTACKS SEEKING TO CLOSE THE GAPS.

SINCE THE INVASION BEGAN, ALLIED ARMIES HAVE CAPTURED APPROXIMATELY HALF A MILLION GERMANS. THERE IS NO OFFICIAL ESTIMATE OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED, BUT THE NUMBER CERTAINLY RUNS WELL INTO SIX FIGURES.

DAY BY DAY GERMAN FIGHTING STRENGTH IS BEING SAPPED. BECAUSE HE IS FIGHTING ON HIS OWN SOIL BEHIND PREPARED POSITIONS AND WITH HIS SUPPLY LINE SHORTENED, THE ENEMY NOW IS ABLE TO MAKE A STRONGER STAND THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE NORMANDY. BUT DEFEAT IS INEVITABLE. THE ONLY QUESTION IS WHEN THE FINAL COLLAPSE WILL COME.

THERE ARE FEW TOPNOTCH

SEP 24 1944

DIVISIONS LEFT TO OPPOSE THE AMERICANS. MOST OF THEM ARE BATTERED SO BADLY THE GERMANS ARE USING OLDER MEN, BOYS, CRIPPLES, AND OTHER PHYSICALLY UNFIT MEN AS REPLACEMENTS. THIS PAINTS A PICTURE OF AN ARMY ON ITS LAST LEGS--AND THERE IS NO QUESTION BUT THAT THAT IS THE STATUS OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

DN430PEW

ONLY THE DESPERATION OF NAZIS WHO HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE AND THE INBRED DISCIPLINE OF GERMAN SOLDIERS SEEM TO BE HOLDING THE BATTERED DEFENDERS OF THE REICH TOGETHER. WITH THE ALLIES CONTROLLING THE AIR, THEY ARE UNABLE TO MOUNT ANY LARGE-SCALE OFFENSIVE TO DRIVE THE ALLIES BACK, AND CAN DEPEND ONLY ON LOCALIZED ATTACKS TO IMPEDE AND DELAY.

OBVIOUSLY THE GERMANS HOPE TO BRING ABOUT A STALEMATE. THEIR STUBBORN STAND ALONG THE SIEGFRIED LINE HAS CHECKED OUR ADVANCE FOR THE TIME BEING, BUT THEIR COUNTERATTACKS HAVE COST THEM HEAVILY IN CASUALTIES. AND ON A MAN-TO-MAN BASIS THE GERMANS CANNOT AFFORD TO LOSE AS MANY MEN AS THE AMERICANS.

WHILE THE GERMAN DIVISIONS ARE WATERED WITH TEEN-AGE BOYS, MEN TOO OLD FOR THE STRAIN OF PROLONGED COMBAT, AND THE PHYSICALLY-UNFIT, THE AMERICAN UNITS ARE KEPT NEAR TOP STRENGTH BY A STEADY FLOW OF REPLACEMENTS, ALL YOUTHS IN FIRST-CLASS PHYSICAL CONDITION WHO LACK ONLY COMBAT EXPERIENCE.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY HAS BEEN SUPPLIES. FOR MANY WEEKS MOST OF THE TONNAGE CAME EITHER THROUGH CHERBOURG OR ACROSS THE BEACHES, WHICH WAS A LONG HAUL TO THE FRONT. BUT WITH THE CAPTURE AND REPAIR OF CHANNEL PORTS AND OF BREST THIS SITUATION MAY EVENTUALLY BE EASED.

WHILE OPTIMISTS DO NOT EXPECT THE WAR TO LAST THROUGH THE WINTER, THE ARMY NEVERTHELESS MUST MAKE ITS PLANS FOR A WINTER CAMPAIGN IN THE EVENT HITLER IS ABLE TO KEEP HIS ARMIES FIGHTING TO THE LAST.

MOPPING UP OF THE LAST ENEMY POCKETS WAS PROCEEDING IN CAPTURED STOLBERG TODAY AFTER FOUR DAYS OF BITTER HOUSE-TO-HOUSE FIGHTING.

STOLBERG BEHIND THE SIEGFRIED LINE WAS A BATTERED, SMOKING RUINS AFTER DAYS OF SHELLING AND CLOSE FIGHTING IN WHICH THE YANKS DUG THE ENEMY OUT HOUSE BY HOUSE.

NORTH OF GEILENKIRCHEN AND SOUTHEAST OF STOLBERG, ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS WERE DRIVEN BACK WITH ARTILLERY INFLICTING HEAVY CASUALTIES.

EAST OF DIEKIRCH, HOWEVER, THE AMERICANS WERE FORCED TO GIVE SOME GROUND IN FACE OF STRONG PRESSURE FROM ENEMY ARTILLERY AND GROUND ATTACKS.

DN255PEW

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WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY--SECOND ADD KEYSTONE DIVISION (WHITEHEAD)

X X X CITY'S LIBERATION.

AFTER THE GREAT BREAKTHROUGH WEST OF ST.LO, THE 28TH CAPTURED PERCY, ST.SEVER DE CALVADOS AND GATHEMO AND THEN PUSHED ON THE TAKE GER IN HELPING CLEANUP THE GERMAN POCKET WEST OF THE SEINE.

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THE DIVISION TRACES ITS HISTORY BACK TO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S "BATTALIONS OF ASSOCIATORS" ORGANIZED IN 1747.

THE DIVISION'S COMMANDER IS ONE OF THE MOST COLORFUL FIGURES IN THE ENTIRE ARMY. COTA CAME TO HIS COMMAND FROM THE 29TH INFANTRY DIVISION TO TAKE THE PLACE OF A COMMANDER KILLED IN ACTION.

IT WAS COTA WHO LED A SPECIAL TASK FORCE WHICH CAPTURED ST.LO. HE WAS WOUNDED IN THE FIGHTING INSIDE THE TOWN BUT HE REFUSED TO LEAVE HIS TROOPS WHILE THE BATTLE WAS RAGING.

FOR HIS HEROIC ACTION ON THE NORMANDY BEACHHEAD WHERE HE LANDED TO DIRECT HIS TROOPS IN SOME OF THE BLOODIEST FIGHTING OF INVASION, COTA RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AND THE BRITISH DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

FD347PEW

SEP 24 1944

ROTGEN, GERMANY, SEPT. 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AS ARTILLERY BOOMED IN THE DISTANCE AND AIRPLANES RACED OVERHEAD ARCHBISHOP FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN OF NEW YORK HELD RELIGIOUS SERVICES FOR AMERICANS IN OCCUPIED GERMANY TONIGHT IN A LOCAL CATHOLIC CHURCH.

AMERICAN COMBAT TROOPS CROWDED THE SMALL CHURCH AS MASS BEGAN AT 6 P.M. A NUMBER OF GERMAN CIVILIANS LIVING IN THE TOWN ALSO ATTENDED.

BEFORE THE SERVICE SPELLMAN CONFERRED WITH BATTLEFIELD CHAPLAINS.

THROUGHOUT HIS VISIT TO THE FRONTLINE ZONE THE ARCHBISHOP WAS WITHIN RANGE OF GERMAN ARTILLERY.

FW659AEW

BY WALTER CRONKITE
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH AIRBORNE FORCES IN HOLLAND, SEPT 23-(AP)-CONSTANT GUERRILLA BATTLES RAGE ALONG THE WHOLE LENGTH OF OUR FRONT AS THE GERMANS PROBE FOR A WEAK SPOT THAT THEY MIGHT BUILD INTO A ROUTE HOME. AIR BORNE TROOPS REPELLED THESE ATTACKS TODAY.

NO MAJOR TOWN ALONG THE ENTIRE ROAD HAS ESCAPED THE AT LEAST DESULTORY FIRE OF GERMAN 88'S.

CITIZENS BETWEEN SHELLINGS CROWD INTO THE STREETS, WAVE FLAGS AND CHEER THE CONSTANT STREAM OF TANKS. THEY COVER UP ONLY WHEN THE ANGRY SCREAM AND NASTY CRACK ANNOUNCE THE BEGINNING OF AN HOUR OR 'O OF GERMAN FIRE.

DY712PEW

SEP 24 1944

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

U.S. AIRBORNE HEADQUARTERS IN HOLLAND, SEPT. 23-(AP)- TWO MICHIGAN MILITARY PHOTOGRAPHERS COVERED THE FINAL STAGES OF THE BATTLE OF THE NIJMEGEN BRIDGE WITH MOTION PICTURE AND STILL CAMERAS THURSDAY FROM A POINT IN RANGE OF ENEMY SMALL ARMS FIRE.

THEY ARE CORP. DAN BOST OF 8066 WEATHERBY AVE., DETROIT, AND T/5 C.C.SHIRLEY OF 112 WEST 12TH ST., FLINT, MICH.

EARLY IN THE MORNING BOST AND SHIRLEY BORROWED A DUTCH MOTOR CAR TO MOVE THEIR EQUIPMENT AND FOUND A HOUSE OVERLOOKING THE BRIDGE APPROACHES. THEY STAYED IN THE HOUSE ALL DAY LONG AND RECORDED HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FIGHT, CLIMAXED BY THE SUCCESSFUL BRITISH ARMORED DASH ACROSS THE SPAN.

ONCE "GERMAN MACHINEGUN BULLETS ALMOST RIPPED A FRYING PAN IN WHICH WE WERE COOKING ONIONS RIGHT OUT OF OUR HANDS," SHIRLEY SAID.

BOTH ARE MEMBERS OF A PARACHUTE DETACHMENT. THE JUMP OVER HOLLAND WAS BOST'S 19STH AND SHIRLEY'S 106TH.

SEP 24 1944

BY FRANKLIN BANKER

BREST, FRANCE, SEPT. 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GERMAN DEMOLITIONS HAVE DAMAGED THE HARBOR FACILITIES OF BREST, ONE OF FRANCE'S CHIEF PORTS. THE CITY ITSELF IS SO BADLY BATTERED THAT CAPT.FOREST BUTLER, OF (222 PHOENENETIA AVE.) CORAL GABLES, FLA., ASSISTANT ENGINEER OF THE SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION, SAID IT APPEARED THE ONLY THING TO DO WOULD BE TO TEAR DOWN THE REMAINING WRECKAGE AND BUILD A WHOLE NEW CITY.

ACQUISITION OF THE PORT WAS ONE OF THE MAIN REASONS FOR THE AMERICAN DRIVE TO TAKE THE CITY RATHER THAN BE CONTENT WITH STARVING OUT THE GERMANS.

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WHILE AMERICAN ARTILLERY POUNDED AWAY AT REMNANTS OF A NAZI FORCE ON THE TIP OF CROZON PENINSULA ACROSS THE BAY FROM BREST, ARMY ENGINEERS CLEARED THE MAIN STREETS OF THE DEBRIS LEFT BY THE 26-DAY SIEGE.

A FEW CIVILIANS VENTURED BACK TO SEE WHAT HAD BECOME OF THEIR HOMES. THE SIGHT WAS TOO MUCH FOR SOME. THEY BURST INTO TEARS AND IMMEDIATELY RETRACED THEIR STEPS INTO THE COUNTRY.

THE GERMANS PILLAGED EVERY HOUSE FROM CELLAR TO ATTIC. THE CONTENTS OF BUREAU DRAWERS, CLOSETS AND PANTRIES WERE THROWN HELTER-SKELTER ON THE FLOORS IN THE NAZIS' WILD SEARCH FOR LIQUOR, MONEY AND JEWELS.

"A MESS? IT'S WORSE THAN THAT," SAID PRIVATE ANTHONY ESPOSITO OF

1426 SOUTH RIDGEWAY AVE., CHICAGO, WHO WAS UNSHAVEN AFTER SEVERAL DAYS OF FIERCE FIGHTING.

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HE PUFFED ON A CIGAR LEFT BY THE GERMANS.

"THIS HEINIE CIGAR STINKS," HE SAID. "EVEN OUR TWO FOR A NICKEL KIND BACKHHOME ARE BETTER THAN THIS."

ESPOSITO KIDDED PVT.ERNEST STUMPO OF 1516 WEST CONGRESS ST., CHICAGO, ABOUT HIS "HEINIE PANTS." STUMPO WORE THE GRAY-GREEN TROUSERS OF A GERMAN SOLDIER TO REPLACE HIS OWN, TORN IN THE FIGHTING.

PVT.LEONARD HANKMAN, 2634 WEST OGDEN AVE., CHICAGO, WANTED NO PART OF THE SPOILS LEFT BY THE NAZIS.

"OUR BOYS HAVE ALL THE WINE AND COGNAC YOU COULDNDRINK, BUT I DIDN'T TOUCH A DROP," HE SAID. "I GUESS I'M SUPERSTITIOUS, BUT WHEN I HIT THE STATES I'LL HAVE TO MAKE UP FOR IT--AND HOW!"

IN THE MIDST OF THE RUBBLE WAS AN ARTICLE THE GI'S COULDN'T FIGURE OUT. THEY COULDN'T GUESS HOW IT GOT THERE. IT WAS A DUUTY BAG OF SMOKING TOBACCO BEARING ON THE LABEL: "BEST WISHES FROM THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS, BUCKEYE POST 1588, COLUMBUS, OHIO."

RW828PEW

BY WALTER CRONKITE

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

SEP 24 1944

WITH AIR-BORNE FORCES SOMEWHERE IN HOLLAND, SEPT.22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE GERMAN ARMY HAS BEGUN AN ATTEMPT TO "ORGANIZE ITS DISORGANIZATION" WHICH WAS COMPLICATED FURTHER BY THE SWOOP OF THE AIRBORNE ARMY ON HOLLAND FIVE DAYS AGO.

SO FAR THE WEHRMACHT APPARENTLY HAS TAKEN TWO STEPS--ORDERING ITS OFFICERS TO DESERT THEIR MEN IF NECESSARY BUT SAVE THEMSELVES FIRST, AND ESTABLISHING "COLLECTING POINTS" AT THE MAIN ROAD JUNCTIONS WHERE FLEEING NAZIS FROM WHATEVER UNIT CAN BE REORGANIZED INTO NEW OUTFITS

30 24 — 19053

OR RETURNED TO THEIR OLD ONES.

OFFICERS ARE SUCCEEDING IN THEIR ESCAPE EFFORTS. NEARLY 2,500 PRISONERS HAVE BEEN ROUNDED UP BY THIS UNIT, AND ONLY 25 OFFICERS. THE PRISONERS SAY THE OFFICERS FLED WHEN THE FIRST PARACHUTES OPENED OVER HOLLAND, LEAVING THE TROOPS TO SHIFT FOR THEMSELVES.

FOR THE MOST PART THE GERMANS OPPOSING THIS UNIT OBVIOUSLY ARE NOT FIGHTING ACCORDING TO ANY STRATEGIC PLAN BUT ONLY TRYING TO GET BACK TO GERMANY, SOME 25 MILES AWAY.

SECOND LT. FRANZ VIDOR OF UTICA, N.Y., ONE OF THIS UNIT'S PRISONERS OF WAR OFFICERS, ASKED HOW MANY DIFFERENT DIVISIONS AND UNITS WERE REPRESENTED BY THE PRISONERS, THUMBED THROUGH A 10-PAGE NOTEBOOK FILLED WITH DESIGNATIONS.

"AT LEAST 25 VARIOUS DIVISIONS, INCLUDING ONE WHICH WENT FROM CALAIS INTO HOLLAND AND HAD HAD NOTHING TO EAT FOR THREE DAYS," HE SAID.

WM328PEW

PARIS, SEPT. 23-(AP)-THE AGENCE FRANCAISE DE PRESSE, OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, SAID TONIGHT THAT LOUIS RENAULT, MOTOR MAGNATE AND ONE OF FRANCE'S LEADING INDUSTRIALISTS, HAD BEEN JAILED IN THE FRESNES PRISON.

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THE AGENCY REPORTED THAT ACCOUNTANTS OF THE RENAULT FIRM SAID RENAULT FACTORIES FROM 1940 TO 1943 MADE AND SOLD $120,000,000 WORTH OF WAR MATERIALS FOR THE GERMAN ARMY.

RENAULT, WHO BEFORE BEING IMPRISONED WITH HIS GENERAL MANAGER, WAS QUESTIONED BY A MAGISTRATE IN THE PRESENCE OF LAWYERS, THE AGENCY SAID, AND WAS QUOTED AS PROTESTING THAT HE HAD HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE CONVERSION OF THE FACTORIES TO GERMAN ARMY PRODUCTION.

"AT THE MOMENT OF THE ARMISTICE (1940) I WAS IN AMERICA STUDYING THE MANUFACTURE OF TANKS," THE 77-YEAR-OLD INDUSTRIALIST WAS QUOTED BY THE AGENCY AS SAYING. "WHEN I GOT BACK TO FRANCE, I FOUND THE FACTORIES OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS.

"GENERAL WEYGAND HAD ORDERED PRODUCTION CONTINUED. IT HAD TO BE TO PREVENT WORKERS AND MACHINES BEING SENT TO GERMANY."

DY1159AEW

PARIS, SEPT 23-(AP)-MAURICE CHEVALIER, FRENCH SCREEN ACTOR, IS "IN VERY GOOD HEALTH" AND LIVING WITH FRIENDS AT MAUZAC IN SOUTH-WESTERN FRANCE, THE ACTOR'S BUSINESS MANAGER, MAX RUPPA, SAID TODAY.

RUPPA SAID HE HAD RECEIVED A LETTER FROM FRIENDS OF THE ACTOR WHO ARE WITH HIM.

THERE HAVE BEEN VARYING REPORTS CONCERNING CHEVALIER SINCE THE LIBERATION OF PARIS. ONE REPORT SAID HE HAD BEEN SHOT.

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DN536PEW

PARIS, SEPT 23-(AP)-A CENSORSHIP BAN ON PUBLICATION OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL RESISTANCE, REPORTED TO CONCERN THE SUPPLYING OF ARMS TO NEW FRENCH MILITARY UNITS, HAS BROUGHT A CHORUS OF PROTEST FROM THE FRENCH PRESS.

THE REGULAR ALLIED CENSORS DENIED YESTERDAY THAT THEY HAD RESTRICTED THE RESOLUTION. THIS LED TO THE BELIEF THE BAN WAS PLACED BY SPECIAL ADDITIONAL FRENCH MILITARY CENSORS. THE CENSORSHIP WAS IMPOSED ON MILITARY SECURITY GROUNDS.

(A BROADCAST TODAY BY THE TOULOUSE RADIO SAID THE FORMER SYNDICATE OF THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND PRESS HAD NOW BECOME THE SYNDICATE OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL PRESS).

MK549AEW

SEP 24 1944

NINTH AIR FORCE LIGHTNING BASE, FRANCE, SEPT. 23-(AP)-LT. DONALD EBERHARDT, 910 VERA AVE., REDWOOD CITY, CALIF., FORCED TO BAIL OUT OVER GERMAN TERRITORY AFTER A RIP-ROARING DOGFIGHT, WAS FREED BY AN AMERICAN COLUMN THAT ENTERED THE TOWN WHERE HE WAS HIDING--AND RIDING IN THE LEAD VEHICLE WAS HIS BROTHER, LT. HARRY EBERHARDT.

THE PILOT SHOT DOWN TWO ENEMY PLANES AND PROBABLY A THIRD AND THEN BORED HEADON INTO A FOURTH, A FOCKE-WULF 190, WHICH HE SENT CRASHING INTO A SPIN. EBERHARDT WENT OVER THE SIDE AND LANDED NEAR A FRENCH VILLAGE WHERE A YOUNG GIRL HID HIM FOR A WEEK FROM GERMAN PATROLS.

N1028AEW

A UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, SEPT. 23-(AP)-LT.-GEN. JOSEPH P.KOENING YESTERDAY PRESENTED THE CROIX DE GUERRE TO 48 OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE WHO HELPED PLAN AND EXECUTE SECRET OPERATIONS IN WHICH SUPPLIES AND AMMUNITION WERE FLOWN TO FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR.

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THREE GENERALS, LT.GEN.JAMES H.DOOLITTLE, BRIG.-GEN.AUGUST KISSNER, AND BRIG.-GEN.ORVIL ANDERSON WERE AMONG THE TEN RECEIVING THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM.

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THE OTHERS WERE COLONELS DELMAN E.WILSON OF EPHRATA, WASH., FRANK B.JAMES OF HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIF; LT.COLONELS ROBERTS W.FISH OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., ROBERT L.BOONE OF BERKLEY, CALIF., RODMAN A.ST.CLAIR OF ALTON, ILL.; MAJORS EDWARD C.TRESMER OF TEMPLE CITY, CALIF., AND CHARLES T.TEER OF LEXINGTON, TENN.

RW844PEW

BY GEORGE TUCKER

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY IN FRANCE, SEPT 23-(AP)-THROUGH RAIN THAT LITERALLY BEAT THE FRUIT OFF TREES, THE SEVENTH ARMY DOGGEDLY EXPANDED ITS FOOTHOLDS ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER AND THEN SLOGGED ON TOWARDS THE SLOPE OF THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS AGAINST THE FIERCEST MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE EXPERIENCED IN ITS 39 DAYS OF FIGHTING ON FRENCH SOIL.

THE GAINS IT REGISTERED WERE SHORT ALTHOUGH PERMANENT IN EVERY SECTOR OF THE LINE EXCEPT EPINAL WHERE THE NAZIS STILL CLUNG FIRMLY TO THEIR HALF OF THE TOWN EAST OF THE RIVER AND POURED HEAVY FIRE ON THE AMERICANS.

IN SOME SECTORS THE AMERICANS HAD DIFFICULTY KEEPING FRENCH CIVILIANS OUT OF THE FIRE RANGE AND THEY KNOTTED UP AT ROAD CORNERS, CLIMBED ON TOP OF BARNS AND HOUSES DESPITE THE DOWNPOUR AND ARTILLERY FIRE SO THEY COULD WITNESS THE RETREAT OF THE GERMANS.

I STOOD WITH MAJOR MARION K.KLOTH, OF YUBA CITY, CALIF., ON A LITTLE UNNAMED HILL GETTING A LAST MINUTE BRIEFING WITHIN 50 FEET OF TWO HOUSES WHERE ALL THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD HAD GATHERED ON THE PORCH TAKING IN THE SHOW. THE WOMEN WERE KNITTING FURIOUSLY WHILE THE CHILDREN CLIMBED EXCITEDLY UP FRUIT TREES AND PLAYED THE FRENCH VERSION OF COWBOYS AND INDIANS CALLED THE "MAQUIS AND THE BOCHE."

THE FORCES WITH WHICH THE GERMANS SOUGHT TO STEM THE METHODICAL ADVANCE OF THE AMERICANS WERE COMPOSED OF DIFFERENT COMBAT GROUPS WHOSE COMPONENT PARTS WERE MADE UP OF THE REMNANTS OF AT LEAST 30 INFANTRY UNITS. THESE UNITS HAD BEEN BEATEN PREVIOUSLY AND IN SOME INSTANCES HAD BEEN CUT TO PIECES BUT, AMERICAN OFFICERS SAID, THERE WAS A NOTICEABLE UPLIFT IN GERMAN MORALE AS NEW EQUIPMENT IN CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES FLOWED ACROSS THE RHINE INTO THEIR HANDS.

DY1145PEW

ADD MOSCOW XXH6

ROSA'S TOUR OF DUTY BEGINS EACH MISTY DAWN WHEN SHE CRAWLS THROUGH A MUDDY COMMUNICATIONS TRENCH TO A SPECIALLY CAMOUFLAGED PIT FROM WHICH SHE CAN OVERLOOK GERMAN TERRITORY.

THE OTHER MORNING SHE WAITED MOTIONLESS AND SILENT AS A GERMAN MACHINEGUNNER APPEARED AT THE EXIT OF A PILLBOX MADE OF SANDBAGS AND LOGS.

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WHEN HE CRAWLED SLEEPILY TOWARD A REAR BIVOUAC ROSA FIRED. ONE SHOT TOPPLED HIM OVER. TWO COMRADES RUSHED OUT TO INVESTIGATE. ROSA GOT BOTH. THEN TWO MORE GERMANS SHOWED THEMSELVES. THEY ALSO WERE KILLED.

JS747AEW

STOCKHOLM--FIRST ADD PORTS X X X OFFICIALLY TONIGHT.

THE ACTION AFFECTS PRINCIPALLY GERMAN-CONTROLLED MERCHANT SHIPS.

THE SWEDISH WAR INSURANCE BOARD A MONTH AGO DECLINED TO UNDERWRITE SWEDISH MERCHANTMEN TRAVELLING TO GERMAN PORTS AND THE NAZIS WERE OBLIGED TO COME AND GET THE GOODS THEY WANTED FROM SWEDEN, SUCH AS IRON ORE, WOOD PULP AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS.

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THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT "IN VIEW OF THE COMPLETELY CHANGED SITUATION IN AND AROUND THE BALTIC, THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED, EFFECTIVE SEPT. 27, NO LONGER TO ALLOW FOREIGN MERCHANT SHIPPING IN SWEDISH TERRITORIAL WATERS OF THE GULF OF BOTHNIA AND THE BALTIC SEA, INCLUDING THE INNER WATERWAYS FROM THE FRONTIER AT TORNEA RIVER DOWN TO AND INCLUDING THE FALSTERBO CANAL."

"THE AIM IS TO PREVENT INCIDENTS," A SWEDISH [illegible]SMAN SAID, NOTING PREVIOUS SINKINGS OF SWEDISH SHIPS IN BALTIC NAVAL WARFARE. "WE DON'T WANT TO BE A HINDRANCE TO WARFARE IN THE BALTIC."

WITH THE FALL OF TALLINN IN ESTONIA THE WAY IS PREPARED FOR THE SOVIET BALTIC FLEET TO BREAK INTO THE OPEN AGAIN AND SEEK OUT THE GERMANS. RUSSIAN MINESWEEPERS ALREADY ARE REPORTED CLEARING GERMAN NET AND MINE BARRIERS IN THE FINNISH GULF.

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DY1002PEW

STOCKHOLM, SEPT.23 (AP)--GEN. MARTTI WALLENIUS, A MEMBER OF THE [illegible]

Fascists

LAPPO MOVEMENT IN FINLAND IN 1930 AND COMMANDER OF NORTHERN FINNI[illegible]

ARMY WHICH DEFEATED THE RUSSIANS AT SALLA IN THE WINTER WAR, WAS [illegible]

Wounded

FINNISH REFUGEES ARRIVED IN SWEDEN A REPORT FROM HAPARANDA TODAY

SEP 24 1944

APRA01305AM145P

STOCKHOLM, SEPT 23-(AP)-A TRAVELER FROM BERLIN TODAY SAID A TYPICAL STORY GOING THE ROUNDS IN THE REICH CAPITAL WAS THAT AFTER THE WAR WAS LOST HITLER AND REICHMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING WERE HANGING SIDE BY SIDE FROM A GALLOWS, CONVICTED AS WAR CRIMINALS. GOERING TURNED TO HITLER AND SAID:

"DIDN'T I ALWAYS TELL YOU, ADOLF, THE WAR WOULD BE DECIDED IN THE AIR."

ADD BARI - (MORTON) - XXXX WATER

OTHER REPORTS INDICATE THAT MARSHAL TITO IS COLLECTING A MIGHTY ASSAULT FORCE IN THE VALJEVO AREA, 45 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BELGRADE, WITH ONE OF HIS BEST GENERALS, BEKA DAPCEVIC, 30-YEAR-OLD VETERAN OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR, IN COMMAND.

DAPCEVIC'S FORCE HAD BEEN SWOLLEN BY A TIDAL WAVE OF VOLUNTEERS. MANY ARE FACTORY WORKERS FROM BELGRADE WHO HAVE BEEN HIDING IN THE KOSMAJ HILLS.

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REPORTS FROM BANJALUKA, COMMUNICATIONS HUB IN WESTERN BOSNIA, WHICH WAS ATTACKED BY PARTISANS SEVERAL DAYS AGO, INDICATED THAT FIERCE FIGHTING STILL WAS IN PROGRESS THERE WITH THE GARRISON PINNED DOWN IN THE BIG STONE CASTLE.

FUTHER INDICATIONS OF PARTISAN SUCCESS ES IN ALBANIA WERE GIVEN IN A WARNING BY THE RADIO AT TIRANA THAT CURFEW BEGINS AT DARK AND THAT GERMAN AND ALBANIAN GUARDS HAVE BEEN ORDERED [illegible] TO SHOOT ON SIGHT. THE CITY HAS BEEN UNDER ATTACK ALMOST NIGHTLY BY LIBERATION PATROLS WHICH RETIRE INTO THE MOUNTAINS AT DAYLIGHT. MT322PEW

ROME, SEPT. 23-(AP)-THE CLANDESTINE PRO-ALLIED RADIO IN NORTHERN ITALY--RADIO MILANO LIBERTA--REPORTED TODAY THAT A GENERAL STRIKE HAD BROKEN OUT IN PIEDMONT INTENDED TO HAMPER THE GERMAN RETREAT TOWARD THE BRENNER PASS.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE NAZIS HAD BEEN MOVING OUT SUPPLIES AND TROOPS FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF THIS REPORT BUT THE SPECIAL ATTENTION THE AIRFORCE HAS GIVEN COMMUNICATIONS IN THE MILAN-ALESSANDRIA AREAS INDICATED SUBSTANTIAL ENEMY MOVEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AT ROME EARLIER THIS WEEK APPEALED TO PATRIOTS IN NORTHERN ITALY TO STRIKE AGAINST THE NAZIS.

N936AEW

ROME, SEPT. 23-(AP)-A SOVIET DELEGATION HAS ARRIVED IN ITALY FOR A SURVEY OF ITALIAN LABOR AT THE INVITATION OF THE GENERAL ITALIAN LABOR CONFEDERATION. REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS RECENTLY COMPLETED A SIMILAR SURVEY.

N1015AEW

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WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN NORTHERN ITALY--FIRST ADD GOTHIC LINE SMASHED (A187 DAY WHICH MAY BE BY-LINED "BY SID FEDER") X X X

DOWN THE MIDDLE."

ALTHOUGH THE EXACT LOCATION OF THESE POSITIONS CANNOT BE REVEALED BECAUSE OF MILITARY SECURITY, IT SEEMS SAFE TO SAY THAT THE SMASH WHICH CARRIED THE FIFTH ARMY TROOPS OVER SOME OF THE TALLEST PEAKS IN ITALY TO THE BROAD LOMBARDY PLAIN WITH BOLOGNA AT ITS GATEWAY, TORE THROUGH THE GOTHIC LINE AT A POINT WHERE ITS DEFENSES WERE DEEPEST.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE ASSAULT--THE CHIEF PART OF WHICH WAS CARRIED OUT BY ONE OF THE MIGHTIEST ARTILLERY CONCENTRATIONS IN MILITARY HISTORY--CHEWED UP A LARGE PART OF WHAT WAS LEFT OF FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING'S WEARY WEHRMACHT SO BADLY THAT PRISONERS SAID SOME NAZI BATTALIONS WERE AS LOW AS 60 MEN IN STRENGTH.

"WE HAVE BEEN INFORMED," SAID LT.COL.GEORGE WALKER OF DES MOINES,IA., "THAT ONE JERRY DIVISION WAS SHATTERED SO BADLY THAT THE STRENGTH OF ONE BATTALION NOW IS ELEVEN MEN IN ONE COMPANY, EIGHT IN ANOTHER AND TWO IN THE THIRD.

"WHAT'S MORE, THE DAY A CERTAIN ENEMY BRIGADE CAME INTO THE LINE, ALL THE COMPANY OFFICERS OF ONE ENTIRE BATTALION GAVE UP AND SURRENDERED TO US EXCEPT ONE. WE ASKED AN OFFICER WHAT HAPPENED TO THIS ONE AND HE REPLIED, 'OH, HE MUST HAVE BEEN SICK.'"

ANOTHER NAZI DIVISION WAS SLICED UP SO COMPLETELY THAT THE AVERAGE COMPANY OF ONE REGIMENT NOW NUMBERS 35 MEN AND A CERTAIN PARATROOP DIVISON WAS CAUGHT IN SUCH DEVASTATING ARTILLERY FIRE, WALKER RELATED, THAT MORE OF ITS MEN WERE KILLED THAN WERE TAKEN PRISONER.

WHEN AN INFANTRY OFFICER PASSES OUT CREDIT T THE ARTILLERY THAT WAY, YOU CAN BE SURE THE BIG GUNS WERE REALLY PITCHING. ALL THROUGH THE MOUNTAIN STRONGHOLDS OF THE GOTHIC LINE THE CLOUD-PIERCING PEAKS THAT ONCE WERE COVERED WITH PINE TREES CONCEALING ENEMY DUGOUTS AND PILLBOXES NOW ARE COMPLETELY BARE AS THOUGH A GIANT PLOW HAD RUN OVER THEM.

DN458PEW

BUCHAREST, SEPT. 23-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN ARMY DOCTORS WHO CAME TO ROMANIA TO CARE FOR AMERICAN AIR FORCE WOUNDED RECENTLY WERE RECEIVED BY KING MIHAI AND QUEEN MOTHER HELEN.

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THEY ARE 15TH AIR FORCE FLIGHT SURGEONS, CAPT. RICHARD F. KUHN, 2700 JUNCTION AVE., DETROIT, MICH., AND CAPT. JULIUS T. DEVINE,

MCALISTER, OKLA.

THE QUEEN SAID WHEN "I HEARD THERE WERE AMERICAN DOCTORS IN THE PALACE GROUNDS I TOLD THEM TO LOCK THE GATES AND NOT LET THEM GET AWAY BEFORE I HAD SEEN THEM."

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THE DOCTORS WERE RECEIVED IN MIHAI'S LUXURIOUS PALACE BUILT BY KING CAROL CONTAINING THE ORIGINALS OF A NUMBER OF OLD MASTERS AND MANY OTHER GEMS OF ART. THEY WERE CALLED THERE FOR CONSULTATION WITH A ROMANIAN PHYSICIAN OVER THE CASE OF THE FATHER OF THE KING'S PRIVATE SECRETARY AND BOTH WERE IN REGULAR WORK DAY CLOTHES.

AFTER TALKING TO THE QUEEN FOR SOMETIME ABOUT ROMANIAN PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOSPITAL PROBLEMS AND LISTENING TO THE QUEEN'S SUGGESTIONS FOR TRAINING ROMANIAN NURSES IN AMERICA OR BRINGING AMERICAN NURSES TO ROMANIA, THE KING WALKED IN UNANNOUNCED.

THE QUEEN INTRODUCED HIM: "THIS IS MY SON."

THE TWO DOCTORS TALKED WITH THE KING AND AFTER AN HOUR LEFT BECAUSE THEY WERE DUE AT A NEARBY HOSPITAL WHERE THEY WERE USING PENICILLIN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ROMANIA TO SAVE THE LIFE OF A B-24 RADIOMAN WHO WAS BADLY WOUNDED WHEN HIS PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN BY FLAK OVER PLOESTI.

FD551PEW

CHUNGKING, SUNDAY, SEPT. 24-(AP)-SEVERAL CHINESE POSITIONS EAST OF THE BURMA ROAD TOWN OF MANGSHIH IN YUNNAN PROVINCE HAVE BEEN GIVEN UP IN THE FACE OF NUMEROUS ATTACKS BY REINFORCED JAPANESE TROOPS EQUIPPED WITH ARTILLERY, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY.

MOST OF THE ATTACKS WERE REPULSED, WITH AN ESTIMATED 550 JAPANESE CASUALTIES INCURRED IN THE PAST THREE DAYS, A HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE DECLARED. FAIRLY STRONG ENEMY FORCES HAVE ENTERED PINGKA, 22 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MANGSHIH.

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THE JAPANESE WERE REPORTED STILL PREPARING DEFENSIVE POSITIONS IN THE VICINITY OF MANGSHIH, WHILE ONLY MINOR ACTION OCCURRED IN THE LUNGLING SECTOR TO THE NORTHEAST.

JS102AEW

ADD WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON MOROTAI XXXX CONFUSION

THE PILOT CRASH LANDED SAFELY IN THE SEA AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW PARACHUTED SAFELE. THEY INCLUDED: LT. ROYAL JORGENSEN, CHICAGO, ILL., NAVIGATOR; SGT. MELVIN KLEGMAN, BOSTON, MASS., RADIOMAN AND SGT. FERNON (CORRECT) GJESDAHLM CROOKSTON, MINN. GG1035ACW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR,SEPT.23-(AP)-THE TEMPO OF AMERICAN CONQUEST OF PELELIU ISLAND QUICKENED FRIDAY AS YANK MARINES ADVANCED NORTHWARD A THOUSAND YARDS OR MORE AND CAPTURED THE VILLAGE OF GAREKORU ON THE WEST COAST, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE MARINES NOW HOLD THREE FOURTHS OF THE ISLAND.

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THE HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID THE MARINES ALSO OCCUPIED A SMALL UNNAMED EAST COAST ISLAND ONE THOUSAND YARDS NORTH OF AMERICAN-OCCUPIED NGABAD ISLAND.

AMERICAN CARRIER-BASED PLANES BOMBED YAP ISLAND ON THURSDAY. THEY FOUND FEW WORTHWHILE TARGETS AND MET ONLY MODERATE ACK ACK FIRE.

YANK PATROL VESSELS SIGHTED SEVEN JAPANESE BARGES FRIDAY IN THE NARROW CHANNEL BETWEEN PELELIU AND NGESSEBUS ISLANDS. THEY SANK ONE AND FORCED THE OTHERS ONTO PELELIU BEACHES WHERE THEY WERE DESTROYED BY BOMBING, STRAFING AND GUNFIRE FROM SURFACE SHIPS.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHETHER THE JAPANESE WERE ATTEMPTING TO USE THE BARGES TO REINFORCE OR EVACUATE THEIR HARD-PRESSED PELELIU GARRISON.

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THE NAVY REPORTED THAT ENEMY DEAD ON PELELIU TOTALED 7,020 UP TO FRIDAY WHILE JAPANESE FATALITIES ON ANGAUR, /SIX MILES SOUTHWEST, NUMBERED 950.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID AMERICAN LIBERATORS BOMBED CHICHI JIMA, IN THE BONIN ISLANDS 615 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TOKYO, ON THURSDAY. THEY SANK A BARGE AND SCORED A NEAR-MISS ON A FREIGHTER. LARGE EXPLO-

SIONS WERE OBSERVED IN THE HARBOR AREA.

PAGAN, ANATAHAN, ROTA, MARCUS, PONAPE AND JALUIT ISLANDS ALSO WERE RAIDED.

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BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT PETE ZURLINDEN, OF DAYTON, OHIO, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF THE ANNAPOLIS BUREAU, ASSOCIATED PRESS. DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

(ADVANCE)..(WX)..SAIPAN, MARIANAS ISLANDS--(DELAYED)--THIS IS THE STORY OF LEATHERNECK PRIVATE NORMAN ARSENAULT, OF (202 SOUTH BROADWAY) LAWRENCE, MASS., WHO KNEW ONE MOMENT OF HEROIC GREATNESS BEFORE JAPANESE BULLETS CUT HIM DOWN JULY 8, 1944.

ARSENAULT LOOKED OLDER THAN HIS 18 YEARS, YET PROBABLY BECAUSE OF YOUTHFUL SHYNESS WASN'T MUCH OF A MIXER. HE DID NOT SMOKE, NOR DID HE CURSE. HIS BUDDIES SAY THEY HAD WONDERED WHETHER HIS HEART WAS IN THIS GRIM BUSINESS OF CARRYING THE FIGHT TO THE JAPS, BECAUSE, WHILE HE DID HIS JOB AND DID IT WELL, HE SELDOM EXTENDED HIMSELF. NOW THEY THINK HE MUST HAVE BEEN SAVING HIMSELF FOR JUST THE KIND OF SITUATION THAT DEVELOPED.

THE JAP WAS IN A CORNER. THE MARINE ADVANCE UP SAIPAN'S WESTERN COAST WAS MOVING TO A CONCLUSION. BUT JAPANESE POCKETS, DUG IN THE CAVES ABREAST THE SHORE, HAD TO BE CLEANED OUT.

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PRIVATE ARSENAULT'S PLATOON WAS ORDERED TO GO TO WORK ON A LENGTH OF THE COAST WHERE ABOUT SIX YARDS OF CRUMBLED LIMESTONE BOULDERS SEPARATED A SEVEN-FOOT (cq) CLIFF FROM THE SEA. HIS PLATTON SCRAMBLED OVER THE CLIFF FACE, DROPPING TO THE BOULDERS.

TOO LATE THEY SAW THAT A DEEP CRAVICE IN THE FACE OF THE TINY CLIFF WAS TEEMING WITH JAPS, WHO OPENED UP WITH MURDEROUS RIFLE AND MACHINE GUN BARRAGES.

FOR 15 MINUTES, THE JAPS PEPPERED EVERY MARINE WHO ATTEMPTED TO MOVE. THEN YOUNG ARENAULT BOUNDED TO HIS FEET, CARBINE GRIPPED TIGHTLY IN HIS HANDS. INSTEAD OF MAKING A DASH FOR SAFETY, ATOP THE CLIFF, HE RAN SOME TWENTY YARDS OUT INTO THE REEFWATER. HE REVERSED HIMSELF, FACING THE JAPS IN THE CAVES AND BEGAN TO PUMP CARBINE BULLETS INTO THE CREVICE. MORE THAN 50 ENEMY GUNS WERE QUICKLY TURNED ON HIM. BUT HE CONTINUED TO FIRE UNTIL HIS AMMUNITION WAS EXHAUSTED.

WHILE THE YOUNGSTER WAS KEEPING THE JAPS OCCUPIED, ALMOST HALF OF HIS PLATOON SCRAMBLED FROM BEHIND THE BOULDERS AND DASHED TO SAFETY ATOP THE CLIFF.

OUT OF AMMUNITION, ARSENAULT SLOSHED BACK TO BUDDIES STILL HOPING TO GET OUT FROM UNDER THE GUNFIRE, BORROWED AS MANY AMMUNITION CLIPS AS HE COULD, AND WENT BACK TO TAKE UP WHERE HE HAD LEFT OFF.

AGAIN THE JAPS TRIED TO PINPOINT HIM IN THEIR MURDEROUS FIRE. BUT HE KEPT FIRING HIS CARBINE UNTIL HIS PLATOON HAD COMPLETELY EVACUATED IN FRONT OF THE CLIFF. A SERGEANT ORDERED HIM TO TRY AND MAKE IT UP THE CLIFF HIMSELF.

ARSENAULT LAUGHED, EMPTIED ANOTHER CLIP INTO THE CREVICE AND THEN STARTED BACK. HE HAD JUST TAKEN HIS FOURTH STEP WHEN THEY SAW HIM STIFFEN A BULLET WOUND IN HIS HEAD, HE SLUMPED INTO THE WATER.

THAT NIGHT PRIVATE ARSENAULT WAS AVENGED. HIS PLATOON SET UP A LINE AGAIN 100 YARDS FROM THE CLIFF, KNOWING THE JAPS WOULD COME UP RATHER THAN FACE DYNAMITE AND OTHER DEMOLITION EXTERMINATION THE NEXT MORNING. WITH PLENTY OF MORTAR ILLUMINATION, THE PLATOON KILLED JAPS BY THE HANDFUL THE MOMENT THEY BECAME SILHOUETTED AGAINST THE WATER.

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IN THE MORNING THEY RECOVERED PRIVATE ARSENAULT'S BAODY. IN THE CREVICE INTO WHICH HE HAD POURED MORE THAN 100 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION, JAP BODIES WERE SPRAWLED. MORE THAN 20 DEAD WERE VICTIMS OF HIS CARBINE . OTHERS MIGHT HAVE BEEN. THE LAD NONE OF THEM HAD EVER GOTTEN TO REALLY KNOW HAD PROVED A REAL FIGHTING MARINE.

VH336PEW

BY SIGRID ARNE

MONTREAL, SEPT 23-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION HAS AS YET GIVEN NO REPLY TO UNRRA'S ROUND-ROBIN LETTER TO THE INVADED NATIONS OF EUROPE WHICH ASKED WHETHER UNRRA AID WOULD BE NEEDED TO RETURN THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE EITHER BEEN DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES BY THE WAR OR DEPORTED.

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NGTHERE ARE BOTH CLASSES OF SUCH PEOPLE IN THE U.S.S.R., INCLU THE ESTIMATED HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF POLES DEPORTED INTO SIBERIA IN THE EARLY PART OF THE WAR. ALL THE OTHER EUROPEAN NATIONS HAVE REPLIED THAT THEY WILL NEED AND ACCEPT UNRRA AID FOR SUCH PERSONS.

UNRRA'S SUPPLIES COMMITTEE IS ALSO STILL WAITING ON A REPORT FROM RUSSIA ON THE RELIEF GOODS NEEDED. THE OTHER UNITED NATIONS HAVE PRESENTED SUCH LISTS TO ASSIST THE SUPPLY TECHNICIANS WHO ARE CURRENTLY MAKING AND ARRANGING THE PURCHASE OF RELIEF GOODS.

RUSSIA HAS FURTHER CONFUSED THE ISSUE OF THE FINAL HANDLING OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS OF EUROPE BY INDICATING IT WILL NOT SIGN A MULTILATERAL AGREEMENT WHICH IS NOW BEING CIRCULATED AMONG THE UNITED NATIONS OF EUROPE.

THE AGREEMENT WOULD PLEDGE ALL THE SIGNATORIES TO GIVE THE REFUGEE CITIZENS OF ALL THE OTHER UNITED NATIONS EQUAL TREATMENT WITH THEIR OWN CITIZENS DURING THE FIRST FEW MONTHS OF CONFUSION, SHORT SUPPLIES, AND REPARATION FOR THE VAST HOMEWARD MIGRATION WHICH IS LIKELY TO INVOLVE 20,000,000 PEOPLE.

THE AGREEMENT WAS WRITTEN BY UNRRA'S COMMITTEE FOR EUROPE IN LONDON. AT THAT TIME BOTH RUSSIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WHICH HAVE A MUTUAL-AID PACT, OBJECTED THAT THEY WOULD PREFER BILATERLAL AGREEMENTS: THAT IS, POLAND WOULD SIGN A SPECIAL AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE FOR THE MUTUAL RETURN AND CARE OF THEIR CITIZENS, FRANCE AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD DO THE SAME, AND SO ON.

DY935PEW

EDMONT, ALTA., SEPT. 23-(AP)-UNITED STATES AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND

SEP 24 1944

OFFICIALS SAID TODAY A REPORT REACHING REAR ECHELON HEADQUARTERS

OF THE ALASKAN DEPARTMENT AT SEATTLE, WASH., SAID WRECKAGE OF A C-47 TRANSPORT WITH 19 PASSENGERS AND CREWMEN ABOARD HAD BEEN LOCATED ON ONE OF THE LESSER PEAKS OF MOUNT MCKINLEY IN ALASKA, AND THAT LITTLE HOPE IS HELD ANY ABOARD THE PLANE IS ALIVE.

THE PLANE WAS REPORTED MISSING MONDAY WHILE ON A FLIGHT BETWEEN ANCHORAGE AND FAIRBANKS. WHEN LAST HEARD FROM THE PILOT OF THE MISSING PLANE SAID WINDS WERE UNFAVORABLE AND THAT HE WAS FLYING UNDER ICING CONDITIONS.

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A RESCUE PARTY WILL LEAVE FROM FAIRBANKS, 70 MILES FROM THE SCENE.

NEXT OF KIN HAVE BEEN INFORMED AND THEIR NAMES WILL BE RELEASED SHORTLY.

(READ DATELINE EDMONTON, ALTA.)
(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, SEPT. 23--(AP)--RFMN. THOMAS RINTOUL MACDONALD, SON OF MRS. JESSIE MACDONALD, 558 DRIVING PARK AVE., ROCHESTER, N. Y., HAS BEEN WOUNDED, A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY L ST DISCLOSED TODAY. HE IS A MEMBER OF A CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 10 A. M., EWT, SEPT. 23, TODAY)

SEP 24 1944

MB/CP/209

OTTAWA, SEPT. 23-- (AP)--FLIGHT OFFICER JOHN ARCHIBALD WILDING, SON OF MRS. ARCHIBALD WWW WILDING, 2298 WASHINGTON AVE., NEW YORK CITY, HAS BEEN KILLED IN ACTION, A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST DISCLOSED TODAY.

MB/CP/208A

OTTAWA, SEPT. 23--(AP)--FLIGHT WWW LIEUTENANT THOMAS PIET GERALD GRIEG DE BLOEME, SON OF ROBERT DE BLOEME, 128 SEACORD ROAD, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., IS A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY, ~~WWW~~ ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY. PREVIOUSLY HE HAD BEEN REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

SEP 24 1944

MB/CP/210A

NEW YORK, SEPT. 23-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN HOME RADIO SAID TODAY THE RED ARMY COMMAND IN ROMANIA HAD ARRESTED 11 REPRESENTATIVES OF GERMAN, HUNGARIAN, AND ITALIAN FASCIST MISSIONS IN ROMANIA, INCLUDING SEVERAL GERMAN GENERALS.

THE MEN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY WERE IN ADDITION TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GERMAN COMMAND IN ROMANIA WHOSE ARREST BY SOVIET TROOPS WAS ANNOUNCED TUESDAY. THE BROADCAST WAS REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

FW7AEW

SEP 24 1944

WASHINGTON, SEPT 23-(AP)-APPOINTMENT OF HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG, EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE "FOREIGN AFFAIRS," AS SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO AMBASSADOR JOHN G. WINNANT AT LONDON WITH PERSONAL RANK OF MINISTER WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

ARMSTRONG WILL LEAVE SOON FOR LONDON, WHERE IT IS UNDERSTOOD HE WILL RELIEVE AMBASSADOR WINANT OF SOME OF THE WORK AS AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION.

ARMSTRONG, BORN IN NEW YORK CITY 51 YEARS AGO, HAS HAD WIDE EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE, AND FROM TIME TO TIME HAS BEEN A CONSULTANT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, SEPT 23-(AP)-LIMITED MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PARIS WILL BE RESUMED TOMORROW, THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE LIMITED TO NON-ILLUSTRATED POSTCARDS. MESSAGES, WHICH MUST BE OF A PERSONAL CHARACTER, MAY BE WRITTEN IN ENGLISH OR FRENCH.

SIMILAR SERVICE IS EXTENDED AT THE SAME TIME TO THE FOLLOWING FRENCH DEPARTMENTS: COTES-DU-NORD, EURE, EURE-ET-LOIR, ILLE-ET-VILAINE, MAYENNE, ORNE, SARTHE, SEINE, SEINE-INFERIEURE, SEINE-ET-MARNE AND SEINE-ET-OISE.

SEP 24 1944

WASHINGTON, SEPT 23-(AP)-MAJ.GEN. MYRON C. CRAMER HAS DISCLOSED THAT THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY IS PREPARING FOR THE TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS, THE ARMY AND NAVY DOURNAL REPORTED TODAY.

THE JOURNAL SAID THIS WAS REVEALED IN THE GENERAL'S ADDRESS THIS WEEK BEFORE THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION DURING WHICH HE STATED:

"IT IS A PART OF OUR DUTY, IN COLLABORATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT'S OF STATE AND THE NAVY TO DRAW UP PLANS FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF AXIS PERSONNEL WHO HAVE VIOLATED THE LAWS OF WAR, CUSTOMARILY REFERRED TO AS THE WAR CRIMINALS.

"YOU MAY BE SURE THAT AFTER PROPER INVESTIGATION AND TRIAL, DUE PUNISHMENT WILL BE IMPOSED."

LH1034PEW

30.24— 19059

WASHINGTON, SEPT 23-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN MINISTER SIR OWEN AND LADY DIXON PAID A FAREWELL CALL UPON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY BEFORE RETURNING TO AUSTRALIA WHERE SIR OWEN WILL RESUME HIS JUDGESHIP ON THE AUSTRALIAN HIGH COURT.

ALAN S. WATT, COUNSELER OF THE AUSTRALIAN LEGATION, WILL SERVE AS ITS HEAD AFTER SIR OWEN LEAVES.

LH1035PEW SEP 24 1944

FIRST LEAD UNDATED JAPANESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS, SAID TODAY A THIRD AMERICAN AIR ATTACK AGAINST MANILA TOOK PLACE FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

"NO DETAILS ARE YET AVAILABLE," SAID THE REPORT.

THE MANILA RADIO ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT U.S. CARRIER PLANE RAIDS WERE CONTINUING AGAINST THE AREA FOR THE SECOND DAY. THESE ATTACKS WERE FROM 7:30 TO 10 A.M. (PHILIPPINE TIME), THE BROADCAST SAID.

THE JAPANESE-CONTROLLED X X X FIRST GRAF

DN257PEW SEP 24 1944

UNDATED GERMAN-AIRBORNE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO DECLARED TODAY THAT AN ENTIRE POLISH AIR-BORNE DIVISION HAD BEEN LANDED SOUTHWEST OF ARNHEM IN THE BATTLE FOR HOLLAND, AND CLAIMED IT HAD BEEN "LARGELY ANNIHILATED."

BY GERMAN ACCOUNT, THIS WOULD MAKE TWO AIR-BORNE DIVISIONS FIGHTING IN THE ARNHEM SECTOR, ONE BRITISH, AND ONE POLISH. AN AIR-BORNE DIVISION USUALLY NUMBERS 8,000 TO 9,000 MEN.

THE POLISH DIVISION LANDED THURSDAY, A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID. THE GERMANS FIRST HAD ESTIMATED THE NUMBER OF POLES IN THE BATTLE AT 1,000.

IN THE BATTLE WITHIN GERMANY ITSELF, THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE DECLARED THE LAST ALLIED BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE SURE RIVER HAD BEEN CLEARED NORTHWEST OF ECHTERNACH, JUST INSIDE LUXEMBOURG 10 MILES NORTHWEST OF TRIER.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ADMITTED A WITHDRAWAL EAST OF DIEKIRCH, 13 MILES NORTHWEST OF ECHTERNACH, BUT GAVE NO DETAILS. IT WAS STATED, HOWEVER, THAT THE FIRST ARMY HAD NOT BEEN FORCED BACK INTO LUXEMBOURG FROM GERMANY.

THE OFFICIAL GERMAN WAR BULLETIN TOLD OF A WITHDRAWAL ACROSS THE SCHELDE ESTUARY IN SOUTHWESTERN HOLLAND "IN UNTIRING DAY AND NIGHT ACTIVITY."

(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN LONDON, FIRST LEAD WESTERN FRONT.)

N1012AEW SEP 24 1944

LOST DIVISION (300)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BRITIS "LOST DIVISION" AT ARNHEM HAS BEEN FIGHTING SINCE SUNDAY AT THE DEEPEST AIRBORNE PENETRATION INTO HOLLAND, AS DISCLOSED BY SUPREME HEADQUARTERS.

THE ALLIED COMMAND HAS GIVEN NO INDICATION OF THE SIZE OF THIS FORCE BATTLING ON THE NORTHERN SIDE OF THE NEDER RHINE, AN UPPER BRANCH OF THE RHINE, WHICH SPLITS AFTER IT ENTERS HOLLAND FROM GERMAN

BERLIN SAYS IT IS AN AIRBORNE DIVISION IN STRENGTH--PERHAPS 8,000 TO 9,000 MEN. GERMAN BROADCASTS ALSO DECLARED THAT A POLISH AIRBORNE DIVISION WAS LANDED THURSDAY SOUTHWEST OF ARNHEM.

THREE MAJOR AIRBORNE LANDINGS WERE DISCLOSED BY SUPREME HEADQUARTERS. ONE WAS NEAR EINDHOVEN, 10 MILES INSIDE HOLLAND FROM BELGIUM. ANOTHER WAS AT NIJMEGEN, 33 MILES FARTHER NORTHEAST, ON THE WAAL RIVER, THE LOWER BRANCH OF THE RHINE IN HOLLAND. THE THIRD WAS IN THE ARNHEM AREA 10 MILES NORTH OF NIJMEGEN.

THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY'S LAND DRIVE JOINED THE PARACHUTE AND GLIDER TROOPS IN THE EINDHOVEN AREA, AND CAPTURED THAT TOWN, SEVENTH LARGEST IN THE NETHERLANDS. THEN IT MOVED ON, LINKING WITH THE SKY TROOPS IN THE NIJMEGEN SECTOR. NOW IT HAS PUNCHED TO THE SOUTH BANK OF THE NEDER RHINE ACROSS FROM ARNHEM. IT IS TRYING TO CROSS THE RIVER AND RELIEVE THE AIR DIVISION HEMMED IN BY GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS SOMEWHERE IN OR NEAR ARNHEM.

THE GERMANS CALL ARNHEM A GHOST CITY, RAVAGED BY THE FIGHTING.

ARNHEM LIES NEAR A JUNCTION OF THE NEDER RHINE WITH THE IJSSEL, STILL A THIRD BRANCH OF THE RHINE RIVER WHICH FLOWS NORTHWARD EAST OF ARNHEM.

ARNHEM, CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE OF GELDERLAND, IS AN IMPORTANT RAIL, HIGHWAY, AND RIVER SHIPPING CENTER. WITH A PRE-WAR POPULATION OF 85,000, IT WAS THE 11TH CITY OF THE NETHERLANDS. ITS MANUFACTURES INCLUDE SCIENTIFIC AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, MIRRORS, CHEMICALS, SHIPS, AND PAPER.

A BATTLE WHICH MAY BE ONE OF THE DECISIVE STRUGGLES OF THE WESTERN FRONT IS RAGING THERE. ALLIED SUCCESS IN CROSSING THE NEDER RHINE AND LINKING WITH THE AIRBORNE SOLDIERS WOULD CLEAR A PATH FOR AN INVASION OF NORTHERN GERMANY AND THE WAR-RICH RUHR. THE GERMAN REACTION HAS BEEN POWERFUL AND VIOLENT.

DN1131AEW

UNDATED WAR COMPARISON

SEP 24 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS, SPLASHING THROUGH THE MUD OF FRANCE'S NORTHWESTERN PLAINS, HAMMERED OUT IMPORTANT GAINS ALONG A SEVEN-MILE FRONT 26 YEARS AGO SUNDAY.

EVENTS WERE SHAPING UP FOR THE FINAL DECISIVE OFFENSIVE, AND THESE FORCES WERE ROLLING UP THE ENEMY'S OISE RIVER DEFENSES. THEY STILL WERE DEEP INSIDE FRANCE AND THE WAR WAS FAR FROM GERMANY.

NOW THE SONS OF SOME OF THOSE BRITISH SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR, WHO HURDLED THAT OISE LINE AT A SINGLE BOUND, HAVE FOUGHT DEEP INSIDE HOLLAND AND AT ARNHEM ARE THREATENING TO BREAK INTO GERMANY'S SOURCE OF WAR STRENGTH IN THE RUHR VALLEY.

TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO THE AMERICANS WERE SENDING MEN INTO THE LINES IN PREPARATION FOR THE FIRST GREAT OFFENSIVE UNDER GENERAL PERSHING. TODAY THE AMERICANS ARE FIGHTING INSIDE GERMANY AND HAVE THE FOE WITH HIS BACK TO THE RHINE ON A FRONT OF MORE THAN 200 MILES.

MJ430PEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT.24, 1918--BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS NORTH AND SOUTH OF ST.QUENTIN ON A SEVEN-MILE FRONT MADE SUBSTANTIAL GAINS. BULGARIAN ARMIES RETREATED IN DISORDER AS ALLIES ADVANCED ON A 20-MILE FRONT IN MACEDONIA. BRITISH CAVALRY OCCUPIED HAIFA AND ACRE IN PALESTINE, TRAPPING THOUSANDS OF TURKS EAST OF THE RIVER JORDAN.

SEPT.24, 1940--GIBRALTAR ATTACKED BY LARGE SQUADRON OF PLANES FROM MOROCCO, MOSTLY FRENCH; BRITISH PLANES AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES REPEL TWO LARGE SQUADS OF GERMAN RAIDERS SEEKING TO BOMB LONDON.

DN630PEW

SEP 24 1944

--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. WESTERN FRONT: 305 MILES (FROM ARNHEM)
2. RUSSIAN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW)
3. ITALIAN FRONT: 580 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF BOLOGNA)

DN540PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 24 1944

SEPT.23, 1940--BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH NAVAL SQUADRON BOMBARDED DAKAR AFTER THE FRENCH GOVERNOR REFUSED TO ACCEDE TO AN ORDER FROM GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE TO PERMIT A LANDING.

MK457AEW

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FRENCH

DIEUZE	DEE-ERZ'
ARRACOURT	AH-RAH-KOOR'
LE PORTEL	LER POHR-TELL'
BOIS-LE-DUC	BWAH LER DOOK'

GERMAN

STOLBERG	SHTOHL$-BAIRG
VECHEL	VAY'-GEL (HAR
GERMAN	
STOLBERG	SHTOHL'-BAIRG
VECHEL	VAY'-GEL (HARD G)

BALTIC

TALLINN	TAH-LEEN'

MJ1024AEW

SEP 24 1944

Blank

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30.24— 19061

New Air Raid On Manila Destroys 29 More Jap Ships 'Limited Assistance' Reaches Trapped British Troops Reds Drive Into Czechoslovakia And Pre-War Hungary

SEP 25 1944

ENEMY FLEET IS DRIVEN TO NEW REFUGE

Nimitz Reports 200 Planes Put Out Of Action For 2-Day Total Of 405

NIGHT SEP 25 1944

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 24 (AP)—Carrier planes of the Halsey-Mitscher naval team have forced the Japanese fleet in the Philippines to seek new refuge and have "broken" their air force in the islands, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said today in announcing the second consecutive raid on the Manila area, September 21.

Attacking again in force, American flyers sank 29 more ships in the Manila Bay area, damaged 20, sank or damaged 16 small craft and destroyed or damaged 200 airplanes.

Tokyo Reports 3d And 4th Strike

[Japanese broadcasts reported without American confirmation that a third raid on the Manila area occurred Friday, and a fourth consecutive assault hit southern Luzon and the central Philippines Saturday.]

The total Japanese losses for the September 20-21 strikes were: Eighty-six ships put out of action, 17 smaller craft, two dry docks and 405 planes.

Both assaults were directed at the Manila Bay area, Cavite naval base—nine miles across the bay from Manila—Nichols airfield, near the city, and Clark airfield, about 60 miles northward.

Two-Day Box Score

The box score of the September 20-21 strikes as listed by Nimitz is as follows:

Ships sunk—Forty.
Small craft sunk—Six.
Ships probably sunk—Eleven.
Ships damaged—Thirty-five.
Small craft damaged—Eleven.
Floating dry docks damaged—Two.
Aircraft destroyed in combat—One hundred and sixty-nine.
Aircraft destroyed on the ground—One hundred and eighty-eight.
Planes damaged on the ground—Forty-five.
Planes damaged by ships' gunfire—Three.

American Loss, 11 Planes

"Our losses in this daring and highly successful strike were 11 planes in combat, 10 pilots and 5 air troopmen. There was no loss or damage to any of our surface ships," Nimitz said.

The September 20 raid was aimed at Cavite Navy Yard, Clark and Nichols airfields and the Manila harbor area.

The second strike, September 21, apparently was a big surprise to the Japanese. They put fewer planes in the air to intercept. The score was 110 downed September 20 against 59 the following day.

Hit Jackpot In Ships

American flyers, finding so many ships in Manila harbor on the second day, said they felt as if they were hitting the jackpot.

SEP 25 1944

The second day's haul total was nearly twice that of the first, when 11 ships were sunk and 26 were damaged or probably sunk, and three craft damaged.

Where the new shipping came from is causing speculation which ranges from the possible arrival of new convoys at night to a big transfer of vessels from other Philippine islands in the possible belief that Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., could not keep his fleet in enemy waters so long.

Other Heavy Damage Done

In addition to the heavy damage inflicted on shipping and aircraft, Nimitz reported that Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carrier planes did "extensive and widespread damage to buildings, warehouses, railroad equipment, oil storage tanks, harbor installations, tankers, shops and stored supplies and equipment," presumably on the near Clark and Nichols fields.

Concluding his communique, Nimitz asserted:

"Operations of the Third Fleet have forced the enemy to withdraw his naval forces from their former anchorages in the Philippines and to seek new refuge in the same general area, have disrupted inter-island communications and have broken his air force in the Philippines just as operations of the Fifth Fleet broke the enemy carrier-based air force in the battle of the Philippines Sea."

The failure of Halsey to give a breakdown of the ships put out of action was interpreted here as an indication virtually all of the enemy vessels were oilers, transports, freighters or other auxiliaries, but probably included no war vessel larger than possibly a few destroyers.

The communique also reported land-based aerial strikes were made against Chichi Jima, Haha Jima, Pagan, Nauru, Mille, Jaluit, Wotje and Maloelap islands.

Halsey-Mitscher Box Score

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 24 (AP)—The revised box score of total damage inflicted on the Japanese by the Halsey-Mitscher naval forces from August 30 through September 21 in sweeps over the Bonin and Volcano islands, the Palau group and the Philippines, as announced today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz:

SEP 25 1944

Ships sunk	122
Small craft sunk	61
Ships damaged	137
Small craft damaged	109
Total	429
Planes destroyed in air	380
Planes destroyed aground	598
Planes damaged	87
Total	1,065

American combat losses in all these actions:

Planes destroyed	51
Pilots lost	37
Air crewmen lost	20

Tokyo Reports Raids Saturday And Yesterday

New York, Sept. 24 (AP)—Carrier-based American planes struck again this morning at the Philippines, Domei news agency announced in a Tokyo broadcast, and Lieut. Gen Masaharu Homma, former Japanese commander in chief in the islands, called upon "18,000,000 Filipinos to rise as one to crush American aggressors trying to infringe upon their territorial integrity and independence."

"Several cities in the central Philippines, including Legaspi and Cebu," were attacked, said the Domei broadcast. The attacks were the fourth in as many days on targets in the Philippines by American planes from task force carriers cruising in near-by waters, according to Tokyo reports.

200 Planes In Latest Attack

Domei said 200 American planes carried out the Sunday morning bombing attacks and "the extent of the losses inflicted on the enemy by our interceptors is not yet known, as details of the raid still are under investigation."

Legaspi is located on the southern arm of Luzon, while Cebu is the principal city on the island of the same name lying in the waters between Luzon and Mindanao.

In a domestic broadcast the Japanese radio reported that "more than ten large enemy bombers" also raided the Bonin Islands at noon yesterday. The Bonin Islands lie approximately 600 miles southeast of Tokyo. The broadcast gave no details.

In a second broadcast Domei said about 20 Mitchell bombers raided the northern Celebes in the East Indies, about 300 miles south of Mindanao, Saturday morning.

None of the Japanese reports was confirmed by Allied sources.

Jap Attempt To Aid Peleliu Troops Foiled

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 24 (AP)—American warships frustrated a Japanese attempt to reinforce their beleaguered forces on Peleliu Island yesterday, destroying a convoy of 13 barges and one motor sampan carrying men and equipment, a navy press release announced tonight.

A few of the enemy probably swam ashore on the north end of Peleliu, which the Japanese hold, after losing their equipment.

A United States cruiser also bombarded two camouflaged Japanese ships the same day in Malakal harbor in the very heart of the Palau Islands, the press release added. At least one direct hit was scored on these ships, which previously had been damaged by airplanes.

Japan's Singapore

Malakal, lying south of the administrative island of Koror, is the main harbor in the Palau group, called Japan's "Singapore."

The first marines made small gains on both flanks of bitterly defended Peleliu. Soldiers of the 81st Army Division continued their mop-

ping-up operations on Anguar Island, six miles southward.

American warships pushed through mined waters to hit the reinforcing barges. A number of the Japanese craft exploded. Later ten wrecked barges were counted on the reef northeast of Peleliu. The remainder were believed to have sunk.

Allied Heavy Bombers Raid Dutch Celebes

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Monday*, Sept. 25 (AP)—Allied heavy bombers dropped 105 tons of explosives on Dutch Celebes in an attack reported by headquarters today. Japanese interception was negligible.

Meanwhile PT boats tightened their blockade of by-passed Japanese forces on Halmahera island by strafing shore defenses. They have sunk at least two Japanese supply and troop laden craft in Morotai Strait between Halmahera and American-occupied Morotai Island.

Fighter sweeps over Ceram, another heavily hit Japanese base, destroyed or damaged 11 luggers and barges and many small craft.

Appeals To 'Mac', Finds Companion Was MacJap

Tinian, Marianas Islands (AP—Delayed)—Marine Private, first class, Richard J. Butler, Des Moines, Iowa, is credited with one of the prize understatements of the Pacific war.

During a determined midnight counterattack in the Tinian operation, a Japanese officer jumped into Butler's foxhole, brandishing a naked sword. It was pitch dark and Butler mistook him for a marine with a bayonet.

INFANTRY BRINGS RELIEF TO FORCES IN ARNHEM POCKET

Headquarters Reports Situation 'Brighter,' Poles Cross Neder Rhine.

YANKS CAPTURE BEEK

British Smash Nazi Roadblock Near Eindhoven to Reopen Supply Line.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—(AP) The encircled British airborne force west of Arnhem, have received "limited assistance" from Allied troops battering their way to the rescue and their position is "definitely brighter," Allied headquarters reported tonight, confirming front-line dispatches from Holland.

The aid to the beleaguered force came when a thin corridor was established from Nijmegen to the south bank of the Neder Rhine (the Lek) and some Polish troops crossed the river last night in rubber assault boats to contact the trapped British.

British tanks and infantry have smashed a German roadblock north of Eindhoven to reopen supply lines and American forces holding the Nijmegen area have been reinforced by the new glider troops which arrived yesterday.

Headquarters said the morale of the pocketed British force was high.

Drive Toward Junction

The British Second army under Lt. Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey is fanning out from Eindhoven and driving southeast toward Maeseyck, a town only seven miles from the northernmost units of the U. S. First army commanded by Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges.

American troops under the Second army command yesterday captured the village of Beek, less than a mile inside the Reich southeast of Nijmegen. This advance, disclosed by Second army headquarters, would put the Americans on the Americans on the main road into the Rhineland, headed for Kleve at the north end of the Siegfried line.

There were reports that the Americans actually had captured Beek a week ago but had not discovered until yesterday that they were inside Germany, but the announcement from Second army headquarters did not confirm this.

Meanwhile, indications that the Germans were withdrawing along the Antwerp-Turnhout canal were exploited by Canadian forces, which moved up eight miles to the northeast and established a bridgehead over the canal seven miles from the Dutch-Belgian frontier.

The ground actions, in spite of bad weather, were supported by hundreds of Allied planes, which blasted German positions in the Nijmegen and Arnhem areas, as well as those to the southwest in the Nancy area where strong enemy counterattacks were repulsed.

The first contact with the encircled airborne force was made under the cover of darkness. Details of the river crossing were few, but it was known that the Poles brought at least a message of hope to the trapped men who have been fighting night and day for a week without respite.

The narrow corridor was four to five miles wide at its narrowest points and the German threat to sever it was ended, a dispatch from the Second army said.

The Allied position in Holland was improved considerably by the reopening of the Eindhoven-Nijmegen road, which had been cut by the Germans, but the Nazis were expected to continue their determined stand at Arnhem. The situation around the vital Arnhem bridge was obscure. Apparently the Germans have given up Nijmegen as lost.

Establish Bridgehead

The bridgehead established by the Canadian First army was about five miles northeast of the Belgian port of Antwerp in the area of Lochtenburg. The canal runs northeast from Antwerp to St. Leonard and then east to Turnhout, 25 miles from Antwerp. Some reports said Turnhout was being evacuated by the Germans.

Allied headquarters confirmed reports that civilians in communities north and east of Aachen had been pressed into service by the Nazis to dig defenses. No ground changed hands in that area Sunday, although terrific artillery duels continued.

No developments on the remainder of the Western front were reported and there was a lull in operations on the channel coast, where Nazis still hold out at Cap Gris Nez, Calais and Dunkerque. It is estimated that 5,000 Germans are in the besieged garrison at Calais.

The headquarters report said Hodges' First army had taken 183,827 prisoners and forces under Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., had captured 92,600, making a total of 276,427 for the U. S. Twelfth army group since June 6.

It was anticipated that the First Allied airborne army, with the reinforcements flown in yesterday, and the British Second army soon would be able to launch a new offensive in the Arnhem vicinity. The Germans were reported to have suffered heavy losses when their counterattacks in this sector were beaten back yesterday.

The British Second army in its drive up through Holland to the Arnhem area had already captured Beek, three miles southeast of Nijmegen, and just inside the German border. The dispatches indicated the Americans were just ahead of them inside Germany.

Attack in Arnhem Area

The Germans struck violently in the Arnhem area nine miles north of Nijmegen, seeking to wipe out the isolated British airborne division on the north bank of the upper Rhine, and prevent a juncture by the Second army.

The Second army, swelled by thousands of glider-borne troops Saturday, was beating heavily for a full-scale surge over the river, with the Germans apparently holding the north end of the Arnhem bridge.

The British strengthened their hold on the corridor between the upper Rhine at Arnhem and the Waal branch below at Nijmegen, and in the Eindhoven area were broadening the base of their 50-mile long passageway up through Holland.

The punch up to Arnhem was impeded by soft marshlands, and by roads raised up six feet. This elevation made tanks proceeding on the narrow roads an easy target for Nazi artillery.

Along the rest of the Western front from Geilenkirchen north of Aachen to the Belfort gap, the enemy command threw in powerful support against American army attacks. Supreme headquarters said this entire long sector remained relatively unchanged. Rains were bogging American armor.

Battle Rages at Nancy

The heaviest disclosed German counterblows fell northeast of Nancy in reaction against the Third army drive toward Strasbourg.

At Dieuze, 28 miles northeast of Nancy 30 attacking Nazi tanks were beaten back by U. S. armor, artillery and planes, a front dispatch said. In this area in six days the Third army has wrecked more than 100 Nazi tanks, it added, and since Aug. 1, the Third army has destroyed 1,077.

Enemy resistance continued stubborn south of Metz. The Americans had pushed 30 miles east of Nancy, and 25 southeast of that city. Morey was taken in gains nine miles above Nancy.

U. S. First army men continued to mop up in Stolberg six miles east of Aachen on the path to Cologne. In one sharp battle east of Busbach, below Stolberg, Doughboys chopped down 40 per cent of an attacking Nazi force.

Germans were being cleaned out in the area bordering northern Luxembourg, Supreme headquarters said. Enemy artillery fired at Americans along the whole German-Luxembourg frontier.

There was no word of progress of the U. S. Seventh army, battling west and south of Belfort, and along the Riviera. Berlin radio said the new American Ninth army had intensified its activity, but "made no progress toward the German frontier." The Ninth's sector not specified.

In Holland, said Supreme headquarters, the fighting was "particularly fierce in the vicinity of Arnhem" with the Germans bringing in "very strong pressure."

The enemy attempt to break the Eindhoven-Nijmegen supply road near Veghel was officially declared broken after a brief success two days ago. Front dispatches disclosed this thrust across the Allied road was by only five tanks. Air power helped break up 60 enemy tanks and 200 motor vehicles which massed for that thrust.

Nazis Lose 27 Planes

The enemy lost 27 planes yesterday against 14 Allied fighters in attempts to prevent reinforcement of the Second army by glider.

In broadening the corridor up from Eindhoven, a bridgehead was built up over the Bois le Duc canal at the base of the salient, while east of Antwerp, Allied troops established another bridgehead over the Meuse-Escaut canal.

The Nijmegen dispatch from Wilson quoted American staff officers as saying the British drive when it reached that area "took pressure off U. S. airborne infantry who have been making active patrols in a nearby forest which has been under our steady artillery fire.

"We are constantly crossing the border and picking off individual Nazis. Americans were engaged in stiff fighting on German soil at one point," his dispatch added.

The patrols apparently were penetrating the Reichswald, extensive German forest just south of Kleve.

Wilson described how U. S. Airborne troops had crossed the Waal river near Nijmegen and circled behind the Germans, making possible the seizure intact of the vital bridge there. The river was crossed in daylight, even though all but five of 26 boats originally used were knocked out.

Heavy Fire by German 88's Fails To Loosen Troops' Grip on Arnhem

By ALAN WOOD
Of the London Daily Express
For the Combined Allied Press.

WITH BRITISH AIRBORNE [illegible] Sept. 24—German shelling of our little stronghold is more vicious and continuous. It seems they are bringing up batteries of 88's.

Confused firing 100 yards away may mean German infantry attacking. We can hear Spandaus, but as our men are using captured weapons we cannot judge the sound and we cannot see for thick trees. Typhoons were earlier rocketing the guns, but now it is raining again. A day's clear sky would make all the difference.

Meanwhile, rain or shine, mortared or shelled, our men go on fighting, beating off attacks and attacking themselves until the Second Army arrives.

I cannot yet write the full story of all they have done and endured, but if in years to come any man says to you, "I fought with the Arnhem Airborne Force," take your hat off to him, and buy him a drink, for his is the stuff of which Britain's greatness is made. The few of Arnhem will rank in glory with the few of the Battle of Britain.

Fight for Bridge At Nijmegen an Epic of Courage

Americans Braved Rhine in Boats and Beat Nazis From Both Ends of Span

By Robert Wilson

WITH AMERICAN AIR-BORNE TROOPS IN HOLLAND, Sept. 22 (Delayed) (AP).—For raw courage the battle for the Nijmegen Bridge fought by American air-borne troops ranks with the marines' capture of Tarawa.

It was a masterpiece of military improvisation — "impossible according to textbooks"—achieved only through the quality of our troops," declared the general commanding the division that did it.

The audacious operation of crossing the 300-yard-wide tidal Waal Rhine in daylight under enemy fire, an operation in which British troops and the Dutch underground played important roles, was conceived and executed in less than twenty-four hours.

The Germans held both ends of the bridge, a lifeline to the airborne forces isolated at Arnhem, eight miles north. It was decided that a frontal assault would be suicidal. Instead the commanders decided to cut half a mile northwest of the town, leap the river, turn east and come at the bridge from behind.

British Tanks Help

The general was informed of the plan at 9 p. m., Sept. 20. It first was necessary to clear enemy troops from the south bank, and American infantry with British tanks did this early the next day, taking 300 prisoners. While this fighting was under way boats were brought up and hidden near a factory power station to await H Hour, which was 3 p. m., Sept. 21.

At 2:45 p. m. a heavy barrage of artillery was poured on the north bank, followed by smoke shells. Then the first of twenty-six assault boats stuck their noses in the water. The Germans raked the river with artillery, machine-gun and small-arms fire. Thirteen of the boats returned. An eight-mile-an-hour tide carried them 500 yards west, and men had to go out and drag them back to the starting positions.

Again the boats braved the river. "It was a case of paddling like hell with machine-gun bullets ripping the water, coming closer and closer and finally no longer hitting the water," said Colonel R. H. Tucker, of Ansonia, Conn. "They hit something more solid."

Eight boats returned from the second trip. One landed with three dead and four wounded out of a boatload of eleven combat infantrymen. Some troops had to bail out the bullet-riddled boats with canteen cups.

Five of 26 Boats Left

Finally only five boats were left and there were 700 men still to get across somehow. But the job was done and those that crossed found many dead Germans.

Striking east quickly, they overran an old Dutch fort surrounded by a moat. "I don't know yet how we did it," Colonel Tucker said. "You'd never have got

American troops out of a fortress like that. We took thirty live Germans."

The doughboys slugged their way over a thirty-foot high railroad embankment and closed in on the north end of the bridge. Meanwhile other troops were engaged in fierce fighting alongside British troops at the Nijmegen, or south, end of the bridge.

"The enemy fought with a fanaticism never before experienced by our veterans," said Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Vandervoort, of Columbus, Ohio. S. S. (Elite Guard) German troops attacked Allied medical men kneeling by wounded. With bayonets and knives the Americans and British rooted the Germans from their holes on the approaches to the bridge.

Finally both ends of the bridge were captured, and at 6 p. m. British tanks rolled across.

But it was due to the Dutch underground that there was a bridge there. "These people really deserve liberation," said the general. The Germans had wired the bridge for destruction, but the Dutch cut the wires.

STRANDED 'CHUTISTS ESCAPE FROM REICH

WITH AMERICAN AIRBORNE TROOPS IN HOLLAND, the Netherlands, Sept. 23 (Delayed) (AP)—Eleven American paratroopers, landed behind German lines far from the main body of airborne troops in the opening glider invasion of the Netherlands, were brought out by an international rescue squadron that wound its way past strong German forces, it was disclosed today.

The Americans, who landed in the wrong areas last Sunday after their tow planes had been hit by anti-aircraft fire, were rounded up by Dutch partisans and carried to safety in six British Bren gun carriers and an unarmed Red Cross jeep.

Two Parachutists Go A.W.O.L. To See Action

With United States Airborne Troops at Nijmegen, Sept. 24 (AP)—You can't keep good parachutists down—not, at least, Privates Franklin Putnam, Brooks, Ga., and Knowles Henrickson, Darby, Mont.

When they heard about the airborne landings in Holland a week ago they went A. W. O. L. to an airport in England from which they knew reinforcements would have to be flown and were taken along.

After their glider was forced down in Belgium, they hitchhiked to Nijmegen.

U.S. Parachutist Becomes Dutch General Over Night

Forms Army of 300 Partisans, Sets Up Own Headquarters

WITH AIR-BORNE TROOPS IN HOLLAND, Sept. 22 (Delayed) (AP).—Over night Private Theodore Bachenheimer became a general and leader of an army of 300 Dutch partisans.

German-speaking Bachenheimer, of Fullerton, Calif., parachuted into Holland and wandered into a town near the German border on a personal reconnaissance.

The Nazis held the town when he entered and continued their hold on it during most of the next day, but Bachenheimer quickly made friends with the Dutch and organized his own army, which was armed with captured German weapons.

The army called itself "The Free Netherland Army" and insisted on dubbing Private Bachenheimer "kommandant." He set up headquarters in a steel factory, which is patrolled by sentries with Dutch Army helmets and orange brassards.

So important is his work that another parachute trooper has been assigned to maintain communications between Bachenheimer's headquarters and an American regimental command post.

Colonel Thinks It Cost Too Much To Kill Nazi

With United States Airborne Troops in Holland, Sept. 21 (AP—Delayed)—Lieut. John Spooner, of Wilmington, N. C., demonstrated his marksmanship heritage today by picking off a German observer from a telephone pole at 6,000 yards with a field artillery gun, but his feat did not entirely please his commanding officer.

Spooner got his man after firing three smoke bursts and then ten rounds with a 75 mm. gun.

His colonel, however, figured the ammunition cost the taxpayers $100, whereas "the infantry kills Germans at 5 cents a round."

2 Infant[illegible]

WITH THE AMERICAN 3D ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 24 (AP).—The 79th Infantry Division and the 134th Infantry Regiment are in action with the American 3d Army, it was disclosed officially tonight.

Troop-Carrier Planes' Part In Holland Battle

Headquarters United States Troop Carrier Command, Britain, Sept. 24 (AP)—United States Troop-Carrier planes flew 8,000 sorties in the first week of the First Allied Airborne Army's invasion of Holland, a staff officer estimated today.

He said at least 40,000,000 pounds of heavy supplies and troops had been landed since the airborne operations began last Sunday, with a loss of less than three per cent.—this despite heavy flak and fighter oppostition after the Nazis recovered from their initial surprise.

ESTONIAN PORT CAPTURED BY SOVIET FLEET

Fall Of Paldiski Opens Baltic Sea To Raids On Nazi Shipping

Helsinki reports Finnish army expects to clean out all German troops in four weeks....*Page 4*

London, *Monday*, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Red army smashed 25 miles inside Czechoslovakia and also crossed the pre-war Hungarian frontier yesterday in a big pincers movement aimed at knocking Hungary out of the war, while in the North Soviet naval forces captured the Baltic seaport of Paldiski on the Estonian west coast.

A Moscow radio broadcast quoting a front report early today said that Russian troops crossing from southern Poland through Lupkow Pass into Czechoslovakia had captured the town of Humenne, 25 miles inside the frontier and the same distance from the northern Hungarian frontier.

Less Than 35 Miles From Szeged

Simultaneously, Russian and Romanian troops crossed the southeastern Hungarian frontier, a Bucharest communique disclosed. These units were believed to be less than 35 miles from Szeged, Hungary's second city.

The Russian drive into Slovakia routed the 228th and 101st German infantry divisions after a fierce ngnt, said the Moscow broadcast, recorded in London by the Soviet monitor. The Red army units entered by the Lupkow Pass and another route through the East Beskid mountains and they were only 30 miles northeast of Kassa (Kosice), east Slovakian city annexed by Hungary. Kassa is only 125 miles northeast of Budapest.

The double push threatened to trap all the German and Hungarian troops strung out in eastern Slovakia and northern Transylvania. The two arms of the pincers were only about 150 miles apart, and the troops that invaded weakening Hungary already were on flat terrain suitable for swift tank warfare.

Reds Lunge Into Baltic Sea

Soviet naval forces participating in the northern cleanup struck into the Baltic Sea for the first time in three years.

Marines, leaping ashore from ships of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet, seized Paldiski, 25 miles southwest of Tallinn, Estonian capital taken Friday, as land forces overran 200 more places in western Estonia and 450 towns and villages in northern Latvia during the swift advance on Riga.

The Soviet amphibious stroke gave the Russians their most advanced western base from which to raid Nazi shipping plying the Baltic between Germany and Sweden, and between the Reich and capitulated Finland, where Nazi troops still are entrenched.

Ominous For Germany

Paldiski is 50 miles across the mouth of the Gulf of Finland from Hango, Finnish naval base.

The emergence of the Soviet fleet into the Baltic after years of enforced quiet at Kronstadt, near Leningrad, forecast the imminence of the approaching battle for Germany.

Aircraft of the fleet continued to rain blows on enemy ships carrying troops away from abandoned Estonia, the Moscow bulletin said. Five more transports were sunk Saturday, three of them west of the Estonian island of Osel, one west of Liepaja, Latvian port within 50 miles of German East Prussia, and one southwest of Liepaja.

The invasion of groggy Hungary was not officially confirmed in Moscow's daily bulletin, but there was no reason to doubt the Romanian communique which said the crossing of the frontier near Szeged, Hungary's second city only 97 miles southeast of the capital at Budapest.

Carrying the war into the Hungarian homeland for the first time the Russians and Romanians invaded Hitler's last big satellite nation in the area west of Arad, Romanian commercial city 10 miles from the frontier and 55 miles east of Szeged, important highway and rail city of 132,000 persons situated at the junction of the Mures and Tisza rivers.

Arad fell to Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Russian and Romanian units on Friday, and the troops hold positions on a 60-mile front opposite southeastern Hungary. Only flat farmland lies ahead of the Red army, and the Tisza and its tributary streams are the only natural defenses available to the enemy.

Thousands Apparently Trapped

In Estonia thousands of Germans apparently had been trapped by Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad army columns fanning out over the western part of that country. One Red army group striking down the Tallinn-Virtsu railway captured Rapla junction, 30 miles below the capital, and then drove southwest through Marjamaa, 14 miles beyond.

Marjamaa is 32 miles from Haapsalu and 45 miles from Virtsu, last west coast ports of any consequence which the fleeting enemy can use for evacuation or for a small-boat crossing to the temporary refuge of the islands off the Estonian coast.

Advance In South Estonia

In southern Estonia the Russians under Gen. Ivan Maslennikov, Third Baltic Army commander, captured Nuia, 30 miles northwest of Valga, steadily hurling the Germans back toward the Gulf of Riga. Nuia is 39 miles east of the coastal town of Haademeeste.

Maslennikov's men were attacking on a 60-mile front north and south of Valmiera, taken Saturday, in their effort to drive another wedge through to the gulf and trap additional thousands of Germans trying to escape through the imperiled Riga corridor to the southwest.

Seizures In Northern Latvia

Among the important seizures in northern Latvia during this drive were Rujiena, 37 miles from the coast town of Ainazi; Dure, 10 miles south of Rujiena and 36 from the coast; Rubene, 20 miles south of Dure and only 32 from the coastal town of Liepupe.

The column which seized Rubene was only 53 miles northeast of Riga, and Gen. Andrei Yeremenko's adjoining Second Baltic Army took Skriveri, 43 miles southeast of Riga, and the rail station of Taurupe, 46 miles east of the Latvian capital.

The Germans were fighting furiously in Latvia in order to protect the retreat of their troops down the Gulf of Riga coast from Estonia, a midnight Soviet bulletin said.

Nazi Flight In Estonia

At least 3,000 Germans were killed during the day and many hundreds captured, as Soviet planes hammered the foe in Latvia, but in Estonia the Nazis were running so fast they neglected to blow up rail and highway bridges and abandoned scores of trucks and other war material.

The late bulletin also reported a sudden flare-up on the Lithuanian approaches to German East Prussia. Red army units drove the Germans from a forest northwest of Mariampole and six German counterattacks failed to retake the position.

Raid In East Prussia

Russian bombers raided the East Prussian rail town of Stalluponen, seven miles inside East Prussia on the Kaunas-Konigsberg railway, setting ablaze trains and fuel stocks, the bulletin said.

On the Warsaw front a communique from General Bor's Polish underground said that Red army liaison officers now were working with the Polish patriots after crossing the Vistula river from captured Praga. Soviet officers are established in the three main Polish defense headquarters in the capital, said the communique released here through the Polish forces press bureau.

It is estimated that the Hungarians have about eight weakened divisions stretched out in northern Transylvania and along the Czechoslovak-Polish frontier, while only about eight ill-equipped ones remain in the defense of the invaded homeland. Hungarian cavalry units also have been reported in action on the Warsaw front.

Hungary has been reported seeking a way out of the war ever since the swelling months of disaster that succeeded the debacle at Stalingrad early in 1943, and the present battle-committed government under Premier General Vitez Geza Lakatos is a recent German creation.

The Lakatos regime was installed on Aug. 30 after several German-engineered reshufflings of the Hungarian Cabinet following German occupation of the wavering satellite last March.

[The Berlin radio said yesterday that the German population of Siebenbuergen (Transylvania), which before the war numbered 250,000, had been evacuated. The area from which the Germans were evacuated was described as bounded roughly by the cities of Cluj, capital of that part of Transylvania annexed by Hungary, Sibiu and Kronstadt (Brasov) in southern Transylvania. These are areas overrun or threatened by Russian and Romanian troops.]

Polish Cabinet In Exile May Quit

London, Sept. 24 (AP)—President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, of the Polish government in exile, delayed a decision today on a demand by the Cabinet that Gen. Kasimierz Sosnkowski be removed as commander in chief of Polish forces and the possibility developed that unless he acts soon the entire Cabinet, led by Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk will resign in protest.

The Cabinet yesterday unanimously recommended General Sosnkowski's ouster—a step demanded by Russia as one of the prices of accord with the London Government.

Raczkiewicz Under Reds' Ban

The Polish President was believed to be delaying acquiescence because he also is on Moscow's black books, with little Churchill personally by the move, while he is almost sure to lose what standing he has among the military clique.

Mikolajczyk, leader of the Polish Peasant party, on the other hand, is anxious to get the matter settled in order to effect a return to Poland and a reorganization of the Government under a coalition plan in which the country's five political parties—including that of the rival Soviet-supported National Liberation committee—will be represented.

Premier Likely To Quit

The Premier is convinced of the growing danger in a longer delay and already may have threatened to step out, leaving Raczkiewicz to hold the bag with little chance of solving the long dispute with Russia.

If the President does act and Sosnkowski is removed as commander in chief, he will be replaced by a war cabinet, patterned after the British War Cabinet.

Probably General Bor, commander of Polish forces now fighting in Warsaw, will be made chief of staff. This possibility was enhanced by latest reports from the Polish capital saying that Bor was working closely with the Russians to liberate the city.

Soviet Polish Group In Lithuantan Pact

London, *Monday*, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Soviet-sponsored Polish National Liberation Committee and the Lithuanian Soviet Socialistic Republic have signed an agreement providing for voluntary evacuation of their nationals from each other's territory, the Moscow radio said today in a broadcast recorded by

the Soviet monitor.

This is the second agreement signed by the Polish committee with a Soviet republic—the first being with the Ukrainian Government.

PLANES ENTER LAND BATTLES

Allied Air Arm Active In Holland And Around Nancy

London, Sept. 24 (AP)—German flying bombs fell on southern England again tonight. One exploded on the grounds of a Catholic boys' school injuring 12 persons. For the second successive night the buzz-bomb assault was sporadic and amounted to only a token attack.

London, *Monday*, Sept. 25 (AP)—Hundreds of Allied planes pounded German ground positions in the Nijmegen-Arnhem area in Holland Sunday, and in the Nancy area Ninth Air Force Thunderbolts assisted in repulsing strong tank-led enemy counterattacks despite encountering near-gales and rain in both regions.

Taking off in mist and thick clouds, fighter-bombers ranged over Holland in close support for Lieutenant General Sir Miles C. Dempsey's British Second Army and for the airborne forces fighting their way out of a Nazi trap at Arnhem.

In addition to treetop-level machine-gun attacks on German troops on both sides of the Eindhoven - Nijmegen corridor, the planes blasted enemy transport, hitting seven locomotives and 47 freight cars.

Shipping Off Norway Raided

Elsewhere Mustangs machine-gunned enemy transport in Belgium and British aircraft successfully attacked shipping off Norway, leaving four small ships afire.

These raids followed an attack in "very great strength" by RAF heavy bombers on the German industrial and communications towns of Neuss and Munster in the Ruhr Valley Saturday night.

In the Nancy area, a tremendous tank battle was in progress when the Thunderbolts attacked German armored formations.

At least 100 Nazi tanks and armored vehicles were locked in battle with American tanks when the Thunderbolts roared across the battlefield. They skip-bombed through the enemy formations and strafed every vehicle they could get their sights on. The Germans put up an intense flak barrage, knocking down one Thunderbolt, before they were forced to flee to a near-by woods.

One tank covering the enemy retreat was blasted to bits by the war planes.

Yanks Then Strafe Woods

The Thunderbolt pilots then strafed the woods until their ammunitioin was exhausted. No estimate was made of the number of enemy tanks and armored vehicles knocked out, but Capt. Thomas Collins, Lexington, Ky., a pilot, said the planes "got plenty of them."

"It was the biggest tank battle I've seen," Collins said. "When we came down to attack there were at least 100 Nazi armored vehicles in the counterattack—about half of them tanks. They were banging away at our tanks and the Americans were coming right back at them."

Attack Concentrated On Neuss

Despite bad weather the RAF night bombers dumped well over 3,500 tons of bombs on the two German cities with the attack concentrated on Neuss, which has a large railroad marshalling yard with a capacity of 2,200 freight cars. The Air Ministry said night attacks cost the British 22 planes. Neuss is on the western banks of the Rhine opposite Dusseldorf.

In the four-day period ending today Night Air Force pilots in almost constant attacks in the Koblenz-Cologne-Trier-Stolberg areas have destroyed 247 motor transports, 58 armored vehicles, including 17 tanks, 269 railroad cars and more than 50 enemy planes, headquarters reported.

CRASHING CHUM AVENGED

Flier Knocks Out German Tank Shortly After Friend Falls

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Lieut. Jack Nielson of Oakland, Calif., destroyed an enemy tank which was covering a German armored retreat near Nancy today.

Lieutenant Nielson said a few minutes earlier he had seen the plane piloted by a close friend hit and crash into a field. "I felt awfully bad," he related, "so I got down to about fifteen feet and flew at the tank. I pulled the trigger on my machine gun and on the bomb release at the same time. I saw the tank explode and then I felt better."

German General Killed

London, Sept. 24 (AP)—The German radio announced tonight that Infantry General Paul Laux had been killed on the eastern front. The broadcast identified him as the deputy commander of an army.

Liechtenstein Princess Buried

London, Sept. 24 (AP)—The funeral of Princess Maria Elisabetta of Liechtenstein, who was killed during an air raid on Vienna, took place today in Vaduz, capital of the principality of Liechtenstein, according to a Swiss radio broadcast recorded here.

Order of Garter Given To Queen Wilhelmina

She Is Only Reigning Foreign Queen Ever to Receive It

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP).—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands was invested with the Order of the Garter, the highest British order, by King George VI at a simple private ceremony here today, the Netherlands news agency, Aneta, announced.

The Netherlands Queen thus became the only reigning foreign queen admitted since the order was founded by King Edward III of England in 1348. The only other women member are Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary, the Queen Mother.

Queen Wilhelmina's daughter, Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, was the only person, besides the two principals, in the room when King George handed to the Dutch queen a leather case containing the insigne of the order.

8th Air Force Deputy Promoted To General

London, Sept. 24 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, commander of the United States Eighth Air Force, today announced the promotion of John S. Allard, deputy chief of staff of the Eight Air Force, to the rank of brigadier general.

General Allard, whose wife and son live at Bronxville, N. Y., and who was vice-president of the Curtiss Wright Corporation, entered the army in 1942 and came overseas as assistant chief of staff of the 12th Air Force. He later served as deputy chief of staff of the 12th Bomber Command during the North African campaign.

EISENHOWER IS URGED AS POST-WAR ENVOY

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Two members of Congress returning from France suggested today that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower be given "the toughest diplomatic post in the world" after the war to make use of his "proven qualities —ability to get along with all types of people, a shrewd appraisal of every situation and common sense."

Not that the supreme commander would want it, for Representatives Karl E. Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota, and James P. Richards, Democrat, of South Carolina, quoted him as saying that all he wanted to do when peace comes was to go back to Kansas, "sit on the bank of a creek and fish in the sun."

"We think he deserves whatever he wants after the war," they said in an interview, "but he has shown himself perhaps the best diplomat on the payroll, and the country will need men like him to help in the difficult problems of the future."

Mr. Mundt said a good assignment for the general would be Ambassador to Russia.

Neither knew whether General Eisenhower was a Republican or a Democrat. In fact, they asked him over lunch and drew only a grin in response.

"And I don't believe he knew or cared what parties we belonged to," Mr. Richards said.

Mr. Mundt said he was impressed by the way "all his planning is done to avoid needless sacrifice of life. He is very human as well as very able."

FFI IS MADE PART OF REGULAR ARMY

Rank Of Partisan Officers However Left Undecided

Paris, Sept. 24 (AP)—The French Forces of the Interior were made a part of the French army and subject to rules of military discipline today by decree of the Ministry of War, thus partly solving a problem which has been discussed for three weeks by the Government and the Council of National Resistance.

Meanwhile a protest against this move was made by M. Valrimont, one of the three members of the military action committee of the council. He said his group had not been consulted by the Government and expressed surprise that the military action committee "had not been asked its opinion on a decision of such importance."

Still undecided is whether FFI officers are entitled to an equal rank with their counterparts in the regular army. One contention is that FFI officers are not trained in the use of weapons and the tactics of modern warfare.

The Ministry of War ruled that FFI enlisted and non-commissioned personnel must be given the same consideration as the regular army in the matter of pay, grade advancements and decorations. Records of FFI personnel will be investigated.

Another distinction was accorded the FFI. They will be entered in the army as distinct FFI units. Only those who fought voluntarily against the enemy will be considered as belonging to the FFI organization.

All members may join the army voluntarily for the duration of the war. Those who do not will be sent home.

FFI units still engaged in fighting will be placed under the command of the military.

Those whose territories have been liberated will function under the present regional command.

PARIS POLICE ARREST 500

Eight Former Petain Ministers Among Those Held

Paris, Sept. 24 (AP)—Nearly 500 persons were rounded up today in the drive against collaborationists, the Ministry of the Interior announced, adding that more than 600, including eight former Petain Cabinet members, had been apprehended last month in the vicinity of Vichy.

Among those taken today, the announcement said, was a 29-year-old woman described as a drug addicit and the personal escort of Heinrich Himmler on his visits to Paris.

Dutchman's Mistress

The woman, taken into custody in the ever-expanding inquiry into the French-staffer branch of the Gestapo, was described by the official *Agence Francaise de Presse* as the former mistress and "brains" of a certain Dr. Bosch, a Dutchman turned Nazi, who was the Nazi espionage and propaganda chief for Holland and France.

In Paris, he allegedly concentrated on the economic activities of the German armament minister. Bosch reportedly was an intimate of Himmler, and police said the woman had acknowledged going out with the Nazi hatchetman many times.

Among 450 apprehended in suburban Versailles were politicians, former civic officials and professional men.

Maquis Foe Held

Listed by the Ministry of the Interior as under arrest were former Vichy Minister Jacques Benoist-Mechin and Col. Georges Lelong, described as a member of Joseph Darnand's militia who led opposition to the Maquis in the Haute Savoie hills.

Among those seized near Vichy last month were Xavier Vallat, Lucien Lamoureaux, former Police Director Andre Parmentier and Phillippe Renaudin, former Secretary General of Health.

The Air Ministry, meanwhile, made its latest move in a patriotic house cleaning by announcing that all members of the French Air Force who did not volunteer for service between November 11, 1942, and June 6, 1944, were reduced to inactive status and denied the right to wear uniforms.

GERMANS FLEE TO PO VALLEY

Americans In Close Pursuit Only 15 Miles From Bologna

Rome, Sept. 24 (AP)—Mighty blows of the United States Fifth and British Eighth armies caved in the entire eastern half of the 115-mile Gothic Line and today the Germans were in disorganized retreat from the rubble of their fortifications before American forces surging to within 15 miles of Bologna.

Infantry assault forces were sweeping down some of Italy's highest peaks to within sight of the broad valley of the Po after a bitter ten-day battle which, an official account said, "left the Gothic defense zone a shattered mass of rubble and battered fortifications still littered with the bodies of the slain defenders."

Futa Pass Swiftly Taken

Futa Pass, 28 miles south of Bologna, key to the center of the Gothic Line and one of the toughest of German defenses, fell with bewildering swiftness. Infantry scaling heights on the east and west of the pass had made untenable the positions of Germans trying to hold the gap.

Concerted assaults by the two Allied armies, an Allied communique proclaimed, "have forced the enemy to abandon the whole of the prepared positions of his Gothic Line except for the sector west of Futa Pass."

Last Po Barrier Passed

The American spearhead, eight miles closer to the important communications center of Bologna than reported yesterday, is now past the Apennine watershed, "the last major barrier for many miles," the official report added.

"The determined advance netted 2,600 prisoners and resulted in the slaying of thousands caught in merciless artillery concentrations."

Abandoning equipment in the mountains, Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring's shattered divisions were in disorder, and the Americans were pursuing hotly, hoping to turn retreat into headlong flight.

While one Canadian column drove straight up the Adriatic coast in a four-mile march from Rimini, the Eighth Army turned strong forces westward to clear the Germans from dominating heights on the edge of the Po plain and open the ancient Via Aemilia highway northwest to Bologna.

British units captured San Giustina and cut the Rimini-Bologna railway four miles west of Rimini, the fallen Adriatic anchor of the Gothic Line.

Indian troops crossed the Marecchia river and attacked the enemy stronghold of Sant' Arcangelo, seven miles west of Rimini, and the mountain village of Poggio Berni, three miles farther southwest.

Both Armies Gather Speed

Both the Fifth and Eighth Army drives were picking up speed as the ground dried after recent storms.

Allied warplanes thundered over the Po Valley, destroying the bridges along seven enemy escape routes in an effort to leave Kesselring's forces stranded for destruction.

Associated Press Correspondent Sid Feder first reported the American breakthrough Saturday night, saying the Yanks had battered through what were considered the strongest of the Gothic fortifications, built by the Todt organization in nine months.

Resistance was crushed north of the mountain town of Firenzuola, six miles east of Futa Pass.

Prisoners Pass 10,000

British troops covering the American east flank seized Monte Cascali, Monte Carneoalone and Giogi di Villone, all about 25 miles northeast of Florence.

Prisoners taken by the Eighth and Fifth armies in the current

30. 24 — 1906 5

offensive passed the 10,000 mark. The Eighth alone knocked out 54 German tanks, including 16 Panthers and five Tigers.

The American drive destroyed two thirds of the German Fourth Parachute Division and one battalion of the Lehr regiment, which was sent from Germany months ago to halt the Fifth's advance. The 715th German Infantry Division also was greatly weakened.

The Brazilian expeditionary force, first from South America ever to fight on European soil, ended its first week in the line today with a net gain of ten miles north of Pisa along the west sea-coast.

The Brazilians, who met no opposition in the first days, caught up with enemy rearguards and were engaged in stiff fighting on Monte Prano, 17 miles north of Pisa.

The South Americans captured half a dozen towns, but now the Germans are pouring heavy mortar and machine-gun fire on the advancing column from commanding high ground, a front dispatch said.

Maj. Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Brazilian Minister of War, arrived in Italy today to inspect troops of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force.

Italian patriots were reported rising in the industrial north along the lines of enemy retreat toward the Brenner Pass into Germany.

PRISONERS BLAME THEIR OFFICERS

Say Gothic Defenses Were Built Only Along Roads

SEP 25 1944

With United States Troops in Italy, Sept. 24 (AP)—In ten days American doughboys and their artillery have ripped apart the supposedly mighty Gothic Line which took the Nazis nine months to build, and today prisoners blamed the stupidity of their commanders and betrayal by Italian labor gangs as much as the American assault for the quick collapse.

As the *Wehrmacht* fled northward the prisoners insisted the German commanders were too short-sighted to realize that defenses had to be set up against attack from over the mountains as well as along highways because of the daring American style of assault.

Labor Sabotaged Defense

At the same time, they declared that labor battalions which built the mountain bulwarks played a lot of tricks which the Germans didn't realize, such as putting the only exits and entrances to dugouts and pillboxes at the front so that the defenders were exposed whenever they had to enter or leave.

One prisoner said Italian patriot activities had become intense east of Bologna, ambushing Germans along the roads; that many Nazi units now are patroling the highways in tanks instead of open cars.

"Our commanders apparently haven't learned a thing in the entire Italian campaign," one German officer mourned while talking of the Gothic Line.

Built Only Along Roads

"They built the defenses for this line only along the highways. They should have known from past experience on the Gustave and Hitler lines that American soldiers in attacking take off across the country and over hills to charge out fortified positions. That's what they did down below, but when we built the Gothic Line, they still set up defenses along the roads instead of against mountain attack."

In many places the Italian laborers building the fortifications failed to put into them many things necessary to their defense and the enemy did not realize it until too late. For example, some apparently impregnable gun positions proved to be easily smashed by artillery and many had no clear space before them in which American troops would have been exposed as they attacked.

GERMAN BASES IN GREECE HIT

Liberators Raid Airdromes, Rail Yards, U-Boat Pens

SEP 25 1944

Rome, Sept. 24 (AP)—Medium forces of Liberators raided three airdromes near Athens, the rail yards of the Greek port of Salonika and submarine pens, and harbor installations at Skaramanga on the Greek south coast ten miles north of Piraeus today.

The airdromes, all within a nine-mile radius of Athens, were well covered with bombs. On a similar raid 77 planes were destroyed on the ground in a raid September 15.

Intense flak was met over Salonika, where large numbers of enemy freight cars have been concentrated. Returning pilots said many hits also were scored on the submarine pens.

Scheme To Block Harbor Foiled

A German plan to use the old Italian cruiser Taranto to block the harbor entrance to the Ligurian Sea naval base of La Spezia, toward which Fifth Army troops are driving, was foiled yesterday by the accurate bombing of American Mitchels, reconnaissance photo disclosed today.

The enemy had the cruiser in position to be moved into the harbor mouth where it was to be scuttled. The B-25's left the ship on fire with its foredeck awash, so the Germans will be unable to carry out their plan.

An 8,000-ton merchantman alongside the Taranto was sunk by the bombers.

Lone Nazi Plane Encountered

The Mediterranean Allied air forces encountered only one enemy plane in widespread operations yesterday over Italy, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Yugoslavia and Greece.

It was shot down in the Venice area by Lieut. Johnny Voll, Goshen (Ohio) Mustang pilot. It was his 13th victory and placed him in a tie for fifth place among American aces active in the Mediterranean theater with Capt. James L. Brooks, Roanoke, Va.

Patriots Seize Italian Town

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP).—The Paris radio said today that Italian patriot forces had occupied the town of Domo D'Ossola, in northern Italy on the railroad winding from Milan through Simplon Pass into Switzerland and about fifteen miles northeast of Lake Maggiore.

Rome Plans to Reopen Matteotti Murder Case

Official to Seek Court Order Under Anti-Fascist Law

SEP 25 1944

ROME, Sept. 24 (AP).—Mario Berlinguer, high commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes, announced today he would seek a court order in a few days to reopen the Matteotti murder case—one of the blackest chapters in Benito Mussolini's rise to power.

Berlinguer, who last week sent Pietro Caruso, Fascist police chief of Rome, to the firing squad, said a new Italian law against Fascism provided for reopening of any case where it was shown that justice was not done under the terroristic pressure on courts and witnesses of the old regime.

Six Fascists who participated in the slaying of Giacomo Matteotti, Socialist Deputy who was an arch foe of Mussolini, were convicted of the killing in 1926. They were sentenced to from five months to two years, then won amnesty. Their defense was that they merely intended to wound Matteotti.

One of the defendants, Aldo Putato, is now held for trial with Cesare Rossi, member of the high Fascist group accused of planning and ordering the slaying.

Military Rite Canceled For 'Billy McGee, AAF'

Mustang Base in Italy, Sept. 24 (AP)—Capt. Robert Rhodes, 5704 Bartner street, St. Louis, Mo., driving along a lonely Italian road, spotted a little white cross in a field.

He got out of his jeep and went over for a look. On the cross was this inscription: "Billy McGee, AAF."

Rhodes reported his discovery on the assumption that McGee might have been reported missing in action and his death remained unconfirmed. Word was sent to Washington and a crew from the United States 15th Air Force was ordered to exhume the body and place it in a military cemetery.

After 20 minutes of digging the men threw down their shovels.

"Billy McGee" was an Army Air Force goat.

Bulgar Troops Declared Fighting Beside Russ

SEP 25 1944

Ankara, Sept. 24 (AP)—Bulgarian troops now are fighting beside Russians under Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin, Foreign Minister Petko Stainov told the Anatolian News Agency today, contending that this gave Bulgaria the status of a virtual co-belligerant with the Allies.

Stainov said Bulgaria would undertake everything necessary in order to be acknowledged an ally of the Allies.

"Armistice talks have not started because Bulgaria has not been summoned in order to have the armistice terms presented to her," he told the Anatolian correspondent in an interview at Sofia.

GREEKS INSIST ON MACEDONIA

Bulgaria's Surrender Of All Holdings Demanded At Once

Rome, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Greek Government flatly demanded today that the Bulgarians "hand over at once unconditionally and without further discussion the Greek territories of Macedonia and Thace which they are occupying."

[The Swiss radio Sunday night reported that "an agreement has been reached" between the new Bulgarian Government and the Greek Government in exile ceding Macedonia and Thrace to the Greeks. Bulgarian soldiers will remain in the territories "only to carry on the common struggle against Germany," the Swiss radio report said.]

Control of mountain passes by which the Bulgars are able to enter Greece also was demanded in the post-war settlements.

The Greek attitude was announced at a press conference on behalf of the Government, established in Italy and awaiting the first opportunity to return home, by George A. Cartalis, Minister of Information.

"Clear Out Now," Bulgars Told

He explained he made the announcement because a press dispatch had quoted the Bulgarian Propaganda Minister as saying an agreement had been reached between Bulgarian and Greek representatives "concerning settlement of certain administrative and military questions in northern Greek provinces occupied by the Bulgars."

But, Cartalis asserted, "our only policy is for the Bulgarians to clear out at once without discussions about policing or anything else."

As for the mountain passes, he said, "it is inconceivable that Greece should again leave the doors for invasion open to the Bulgarians, who already have invaded our country three times in 20 years. Our pre-war frontiers there were not satisfactory. The Bulgarians were on top of the mountains, and we were at the bottom."

Frontiers Left To Military

Cartalis declined to say specifically what frontier Greece would seek to the north, declaring the territory needed to insure protection against Bulgar invasion was a question for military men.

He said the Greeks would seek adjustment of frontiers with Albania also because of the considerable Greek population in a portion of Albania. But he said the Greeks believed in self-determination of peoples, and wanted a settlement of Albanian questions in a friendly spirit.

"The wounds inflicted on Greece by Italy are very deep, but I am sure they will be healed soon by the Allies," Cartalis continued. "When Italy shows it respects the integrity of Greece, then relations will become better and perhaps will come to friendship."

Lays Claim To Dodecanese

Referring to the Dodecanese Islands, he said every Italian government since 1922 has recognized them as Greek, even though Italy failed to turn them over to Greece. Count Carlo Sforza, Minister without Portfolio in the new Italian Government, recently said Italy was prepared to cede the Dodecanese to Greece if the inhabitants wanted Greek rule.

Cartalis said he believed Turkey would waive claims to the islands.

To a question on the Greek attitude toward a proposal attributed to Yugoslav Marshal Tito for creation of an independent Macedonia, Cartalis replied: "Greek Macedonia is absolutely inhabited by Greeks. If there is a Macedonian problem, it is between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Greece doesn't figure in it at all."

Insists On Plebiscite

He declared Greece had suffered more under the Germans than any other European country, with starvation undermining health and causing tuberculosis among 75 per cent. of the children in the Athens area. For this reason, Cartalis said, Greece is entitled to prior claims on all means of help from the United Nations, as well as reparations from Germany.

The Greek people "themselves must decide what government they want," Cartalis added in mentioning the Greek Cabinet's decision that King George II must remain outside the country pending a plebiscite to determine whether he shall return to the throne.

Nazi Evacuation Ship Sunk

Cairo, Sept. 24 (AP)—RAF Beaufighters destroyed a large enemy vessel in Denusa Bay, off the Greek coast in continuing attacks against German ships used to evacuate troops from the Aegean Islands, a Middle East air communique said today. The vessel was set afire and later beached.

The war bulletin said an enemy vessel smashed Friday by Beaufighters in a Samos port had been filled with German troops.

FINNS EXPECT 4-WEEK BATTLE

Hopeful Of Ousting Germans Without Russian Help

SEP 25 1944

Stockholm, Sept. 24 (AP)—Four Finnish divisions, battling their former comrades in arms, have captured part of Suomussalmi, in northeastern Finland, from the Germans and are continuing to make progress in ejecting an estimated 100,000 Austrians and Nazis from the area, a Helsinki military communique said today.

A newspaper correspondent in the area said the Finnish High Command was "hopeful" of completing the job within four weeks "without any help from the Russians."

"The Finns feel it will take that long" he said, "because of the lone, thin communications and the scorched-earth policy the Germans have adopted."

Austrians And Germans Fight

At Kemo and Petsamo, two German strongholds on their northern defense line, the Nazis were reported to have had on September 15 enough supplies for nine months, including three months' beer supply, but since then they have been reported destroying part of them.

Austrian troops, which at one time comprised 80 per cent. of the German garrison in the north, reported unwilling to fight the Finns, and the Helsinki correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper *Aftonbladet* said "gunfire" had broken out between the Austrians and Germans.

At the same time the correspondent said "there is no doubt about the result" of the fighting between the Germans and the Finns.

Victory Held Certain

"The Germans will succumb to the Finns," who are well acquainted with German methods and know the terrain, he declared.

The Helsinki dispatch said that 100,000 Finns, 25,000 head of cattle and 8,000 horses have been evacuated from the battle area in northeastern Finland and moved south of the Ulz river or into Sweden.

Porkkola, near Helsinki, which the Finns leased to the Russians for 50 years under terms of the armistice, will be turned over to the Soviets formally next Friday.

KREMLIN GETS DETAILS OF QUEBEC CONFERENCE

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MOSCOW, Sept. 24—(AP) The Kremlin today was in possession of all the decisions on the Far Eastern war that were reached by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at their Quebec conference.

The United States and British ambassadors, W. Averell Harriman and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, made a full report to Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin and Foreign

Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov last night on instructions from Washington.

Stalin is reported to have been deeply-interested in every phase of the Quebec conference and to have listened intently to the report of the military decisions reached by the two Allied leaders. He is said to have frequently asked questions.

Nazis Execute Priest

Said Germany Provoked War, and Prayed for God to End It

MADRID, Sept. 24 (AP).—A neutral traveler who arrived in Spain from Germany recently said today that Alois Neubauer, a German Catholic priest at Munich, was executed on Aug. 7 by the Nazis for delivering the following prayer in his church:

"Our arms are cursed by God. Neither Der Fuehrer nor the Army is able to change God's decision. I pray God to end the war so every one, even women and children, will not be slain in this war provoked by ourselves."

Germans Sail 70 Days Through Sea Blockade

By The Associated Press.

VIGO, Spain, Sept. 24—Eight Germans who arrived here Sept. 21 in a 300-ton sailing vessel and said they had just completed a seventy-day voyage from Argentina have been interned by Spanish authorities.

The Germans said they had sailed through Allied naval blockades by hoisting one neutral flag after another in their attempt to reach a French port. The occupation of France by the Allies, however, forced them to seek refuge in Spain.

The group appeared in good health and spirits.

They said they had not been stopped by a single Allied warship during the entire trip.

KWEILIN FLANKING IS FEARED IN CHINA

Japanese Are Believed Aiming to Cut Railway South of Key Kwangsi Base

CHUNGKING, China, Monday Sept. 25 (AP)—A danger that the Japanese might be outflanking Kweilin, key city of northern Kwangsi Province, was indicated by the High Command in an announcement today.

The announcement said the Japanese were striking southward from Chuanhsien on the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway, sixty-seven miles northeast of Kweilin. It is believed that the invaders plan to swing southwestward from Kwanyang to cut the railway south of Kweilin, a maneuver that would neutralize Kweilin and threaten the equally vital town of Liuchow, ninety miles farther south.

A communiqué issued earlier said the Japanese drive was stalled forty miles northeast of Kweilin.

The communiqué said another Japanese column, striking out from Wuchow, 140 miles west of Canton and 140 miles southeast of Kweilin, had been engaged by Chinese troops nine miles northeast of Wuchow.

Chungking observers said the slowing of the Japanese drive toward Kweilin along the railroad probably indicated the enemy was massing fresh forces.

The High Command revealed that Chinese forces had recaptured Sunhing, seventy-five miles southwest of Canton, by an attack on the left flank of Japanese troops who had swept into Kwangsi from Kwangtung.

The bulletin said enemy attacks on the key city of Poaking, sixty-three miles west of Hengyang, had been beaten off.

The United States Fourteenth Air Force in a review for the week ended Sept. 20 said planes of the Chinese-American Wing, in pounding enemy supply and communication lines, encountered only light and ineffective air opposition.

"Ample Japanese aircraft were within range of the active fronts, but the enemy was hesitant to commit his planes in combat," the report said.

American aircraft destroyed eight enemy planes in air combat and probably destroyed five others and damaged twenty-four. No American planes were destroyed in air combat.

In the same week Fourteenth Air Force planes sank 26,600 tons of Japanese shipping, excluding 209 miscellaneous enemy transport and cargo vessels of less than 100 feet in length. Two oceangoing vessels totaling 1,700 tons and twenty-five other miscellaneous vessels probably were sunk.

Japs Quit Pingka, Major Burma Base

Chungking, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Japanese have evacuated Pingka, a prime objective in the Allied drive to join up with forces in Burma and reopen a supply route to China, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

The garrison at Pingka, 22 miles southeast of the Burma road town of Mangshih in Yunnan province, long had been isolated and it withdrew yesterday along with a relief column which arrived from Mangshih the day before, the announcement said.

Two other big objectives, Tengchung and Sungshan, previously have been captured.

Formosa Civilians Evacuated By Japs

Chungking, *Monday*, Sept. 25 (AP). Chinese reports reaching here say that Japanese military authorities in Formosa, fearing Allied air attacks, have ordered the evacuation of all non-essential civilians from cities.

At the same time, according to these reports, all able-bodied persons in Formosa between the ages of 16 and 45 have been conscripted into the Japanese version of the home guard and those from 10 to 15 years old have been drafted into the labor corps. The enemy army also was reported to have requisitioned 60 per cent. of Formosa's rice crop and many of its other resources.

ALLIED PATROLS ACTIVE IN NORTHERN BURMA

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 24—(AP) Chinese patrols in northern Burma are active in the area south of Kazu, 15 miles south of the Allied base at Myitkyina, headquarters announced today.

At the same time the communique said British patrols were active in the Nimma area directly south of Myitkyina.

Headquarters said hill and jungle fighters of the fifth indian division, who were reported yesterday seven miles from the strategic Japanese base at Tiddim in the chin hills sector, "maintained" their advance.

INDIA EXPELS U. S. CLERIC

Rev. R. P. Keithahn Charged With Mixing in Politics

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Rev. R. P. Keithahn of Fairmont, Minn., was charged by the Indian Government today with having taken an active part in Indian politics, and was ordered to leave the country.

Mr. Keithahn arrived in India in 1925 and for the last five years lived with his wife and two children in the tiny village of Kengery, near Bangalore. Recently he severed his connection with the American Madura Mission, dressed in Indian clothes, ate Indian food, lived in a small native hut and became associated with the student movement of southern India. He is expected to leave before Oct. 1.

UNRRA TO SHIP GERMANS HOME

At Request Of Invaded People And At Expense Of Reich

Montreal, Sept. 24 (AP)—On the request of any of the invaded nations of Europe, the United States Relief and Rehabilitation Administration plans to assist in returning the two to two-and-a-half million Germans who are expected to be found living in other countries, such as Poland and the Netherlands, as a result of the German war policy of colonization.

The principle was recommended here today by UNRRA's committee on displaced persons.

Committee recommendation is tantamount to adoption by the full UNRRA council in conference here.

200,000 In Alsace-Lorraine

There has been determined effort here by European delegates to prevent use of an UNRRA funds on Germans. But in this case they agreed that the presense of Germans in the homes of United Nations citizens, such as the 200,000 Germans who took over homes of French people in Alsace-Lorraine, might block the return home of people the Germans made homeless.

The committee also agreed that Germans may be returned home only on permission of the "existing governmental authority."

One UNRRA official, in a press conference, made clear that UNRRA will be merely responsible for transporting these "intruded" Germans. It would not furnish them clothing and medical care such as will be given United Nations persons while they are waiting return home and in transit.

Germany To Pay The Freight

The recommendation covers Germans "intruded by enemy action." several European delegates had advocated a formula for defining "intruded persons" that would have set a date as early as 1933 for establishing whether or not a German was "intruded."

The committee also recommended that Germany be made to pay for any costs UNRRA incurs in the transportation of Germans.

Aid to political racial and religious refugees, the majority of them Jews, was extended by committee action, to include those who are found in non-invaded territory, such as England and the United States.

Single Soviet Demand

British and American delegations won a compromise agreement from the Soviet delegation over the Russian demand that Europeans receive relief on the basis of the greatest benefit to "those who have suffered the most."

The proposal for such priorities was the single important demand made here by the Russian delegation.

Their request would have placed on the shoulders of Director General Herbert Lehman the responsibility for deciding whether for instance, Norway or Belgium should have the first assistance.

The Compromise

The compromise would give "special weigh and urgency" to the needs of nations in which the people have suffered devastation.

A resolution adopted by the policy committee tonight asks UNRRA to recognize such devastation, whether it was the result of enemy hostilities or through active resistance to the enemy.

The phrase "through active resistance to the enemy" so extends the interpretation of "devastation" by the enemy as to make it finally acceptable to most nations, particularly those seeking recognition of the suffering of their underground forces and guerrillas.

NELSON RETURNS FROM CHINA TRIP

Chairman of WPB Silent on Mission, Will Report to President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—(AP) Donald M. Nelson returned from his presidential mission to China today, enthusiastic about the prospects of increasing that nation's industrial war contribution but keeping his own counsel about his plans and prospects in the War Production Board.

Most details of the results of the mission were withheld pending a report to President Roosevelt which Nelson hoped to make soon, perhaps in a day or two.

He did say that he brought back with him a set of recommendations which he had submitted to Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, and which the Chinese leader approved, on plans to bring more of China's industrial potential into the war effort.

Nelson said he met wholehearted cooperation in Chungking and said the Chinese were determined to make as great a production contribution as they are capable of making.

Hurley Stays in China

Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, who also went on the trip for military cooperation conferences with Chiang, remained in China.

Nelson left for China just a month ago, amid reports that he would not return to his post as chairman of the WPB. President Roosevelt emphasized that he still was chairman at that time, but would not commit himself on Nelson's future status.

In the meantime J. A. Krug has taken over with a strong hand as acting chairman, completing what he called a topside reorganization of the agency only yesterday.

Just before his departure, Nelson was reported ready to resign his WPB post, from which he was dispatched to China during a controversy over his plan for partial reconversion of industry. Associates said that while he had discussed the mission with the President, he had expected to be gone only a few weeks and to take up where he left off in WPB. He was described as being irked by the President's announcement that the China job was a matter of several months. That apparently was smoothed over before he actually left.

Clashed with Wilson

Back of the upper level troubles in WPB was a clash between Nelson and Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman in charge of actual operations.

Wilson had been designated by the President to run WPB while the chairman was gone, but just before Nelson set out for China, Wilson resigned stormily, accusing members of Nelson's personal staff of sniping at him.

There were reports shortly after Nelson's departure that he planned upon his return to take back full WPB authority, holding for himself the power that had been delegated to Wilson.

Since that time, however, he has been mentioned as a possibility for over-all director of reconversion as head of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion established in an act awaiting Mr. Roosevelt's signature.

In view of his record of disagreement with some top officials in the armed services on industrial reconversion, however, there have been suggestions the Army and Navy might oppose such an assignment. Persons holding that view have mentioned him as a possibility to take over the surplus property disposal office behind Will Clayton.

Associates said today that Nelson probably will maintain silence on his prospects until after his talk with Mr. Roosevelt.

He does expect, however, to go to China again before the end of the year. There has been no decision on a date or the length of the visit.

Aides said Nelson returned in good humor and feeling well. He made the flight from Kunming, via India and across the Atlantic, in 63 hours elapsed time.

Returning with him were two special assistants who made the China trip, Edwin A. Locke, Jr., and Joseph A. Jacobson.

Treasury Hard-Peace Effort Focuses On AMG Handbook

Washington, Sept. 24 (AP)—Treasury economic experts under direct orders of Secretary Morgenthau were reported today to be seeking basic changes, pointed toward a hard peace, in instructions to be given Allied military administrators on the handling of German civil affairs.

That immediate development served to point up a deeper, more basic split among American policy makers, revealed by the Associated Press last night, on just how rocky a road to lay out for the aggressor nation.

The military instructions are to be set forth in a handbook, which eventually will require British agreements and about which the Russians will be kept informed in order to make uniform the control over all sections of the defeated Reich.

Handbook Designed For AMG

The handbook is designed primarily for Allied Military Government or other officers charged with handling civil affairs either in the whole nation after a general surfender or in rear, non-combat areas if it is conquered piecemeal.

In Italy and in other areas where AMG or similar agencies have functioned heretofore, the basic purpose has been to keep the population quiet, and safeguard the movement of supplies and troops.

Morgenthau Contention

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Morgenthau is reported to fear that application of this policy in Germany would mean reconstruction of a large part of the Reich's destroyed industries and transportation facilities.

Morgenthau has argued that any such reconstruction, where it is not directly essential to the armies, would be a grave mistake. Instead he has demanded that Allied administrators be instructed to take no measures either to reconstruct any part of Germany or to rehabilitate the German people with food, clothing or similar relief supplies.

The handbook is the first testing ground of Morgenthau's recently developed plan, reported to have at least a measure of approval from President Roosevelt, for imposing on Germany a ruthless peace designed to end the existence of the enemy nation as a modern industrial state and turn it into an agricultural country.

Plan Brings Disagreement

Morgenthau's plan has caused a split in President Roosevelt's Cabinet committee on German peace policy, and the split has extended into the groups of experts who are seeking to work out future German controls in detail.

The Treasury economic experts, who have consulted heretofore only on technical aspects of economic policy, have forged to the front, with the claimed support of the President, urging their chief's ideas on broader policy questions.

So far, it is understood, the discussions have resulted in little or no progress. The war and State Department experts, reflecting the attitudes of Secretaries Stimson and Hull, have been reluctant to accept proposals based on Morgenthau's plan.

Basic Rehabilitation

The program of the War and State Departments calls for basic rehabilitation for the people of Germany and assumes that eventually some industry will develop.

The question of how to control Germany's industrial future and prevent the German people from producing a new world war is in fact a critical issue not only among the State, Treasury and War Department experts but also among the Allies.

The issue may be considerably clarified, officials here hope, when Washington and London get a better idea of how much industrial machinery the Russians believe should be shipped into the Soviet Union or parceled out among other devastated countries.

Welles Says Peace Plans Hinge on Public Support

He Calls Decentralization of Germany Necessary

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 24 (AP).—Sumner Welles, former United States Under Secretary of State, said last night that popular support is necessary for the success of world peace plans, and that Germany should be decentralized "for many years" to insure control of that country.

"No international organization can prosper unless backed by public opinion," Mr. Welles said in a talk at Bar Harbor Casino on "some aspects of foreign relations." He also said American delegates to international councils should be empowered to act on some measures without waiting for Congress's consent.

In response to a question from Arthur Train, the novelist, Mr. Welles declared: "I believe decentralization of Germany will be necessary for many years if Germany is to be controlled."

Decentralization, he said, would make impossible the financial combines and cartels which he said Germany had organized and used as an instrument of military power.

Welles to Receive Award

Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, will receive the second annual Freedom Award "for his constructive liberalism and internationalism and his contribution to the concept of a world organization," officials of Freedom House announced yesterday.

The award will be presented at the third anniversary dinner of Freedom House on Nov. 28 in the Hotel Commodore. The 1943 award was given to Walter Lippmann, special writer for the New York Herald Tribune.

Freedom House, with headquarters at 5 West Fifty-fourth Street, was founded in November, 1941, as an international center for exiled governments and "for all forces fighting for freedom."

Tank Destroyer Too Hot For Mines

Washington, Sept. 24 (AP)—The army's new 18½-ton tank destroyer with its 76 mm. cannon was the "stream-lined speed demon that put a streak of lighting in our drive across France," the War Department was informed today by one of its observers.

Capt. Charlie R. Adkins, automotive expert for the army who has reported back after a month in France, asserted that the "M-18 is the hottest thing in today's armored warfare."

A tank destroyer unit of M-18's in one instance advanced 65 miles in three and a half hours of combat, he said. The shooting vehicle has helped handle the land mine problem because once a breakthrough has been obtained, the M-18 advances so rapidly that the enemy finds it almost impossible to plant new fields in its path.

The destroyer is mounted on ten bogey wheels operating independently; thus one damaged wheel will not stop the M-18. A new engine can be installed in an hour and three quarters.

House Group To Hear Admiral Land Today

Washington, Sept. 24 (AP)—Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the War Shipping Administration, will be the first witness when a House subcommittee on Foreign Trade and Shipping opens hearings tomorrow on the foreign-trade and shipping outlook for this country.

Announcing the hearings, Chairman Worley (D., Texas) said his group, a part of the House Committee on Economic Policy and Planning, will question officials of the Commerce Department, the Foreign Economic Administration and the Tariff Commission.

Meanwhile, Acting Chairman Costello (Dem., Cal.), of the Dies committee, announced a subcommittee hearing scheduled for tomorrow to inquire into activities of the Citizens' National Political Action Committee has been postponed until Wednesday.

Gatch Urges Keeping Up Great Fleet After War

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 24 (AP)—Rear Admiral Thomas L. Gatch today declared maintenance of the fleet after the war's end would insure that "no future Hitler or Tojo would ever get beyond building anything more threatening than a rowboat."

The navy's judge advocate general, in an address at the Greater Hartford Veterans' Service Center, said he did not advocate "a militaristic nation" or that our great fleet rove around with a "chip on its shoulder," but asserted:

"I believe that if all the world understood clearly that our fleet would be used to protect the United States before, and not after a series of Munich conferences, the personal following of any future Hitler would be limited to a few would-be suicides."

Gatch, who was commanding officer of the Battleship South Dakota in battle with the Japenese, predicted the war in the Pacific will be "a long, bloody fight."

OPPOSING SLATES PLANNED IN TEXAS

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 24.—(AP) Secretary of State Sidney Latham said today he would certify the names of presidential electors chosen by a new political party organized yesterday if the group submits its nominations in the proper legal manner.

The party, made up of anti-Roosevelt Democrats, has not yet taken on a name, nor has it announced who it would nominate for electors. It was formed here in a convention to which the press was not invited, a few hours after the State Supreme court ruled that pro-Roosevelt electors nominated at the state Democratic convention Sept. 13 were the party's legal electors.

Latham announced soon after the Supreme court ruled, that he would follow its mandate and order the September convention's electors' names printed on the ballot for the November election in the Democratic column.

This would make it necessary for the new party to adopt a name and file with him for certification its electors, under that party name.

The court's action upheld the September convention's purge of names of electors chosen at the May 23 regular state session. These electors were not bound to support the party's nominees, and 15 of them had announced they would not vote for Roosevelt and Truman.

DEMOCRATS HAIL ADDRESS BY FDR

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—(AP) Democratic National committee officials said today that public reaction indicated last night's fourth-term campaign opener was "the most masterful political speech President Roosevelt ever delivered."

Paul Porter, director of publicity, reporting a flood of commendatory messages by telephone and telegraph, said numerous state committees had requested transcripts of the address for local rebroadcast.

"Demand—I think that's the test of it," Porter said, reporting that the calls came from all parts of the country.

"Reaction exceeded our greatest expectations. It should stimulate organization work."

The White House by noon had received 86 telegrams on the speech, despite the wartime ban on congratulatory wire messages. None of them used the word "congratulations." Seventy-eight were described as favorable and eight critical. In peacetime the White House would have expected 2,000 telegrams on such a major speech.

ICKES ATTACKS DEWEY STAND

Questions Policy On Helping Overrun Nations

Pittsburgh, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Democratic Administration does not propose to be a party "to any policy of economic isolationism while giving lip service to political cooperation between nations," Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said today.

In an address before an American Slav Congress rally in Schlenly Park, Ickes declared:

"If having helped, heroically, to drive out the Nazis, America leaves their victims to starvation and want, she will have failed of her duty and will, for generations to come, want to hide her head in shame. We will do no such thing."

Attacks Dewey Speech

In contrast, Ickes said Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, the Republican candidate for President, had "sneeringly remarked in Louisville the other day that we want no 'WPA for the rest of the world' and charged those whom he called 'Washington wasters' with trying to 'buy the good will of the world.'"

"You Americans of Slavic strain," Ickes continued, "have a right to know just what the Republican candidate means by his slurring reference to helping the devastated countries of Europe to get back on their feet.

Message From President

"Does he mean that America should not help war-devastated and hungry Poland? Does he condemn, as an 'international WPA,' economic aid to Czechoslovakia? Does he oppose such 'Washington waste' as succor to Yugoslavia?"

Before launching his verbal onslaught against Dewey, Ickes had delivered a message to the Slav Congress from President Roosevelt, in which he said:

"The day of liberation of the peoples of Slav blood in Europe draws near, and with it the time for administration of retirbutive justice on their Nazi enslavers."

Dewey's Stand On Hillman

The President also expressed the hope that the assemblage would be "impressed with the deepened sense of the duties and responsibilities which we must all assume if a just and enduring peace is to be made."

Centering later on Dewey's criticism of Sidney Hillman, head of the CIO Political Action Committee, Ickes said that the New York Governor was willing to accept a $5,000 contribution from Hillman's union when he was running for District Attorney.

But now that Hillman is suggesting that CIO members donate a dollar each to help reelect President Roosevelt, Ickes said, Dewey regards Hillman as "a danger to his country."

"Diaper Into The Ring"

Asserting that Dewey "if he means what he says in his speeches, is now one of the most ardent New Dealers of them all," Ickes went on:

"Four years ago I observed that Mr. Dewey had thrown his diaper into the ring. At Los Angeles, on Friday night, he threw the sponge after his diaper," Ickes said, for having upbraided "the New Deal for not being New Dealish enough."

At that point Ickes departed from his prepared text to add:

"The next thing I expect to read about the man in the blue serge suit is that he has acquired a Scottie."

Crowd Of 7,000

The Secretary's address was given before a crowd estimated by police at 7,000 in an open-air meeting at the natural amphitheater on Flagstaff Hill in Schenley Park. Girls in brightly colored Croatian and other Slav costumes dotted the audience, emerging now and then to entertain with native songs and dances.

The crowd applauded loudly at each mention of President Roosevelt and the New Deal.

Earlier, the more than 2,800 delegates to the Slav Congress had concluded their meeting by electing officers and unanimously passing a resolution indorsing Roosevelt's election to a fourth term.

The Secretary of the Interior said that since Governor Dewey has been generous in giving President Roosevelt advice about his Cabinet, he shouldn't mind a few suggestions from the Democrats.

Nominates Pegler

Ickes nominated Westbrook Pegler as "an original member of the Newspaper Guild of the CIO, a champion of labor, a journalistic knight," for Secretary of Labor in Dewey's Cabinet.

"Mr. Pegler," Ickes told his audience, "has the additional qualification. . . . that he has already learned to sneeze whenever Mr. Dewey takes snuff."

Ickes did not make any other "nominations" for Dewey's Cabinet.

DEWEY TO RENEW ATTACKS ON FDR IN TALK TONIGHT

G.O.P. Nominee Says Roosevelt Now 'Quoting from Mein Kampf.'

REPLIES TO BLAST

He Promises to Review President's Record 'with Unvarnished Candor.'

ENROUTE TO OKLAHOMA CITY WITH GOVERNOR DEWEY, at Belen, N. M., Sept. 24—(AP) Declaring that President Roosevelt has "sunk to mere quoting from 'Mein Kampf,'" Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today said he would review his opponent's record "with unvarnished candor" in a broadcast at Oklahoma City tomorrow night.

The Republican presidential nominee, in a statement released to reporters as his special train paused at Belen, N. M. said Mr. Roosevelt's opening fourth term campaign speech last night "indicated that he has no program and has resorted to charges of "fraud" and "falsehood."

"Since the man who wants to be President for 16 years has now dropped the mask of a 'non-political' campaign and is campaigning on the remote past," he said, "I shall feel free to examine his rec-

ord with unvarnished candor in the future beginning with a national broadcast from Oklahoma City Monday night at 9 o'clock, Central War Time."

"Nothing will deter me, however from continuing to preserve our national unity for war and for the building of the peace or from presenting the forward looking program necessary if we are to have a successful America here at home."

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In Fighting Mood

Obviously in a fighting mood, the former New York rackets prosecutor headed into a Roosevelt stronghold to make the closing speech of his 6,700 mile western tour—a speech which promises to be the most pyrotechnic of a thus far studiously conservative campaign.

Although Oklahoma has gone Republican only twice—for Harding in 1920 and for Hoover in 1928—Dewey has been assured by Republican Senator E. H. Moore, and Representative Ross Rizley that he will win its 11 electoral votes this year as their party's standard-bearer.

The nominee studied newspaper reports of Mr. Roosevelt's speech before the Teamster's union last night and then ordered his train held at Belen long enough to give correspondents aboard time to file his statement. Aides said he was unable to hear the speech on the radio because the equipment in his private car was damaged by last Tuesday's collision at Castle Rock, Wash.

Text of Statement

His statement said: "In six speeches since the opening of this campaign I have started to show the course I believe our country should take in the critical years ahead of us. My opponent in this speech last night, indicated that he has no program and has sunk to mere quoting from "Mein Kampf" and to charges of "fraud" and "falsehood."

"It is now more clear than ever that four terms as President is too many for any man and that 16 years would be far too long.

"Since the man who wants to be President for 16 years has now dropped the mask of a "non-political" campaign and is campaigning on the remote past I shall feel free to examine his record with unvarnished candor in the future beginning with a national broadcast from Oklahoma City Monday night at 9 o'clock Central War Time.

"Nothing will deter me, however, from continuing to preserve our national unity for war and for the building of the peace or from presenting the forward looking program necessary if we are to have a successful America here at home."

In his address Mr. Roosevelt had accused the Republican orators of "the most obvious common or garden variety of fraud," and said that they had adopted the strategy used by Fascists of making "fantastic" charges.

Telephones to New York

During the stopover at Belen, Dewey occupied the only telephone booth at the station, making a long distance call to New York. Several score persons gathered around the booth, which was outside on the station's patio, and watched him gesticulate into the telephone. Then they applauded him as he emerged.

The schedule for the final lap of his transcontinental tour was released aboard train today, showing additional stops at Sapulpa, Okla., home of Mrs. Dewey's parents, and Tulsa. Both stops will be made Tuesday. From Tulsa, the Governor plans to return directly to Albany, although there undoubtedly will be platform appearances at points where his train is serviced.

He is due to reach the New York capital Thursday, just three weeks from the day he set out on a swing punctuated by major speeches in Philadelphia, Louisville, Seattle, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Los Angeles and Oklahoma City.

Present indications are that he will spend only a few days at Albany before starting out again on a tour of the Midwest, which he leap frogged from an oratorical standpoint on this trip, and New England. He also is likely to pay another visit to Pennsylvania which many politicians regard as holding the balance of electoral power in this election.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Baltimore, Portland and Bangor, Maine; Boston and Norwalk, Conn.

Spoke From Rear Platform

In addition he made rear-platform talks at several points in Maine and Connecticut.

The visit to Republican Maine was made primarily, he said, for "inspiration" and to find out how his party "rolled up a 71 per cent. majority" in a recent State election.

"From the conversations I had," he commented, "it is my judgment that the people who changed over to the Republican side did so because they feel that the problems of reconversion and reconstruction and employment can best be met by a new administration.

"Administration Top-Heavy"

"They feel that this administration is top-heavy as far as domestic matters are concerned—costly, inefficient, quarrelsome and cynical."

On the basis of his observations and conversations with the Governors of Pennsylvania, Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut and with other party leaders, Bricker said of the November 7 election:

"I am confident that New England will be in the Republican column. I am sure of Pennsylvania."

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9,000-Mile Trip Scheduled

Returning to Columbus Wednesday, the Governor will devote most of his time to State affairs and the assembling of more campaign material before departing October 1 on a four-week, 9,000-mile trip to the West Coast.

The chief executive of the Buckeye State moved briskly and appeared in excellent physical condi-

here today accompanied by Harry Darby, Kansas City, Kas., Republican committeeman. They will meet Governor Dewey upon the Republican presidential nominee's arrival here tomorrow.

Governor Schoeppel, in an interview, said the feeling is strong for the Dewey-Bricker ticket in Kansas.

"Kansas farmers are for Dewey. His campaign has an especial appeal to agricultural and cattle groups, and our state is an agricultural state," Governor Schoeppel said.

Bricker Says Campaign Trip Proved "Most Encouraging"

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Cleveland, Sept. 24 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker returned to Ohio today, ending what he called "a most encouraging" 3,200-mile trip to the Eastern Seaboard in quest of the Vice-Presidency.

"I have just concluded a most encouraging trip," the Republican candidate said in a formal statement as he stopped off here for a two-day visit before proceeding to the State capital at Columbus.

"The response and enthusiasm were far better than I had ever anticipated. The crowds were larger than I had expected."

Bricker, who left his train here to attend sessions of the supreme council of Scottish Rite Masons, of which he has been a member for ten years, made principal speeches on his seven-day tour at Chicago Erie, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and

tion as he stepped off here at 12.30 this afternoon. The trip had been rigorous and on two nights the Governor worked until 4 A. M., then arose at 7 to greet delegations.

Before leaving the train he went through it to thank each of some 12 newspapermen who had accompanied him.

Kansas to Back Dewey, Gov. Schoeppel Says

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 24—(AP) Kansas Gov. Andrew F. Schoeppel declared today his state would return a bigger Republican majority for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey than it did for Wendell Willkie in 1940.

The Kansas governor arrived

FEARS POLICY LEADS TO WAR

Norman Thomas Cites Danger In Roosevelt Plans

New York, Sept. 24 (AP)—Norman Thomas said tonight the Administration had not planned effectively for either war or peace and that on the "record of the handling of prewar issues, there is no reason to accept the indispensability of the Roosevelt Administration for the handling of the peace."

SEP 25 1944

In an address recorded for broadcast and rebroadcast to troops overseas by army shortwave facilities, the Socialist candidate for President declared:

"The record of Cairo and Teheran, the terms of the President's so-called 'great design' for peace and the proceedings at Dumbarton Oaks so far as we know them, show an intention to base our peace upon a cartel of empires which in the light of all we know from history and observation is far more likely to lead to new war."

Thomas said Republicans should find no "aid and comfort" in his remarks because "Governor Dewey (Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential candidate) has revealed no significant differences of opinion with the Administration on the basis of a lasting peace."

Asking, "does the record support the omniscience which his (Roosevelt's) eulogists attribute to him?" Thomas continued:

"In 1940 when the Nazi power was at its height, Roosevelt did not say we must prepare rapidly and very soon enter the war to save ourselves and the world. He said that we must take the sort of steps to aid one belligerent, which always in history has led to war—that latter fact he forgot to mention—but by these steps short of war we shall remain at peace. After the election the President proceeded to extend help to the Allies which included actual convoying of their soldiers."

As for Japan, Thomas said, all during that country's attack against China, the United States was buying Japanese gold "which was completely useless to us" and "found no way to prevent the sale of scrap to Japan." Thus, the Socialist candidate added, "our Government helped to arm our enemies."

SEP 25 1944

"The record in domestic politics comes equally far from justifying the doctrine of the indispensability of the Roosevelt Administration."

(Front (Cowan) Reported)

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED DETACHING MOVEMENTS IN WESTERN HOLLAND "PROCEEDING ACCORDING TO PLAN," APPARENTLY REFERRING TO A WITHDRAWAL FROM THE SCHELDE ESTUARY AREA IN SOUTHWESTERN HOLLAND.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT REPORTS SAID WESTERN STRETCHES OF HOLLAND FROM AMSTERDAM 70 MILES SOUTH HAD BEEN FLOODED. SOME DUTCHMEN ESCAPING THE AREA SAID THE SOIL WOULD BE RUINED FOR CULTIVATION FOR 10 YEARS.

SEP 25 1944

THERE WAS NO FURTHER NEWS OF THE STRUGGLE FOR THE REMAINING CHANNEL PORTS, BEYOND A REUTERS REPORT THAT CAP GRIZ NEZ BETWEEN FALLEN BOULOGNE AND CALAIS HAD BEEN TAKEN BY THE ALLIES.

SB359PEW

30.24 — 19069

MX London Congressmen — Eisenhower xxx very able."

EISENHOWER'S DIPLOMACY HAD A COUPLE OF RECENT TESTS, ONE OF THEM INVOLVING THE CONGRESSMEN. WHEN THEIR GROUP OF NINE RECENTLY PROTESTED THEY WERE BEING GIVEN THE MILITARY BRUSH-OFF IN ATTEMPTS TO GET TO FRANCE HE ARRANGED THE TRIP SPEEDILY.

THE OTHER DEVELOPED WHEN LT.GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY WAS GIVEN EQUAL STATUS IN THE FIELD WITH FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY.

EISENHOWER QUICKLY CALMED PROTESTS IN THE BRITISH PRESS WITH A PLEASANT PRESS CONFERENCE EXPLANATION THAT IT ALL HAD BEEN PLANNED THAT WAY BEFORE D-DAY.

LONDON, SEPT 24-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT THE ALLIED HAD MADE AIR-BORNE LANDINGS IN MAJOR STRENGTH SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF NIJMEGEN YESTERDAY AND THAT HEAVY FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS.

GERMAN DETACHING MOVEMENTS IN WESTERN HOLLAND ARE PROCEEDING ACCORDING TO PLAN, SAID THE BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE.

GERMAN TROOPS AT EPINAL AND REMIREMONT ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE FRONT HAVE WITHDRAWN TO THE EASTERN BANK OF THE MOSELLE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

SB908AEW SEP 25 1944

BULLETIN

LONDON, SEPT 24-(AP)-CBS CORRESPONDENT BILL DOWNES IN A BROADCAST TODAY FROM BRUSSELS SAID "WE ARE IN GERMANY, SOUTHEAST OF NIJMEGEN. AMERICAN PARATROOPS HAVE BEEN FIGHTING IN GERMANY FOR A WEEK, AND WE HOLD AT LEAST A SQUARE MILE OF NAZI TERRITORY." SEP 25 1944

SB1155AEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SEPT 24-(AP)-SMALL UNITS--PROBABLY IN ASSAULT BOATS--CROSSED THE UPPER RHINE RIVER NEAR ARNHEM TO AID TRAPPED BRITISH AIRBORNE TROOPS, BUT THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY STILL IS FIGHTING FOR A SOLID LINKUP, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

BAD WEATHER PREVENTED THE SENDING OF ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS TO THE STRANDED BRITISH FORCES.

BULLETIN

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SEPT 24-(AP)-THE POSITION OF THE ENCIRCLED BRITISH AIRBORNE FORCE WEST OF ARNHEM HAS BECOME "DEFINITELY BRIGHTER" IN THE PAST 24 HOURS, IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

A THIN COR... OR HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED FROM NIJMEGEN TO THE SOUTH BANK OF THE NEDER RHINE (THE LEK) AND SOME ALLIED TROOPS CROSSED THE RIVER LAST NIGHT IN RUBBER ASSAULT BOATS TO LEND LIMITED ASSISTANC TO THE AIRBORNE OUTFIT.

THE MORALE OF THE HARD PRESSED FORCES, WHICH HAVE SEP 25 1944 BEEN RELIEVED, IS REPORTED TO BE HIGH.

SIGNS OF GERMAN WITHDRAWAL TO THE ANTWERP-TURNHOUT CANAL WAS IMMEDIATELY EXPLOITED BY CANADIAN TROOPS WHICH ADVANCED EIGHT MILES TO THE NORTHEAST AND QUICKLY FORCED A SMALL BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE CANAL SEVEN MILES FROM THE DUTCH-BELGIAN FRONTIER.

LT.GEN.SIR MILES DEMPSEY'S BRITISH SECOND ARMY IS FANNING OUT FROM EINDHOVEN AND DRIVING SOUTHEAST TOWARD MAESEYCK, SEVEN MILES FROM THE NORTHERNMOST ELEMENTS OF LT.GEN.COURTNEY HODGE'S U.S.FIRST ARMY AT SITTARD.

HODGE'S ARMY HAS TAKEN 183,827 PRISIONERS AND THE SEP 25 1944 THIRD ARMY OF GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., HAS REPORTED ... 92,600, A TOTAL OF 276,427 FOR THE TWELFTH ARMY GROUP SINCE JUNE 6.

RQ656PEW

MAPPER

LONDON, SEPT. 24-(AP)-CHANGES IN THE POSITION OF ALLIED FRONT LINES AS OF TONIGHT FOLLOW:

SEP 25 1944

FROM ZEEBRUGGE ON THE BELGIAN NORTHERN COAST THE LINE EXTENDS ALONG THE LEOPOLD CANAL TO SAS VAN GENT. AT LOCHTENBERG, EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF ANTWERP, THE LINE DROPS SOUTH INSIDE BELGIUM AND THEN SWINGS NORTHEASTERLY UP THROUGH THE EINDHOVEN-NIJMEGEN CORRIDOR AND TO THE NEDER RHINE RIVER AT BEEK WEST OF ARNHEM.

FROM EINDHOVEN SOUTHEAST THROUGH WEERT THE LINE RUNS TO MAESEYCK, LEAVING A THIN LINE OF GERMAN-HELD TERRITORY BETWEEN THERE AND SITTARD. BELOW SITTARD THE LINE IS UNCHANGED EXCEPT FROM WEST OF METZ SOUTHEAST TO VERNY AND THEN DOWN TO CHATEAU SALINS AND, AS BEFORE, SOUTH THROUGH BACCARAT, CHATEL, EPINAL, REMIREMONT, EAST OF LURE AND WEST OF MONTBELIARD TO PONT-DE-ROID.

LONDON, SEPT.24-(AP)-THE BRAZZAVILLE RADIO QUOTED GEN. CHARLES DEGAULLE AS TELLING TROOPS ON A VISIT TO THE FRONT:

"THERE ARE STILL TWO THINGS TO DO. THE ENEMY IS STILL ON FRENCH SOIL. WE MUST RECOVER FROM HIM OUR ALSACE-LORRAINE AND WE SHALL IN TURN ENTER THE TERRITORY OF OUR ARCH ENEMY." SEP 25 1944

HW1005PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 23-(AP)-HONORARY POLISH AIRFORCE WINGS HAVE BEEN AWARDED MAJ.-GEN.EARLY PARTRIDGE OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., AND COL.CARL TRUSDELL, JR., OF FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS., FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE MISSION WHICH DROPPED SUPPLIES TO POLISH PARTISANS FIGHTING THE NAZIS IN WARSAW LAST WEEK.

SEP 25 1944

RW1053PEW NM

Add W/th Ninn Airborne Troops in Holland (Cronkite) xx Red Cross

THE LITTLE FORCE INCLUDED TWO SEVERELY INJURED AIRMEN WHO CRASHED IN A FLAMING TOW PLANE. FOUR OTHERS WERE FROM A GLIDER WHICH CUT LOOSE FROM ANOTHER BURNING PLANE. ONE WAS A PARACHUTIST WHO LEAPED FROM A THIRD FLAMING TOW SHIP AND THE OTHERS WERE CREWMEN FROM VARIOUS CRIPPLED TOW PLANES.

SEP 25 1944

THEY HID FOUR DAYS IN THE WOODS WHILE THE BRITISH APPROACHED, AND THE BATTLE RAGED AROUND THEM. THEY SET UP THEIR OWN STOCKADE, WITH THE APPROVED SYSTEM OF OUTPOSTS WHERE THE GUARDS WERE REGULARLY CHANGED, LEAVING BEHIND FOR THE RELIEF SHIFT FOUR RIFLES, ONE CARBINE AND ONE SUBMACHINE GUN--THEIR ONLY ARMS.

THE PARTY INCLUDED PVT.JOHN KESSEL OF 18961 PENNINGTON ST., DETROIT; T/5 ARTIE KITTERMAN OF INDIANA; T/4 MICHAEL LEWIS OF 121826 CLARE STREET, DETROIT; PARACHUTIST PVT.LUCIEN HOPKINS OF 315 MICHIGAN ST., HAMMOND, IND.; GLIDER PILOT FLIGHT OFFICER T.P.HARTZ OF 111916 S.SARTAIN ST., PHILADELPHIA; T/SGT.D.R.DUNHAM OF 419 BIRDSALL ST., ENDICOTT, N.Y.; S/SGT.HARRY M.TINKCOM OF ROUTE 2, ARMAGH, PA.; S/SGT.BILLIE BENKE OF 2195 S.LIDDESDALE ST., DETROIT, AND T/SGT.G.H.PITT OF ROUTE 2, BOX 3, MIAMI, FLA.

BECAUSE OF INJURIES, THE NAME OF THE C-47 PILOT AND CO-PILOT CANNOT YET BE DISCLOSED.

SEP 25 1944

SLIGHT, BESPECTACLED KESSEL TOLD THEIR STORY.

"WE HAD BEEN OVER ENEMY TERRITORY ABOUT TWO AND ONE HALF MINUTES SUNDAY WHEN EXPLOSIVE ACK-ACK HIT THE MOTOR OF OUR TOWPLANE," HE SAID. "THE PILOT IMMEDIATELY CLIMBED THE SHIP AS FAST AS HE COULD TO GIVE US ALTITUDE TO TRY TO MAKE A LANDING.

"THESE TWO PILOTS GAVE THEIR LIVES TO DO THAT, THAT PLANE CRASHED A MINUTE LATER. WE ALL LANDED, BUT WERE QUITE A FEW MILES FROM OTHER GLIDERS AND WERE COMPLETELY CUT OFF."

HE SAID THEY WERE MET BY DUTCHMEN WHO HELPED THEM HIDE IN THE WOODS AND BROUGHT THEM MILK, BEER AND FOOD. ONCE THEY ALMOST GOT CAUGHT IN THE MIDST OF A BATTLE BETWEEN THE NAZIS AND THE BRITISH.

"A GROUP OF GERMANS STOPPED IN THE WOODS AND STOOD ONLY TWO FEET FROM ART KITTERMAN," HE SAID. "HE AND I WERE SO QUIET I DON'T THINK OUR HEARTS WERE BEATING.

SEP 25 1944

"THEN ON THURSDAY, A DUTCHMAN TOLD US HE HAD BEEN THROUGH THE GERMAN LINES AND CONTACTED THE BRITISH WHO SAID THEY WOULD TRY TO GET HELP TO US. LATER THE BRITISH CAME AND TOOK US OFF."

BZ648PEW

Add W/th Airborne Troops in Holland-Bachenheimer (Wilson) xx pos.

DOWN ONE CORRIDOR IN A GLASSED-IN ROOM PRETTY GIRLS OF HIGH-SCHOOL AGE TYPE ROSTERS OF THE DUTCH VOLUNTEERS AND KEEP RECORDS. THERE IS AN ENLISTMENT OFFICE FOR VOLUNTEERS AND A LARGE ROOM WHERE SCORES OF QUISLINGS AND OTHER PERSONS OF DUBIOUS SYMPATHIES ARE KEPT UNDER GUARD.

THE FLOORS OF THE BUILDINGS ARE SPOTLESS AND THE TYPEWRITERS CLICK CONSTANTLY. RECORDS ARE NEATLY FILED AWAY AND THE WHOLE PLACE IS RUN WITH SMOOTH EFFICIENCY.

SEP 25 1944

IN BACHENHEIMER'S HEADQUARTERS HE HAS A SITUATION MAP SHOWING WHERE BANDS OF DUTCH PATRIOTS ARE ENGAGING THE ENEMY. HE KNOWS THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF LOCAL COLLABORATORS, AND THE LOCATION OF EXPLOSIVES STORED BY THE ENEMY.

GIRLS ON BACHENHEIMER'S STAFF DRIVE CARS ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS AND TO TRANSPORT THE WOUNDED. THEY ALSO PREPARE AND DISTRIBUTE MEALS. UNDER HIS SUPERVISION NEW GERMAN BICYCLES ARE GIVEN TO CITIZENS NEEDING TRANSPORTATION.

BACHENHEIMER WAS BORN IN GERMANY 21 YEARS AGO BUT WAS NATURALIZED 10 YEARS AGO AND HAS BEEN KILLING GERMANS IN SICILY AND ITALY. HE FOUGHT AT ANZIO.

30. 24— 19071

FIRST LEAD SECOND ARMY

BY ROGER GREENE -***17***

SEP 25 1944

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, IN HOLLAND, SEPT.24-(AP)-A VANGUARD OF THE SECOND ARMY HAS CROSSED THE NEDER RHINE UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS AND MADE FIRST CONTACT WITH THE HARD BESET BRITISH AIRBORNE FORCES WHO HAVE BEEN FIGHTING SEVEN DAYS AND NIGHTS WEST OF ARNHEM.

BY ROGER D.GREENE EV712PEW

BRITISH SECOND ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SEPT 24-(AP)-BRITISH AIRBORNE TROOPS NOW ARE HOLDING HIGH GROUND ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE RHINE WEST OF ARNHEM AND HAVE ALSO EXTENDED THEIR BRIDGEHEAD NORTH AND WEST OF NIJMEGEN IN THE BATTLE OF HOLLAND.

AT ERP GERMAN TROOPS THREW IN A VIOLENT COUNTER-ASSAULT LAST NIGHT BUT BRITISH MACHINE GUNSNERS AND TANKS DROVE THEM OFF WITH BLOODY LOSSES AND THE ENEMY SINCE THEN HAS NOT VENTURED A SINGLE MAJOR THRUST AGAINST THE ALLIED CORRIDOR.

"THAT WAS THE BOCHE'S LAST JOB," A HEADQUARTERS OFFICER SAID.

THE COMMENTATOR SAID THAT AMERICAN TROOPS UNDER THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY COMMAND CAPTURED BEEK, JUST INSIDE GERMANY YESTERDAY. THERE WERE REPORTS THAT THE AMERICANS CAPTURED BEEK A WEEK AGO AND DID NOT DISCOVER UNTIL YESTERDAY THAT THEY WERE ACTUALLY INSIDE THE REICH.

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAY ELST WAS CAPTURED AGAINST DECREASING GERMAN OPPOSITION IN THAT SECTOR. BRITISH UNITS ADVANCED THREE MILES SOUTHEAST OF UDEN.

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CANADIAN AND BRITISH FORCES ADVANCED TEN MILES ON A 30-MILE FRONT TO THE ANTWERP -TURNHOUT CANAL AND THERE WAS A REPORT THAT TURNHOUT ITSELF HAD BEEN EVACUATED BY THE GERMANS. THE BAR-LE-DUC BRIDGEHEAD WAS ALSO EXPANDED AND THE BRITISH REACHED THE AREA OF DEURNE.

BY ROBERT WILSONN

WITH U.S. AIRBORNE TROOPS IN HOLLAND, SEPT.22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NEARLY 300 GLIDER PILOTS WHO TOOK PART IN THE AIRBORNE LANDINGS NEAR NIJMEGEN NOW ARE FULFILLING A STRANGE ROLE AS FRONTLINE FIGHTING TROOPS.

THEY WERE THROWN INTO THE BATTLE AS HOLDING TROOPS AND MOBILE RESERVE WHEN THE CRITICAL SITUATION DEMANDED THE COMMITTING OF INFANTRY TO MORE VITAL SECTORS.

"IT FEELS GREAT," SAID FLIGHT OFFICER WILLIAM JACKSON OF ATHENS, OHIO. "FOR THE FIRST TIME WE HAD A REAL RESPONSIBILITY AFTER THE LANDING WORK WAS OVER."

SOME PILOTS WERE FORMED INTO A MILITARY POLICE PLATOON TO HANDLE PRISONERS.

CAPT.HENRY HOBBS OF GREELEY, COLO., WHO LANDED THE FIRST GLIDER IN HOLLAND IS IN CHARGE OF THE FRONTLINE DEFENSIVE GROUP AND LT. HOWARD PENN OF CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO, COMMANDS THE RESERVES.

THE GLIDER PILOTS HAVE BEEN SPOILING FOR A SCRAP AND FLIGHT OFFICER J.D.BARD OF WINONA, WIS., DECLARED "SOME OF US HAVE BEEN WAITING A LONG TIME FOR THIS CHANCE."

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ANOTHER GROUP OF 100 PILOTS AND MEMBERS OF SIX C-47 TRANSPORTS IS COLLECTING GASOLINE, AMMUNITION AND EQUIPMENT PARACHUTED IN TO SUPPLY THE TROOPS.

AMONG THE FIGHTING GLIDER PILOTS ARE FLIGHT OFFICERS LEVIS H. ANDERSON, CAMDEN, S.C.; THOMAS ARMSTRONG, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.; GERALD BROWN, UNDERWOOD, MINN.; H.E. ABBOT, PATERSON, N.J.; JOHN HINMAN, 155 EUREKA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF; THEODORE RING, ,9458 194(, NEV.; HOWARD NOSCRIP, 689 ELM DRIVE, ARLINGTON, N.J., AND LT.HERBERT BAILY, OXFORD, PA.

BY ROBERT WILSON

WITH BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS AT NIJMEGEN HOLLAND, SEPT 24-(AP)-BRITISH TANKS AND INFANTRY HAVE SMASHED A GERMAN ROAD BLOCK NORTH OF ENDHOVEN AND REOPENED SUPPLY LINES WHILE AMERICAN AIRBORNE FORCES HOLDING POSITIONS IN THE NIJMEGEN AREA HAVE

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ENDHOVEN AND REOPENED SUPPLY LINES WHILE AMERICAN AIRBORNE FORCES HOLDING POSITIONS IN THE NIJMEGEN AREA HAVE BEEN REINFORCED BY NEW GLIDER TROOPS WHICH SWOOPED IN YESTERDAY.

TO THE NORTH, AROUND ARNHEM, THE SITUATION WAS DESCRIBED AS "COMPARATIVELY SATISFACTORY" AS BRITISH TROOPS DREW UP TO THE SOUTHERN BANKS OF THE NEDER RHINE RIVER AND FERRIED REINFORCEMENTS ACROSS TO THE AIRBORNE TROOPS WHO HAVE BEEN FIGHTING A WEEK-LONG HEROIC BATTLE AGAINST TERRIFIC ODDS.

THE WHOLE ALLIED POSITION WAS EASED CONSIDERABLY BY THE REOPENING OF THE ROAD WHICH THE GERMANS HAD CUT WITH ABOUT 30 TANKS, BUT ARNHEM WAS EXPECTED TO BE A TOUGH NUT TO CRACK. THE GERMANS WERE BELIEVED DRAWING UP IN STRENGTH ALL ALONG THE NORTH BANK OF THE NEDER RHINE, EAST TO RHENEM, TO MAKE A GRIM STAND.

THEY ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE WRITTEN OFF NIJMEGEN AS LOST, AS WELL AS ELST, ON THE ROUTE TO ARNHEM, WHERE IN A BRISK BATTLE THEY LOST 11 OF A FORCE OF 20 TANKS.

BRITISH ARMOR WAS COMING UP AS FAST AS POSSIBLE ON THE FLANKS OF THE ENUOUS ALLIED CORRIDOR, ON THE RIGHT ATTACKING TOWARD DEURNE AND ON THE LEFT TOWARD BOXTEL.

BY ROBERT WILSONN

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WA31PEW

WITH U.S. AIRBORNE TROOPS AT NIJMEGEN, SEPT. 24-(AP)-WITH CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY SGT.CONLEY WAGNER, OF BECKLEY, W.VA., HAS ARRIVED IN HOLLAND.

HE WAS FORCED TO CUT LOOSE FROM A TOW PLANE THE GLIDER HE COMMANDER OVER THE NORTH SEA A WEEK AGO.

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FLIGHT OFFICER SHAW, OF AKRON, OHIO, MADE A PERFECT LANDING IN THE WATER. WHEN THEY HIT THE WAVES THE NOSE OF THE GLIDER FLEW UP AND A JEEP FLEW OUT. THE NOSE CLOSED AGAIN, KEEPING THE GLIDER AFLOAT. THE TWO MEN WERE PICKED UP BY A BRITISH CORVETTE.

WAGNER HITCH-HIKED 300 MILES BACK TO HIS BASE AND WANGLED ANOTHER PASSAGE, UNSHAKEN FROM HIS FOURTH GLIDER CRACKUP.

"I HAD THE LAST LAUGH. I GOT TO GO BACK FOR ANOTHER BEER," SAID WAGNER, WHO GLIDED IN SAFELY YESTERDAY.

(EDS: SHAW'S FIRST NAME AND STREET ADDRESS UNAVBL)

BY GUY BYAMS

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED ALLIED PRESS

WITH THE BRITISH AIRBORNE FORCES NEAR ARNHEM (NO DATE--APPARENTLY SEPT. 23)--(AP)-BRITISH TROOPS ARE CONSOLIDATING BETWEEN THE LOWER AND UPPER RHINE. ENEMY TROOPS, CAUGHT TO THE WEST OF OUR ARMOR AND INFANTRY STRETCHED NORTH FROM KEMIJOGEN, ARE CROSSING THE RHINE AND SWINGING DUE EAST TOWARDS APELDOORN.

MEANWHILE IN THIS AREA THE GERMANS ARE DOING EVERYTHING THEY CAN TO GET INSIDE OUR BRIDGEHEAD.

A TREMENDOUS SHELLING AND MORTARING HAS BEEN GOING ON NOW FOR 36 HOURS ONLY TO BE MATCHED BY THE VIOLENCE OF OUR OWN ARTILLERY WHICH HAS BEEN TEARING INTO THE WOODS AND HOUSES, PREVENTING THE GERMANS FROM FORMING UP TO ATTACK.

THE AREA IN WHICH WE ARE DUG IN CAN BEST BE CALLED A GARDEN CITY WITH STRAIGHT STREETS AND WITH MODERN HOUSES AND GARDENS. NOW THE TREES ARE STRIPPED, THE HOUSES ARE SMASHED AND THE WELL-PAVED ROADS ARE PITTED AND LITTERED WITH EQUIPMENT. JEEPS, IMPROVISHED GERMAN TRANSPORT, SMASHED BREN CARRIERS AND TORN TRAM LINES ARE ALL AROUND. OUR TROOPS HOLD POSITIONS IN SOME OF THESE GARDENS AND HOUSES.

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I WANDERED AMONG THEM DURING THE LULL AT DUSK LAST NIGHT. IN UNCANNY SILENCE I COULD HEAR TWO PARATROOPERS JOKING AND LAUGHING WHILE A GARDEN WALL AWAY A GERMAN SOLDIER WAS ASKING HIS COMPANION TO FETCH SOME WATER FOR COOKING.

WHEN THE FULL STORY OF THIS AIRBORNE OPERATION IS TOLD IT WILL BE ONE OF THE GREAT STORIES OF THE WAR. THIS FORMATION HAS GOT ITS TEETH INTO THE GERMAN DEFENSE POSITION ON THE NORTHERN RHINE AND LIKE THE PROVERBIAL BRITISH BULLDOG IT WON'T LET GO.

THE SPIRIT OF THE UNIT IS PERSONIFIED BY THE WOUNDED. THEY ARE REALLY MAGNIFICENT IN THEIR COURAGE AND PERSEVERANCE AGAINST ALL ODDS.

30.24 — 19073

BY WALTER CRONKITE
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
WITH THE AMERICAN AIRBORNE ARMY, HOLLAND, SEPT 23-(DELAYED)
-(AP)-STONE WALL DEFENSE, GALLANT COUNTER-ATTACKS BY AMERICAN AIRBORNE TROOPS AND A DRAMATIC SWEEP BY ROCKET-FIRING TYPHOON FIGHTER-BOMBER PLANES COMBINED SATURDAY TO KEEP OPEN THE LIFE-LINE CORRIDOR TO THE NORTH WHICH THE AMERICANS ARE HOLDING FOR LT.GEN. SIR MILES C.DEMPSEY'S BRITISH SECOND ARMY.

THE AIRBORNE TROOPS SMASHED A BIG GERMAN CONCENTRATION ONE MILE FROM THE CORRIDOR, SENDING THE ATTACKERS REELING BACK IN CONFUSION, AT THE BEGINNING OF A DAY OF SAVAGE FIGHTING.

IT WAS A SMALL SCALE OFFENSIVE, FOR THIS FRONT, BUT IT WAS EFFECTIVE. RAPID-FIRING AIRBORNE GUNS AND BRITISH TANKS OPENED A SUPPORTING BARRAGE AT DAWN AND THE AIRBORNE TROOPS THREE MINUTES LATER ATTACKED THE GERMANS FROM TWO DIRECTIONS THROUGH THE HEAVY GROUND HAZE.

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THE HAMMER-LIKE IMPACT SEEMED TO DAZE THE GERMANS AND THEY BROKE QUICKLY.

BUT OTHER GERMANS MOVED TO THE ATTACK, SEEKING TO BREAK THE BRITISH SPEARHEAD ROLLING NORTHWARD ABOVE THE WAAL, THE LOWER OUTLET OF THE RHINE, TOWARD THE UPPER OUTLET WHERE AIRBORNE TROOPS ARE FIGHTING AROUND ARNHEIM.

THROUGHOUT THE DAY GERMAN TIGER TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS HAMMERED AT THE LIFE LINE.

IT WAS JUST BEFORE DUSK WHEN THE TYPHOON PLANES CAME INTO ACTION WITH THEIR ROCKETS. THEY HIT SUDDENLY AND HARD AT THE GERMAN TANKS AND THE ENEMY WITHDREW.

IT WAS APPARENT THAT THE GERMANS WERE THROWING NEARLY ALL THEIR STRENGTH INTO THE ATTACK EAST OF THE CORRIDOR. THEIR ATTACKS WERE POWERFUL BUT THE AMERICANS WERE HOLDING THEM.

FROM THE WEST, DISORGANIZED GERMAN INFANTRY FORCES WERE TRYING TO BREAK THROUGH THE CORRIDOR TO JOIN THEIR MAIN FORCES BUT THEY HAD BEEN STOPPED AT LEAST TEMPORARILY.

THE CORRIDOR SEEMED DEVELOPING INTO A GUERRILLA FIGHT IN WOODS AND CANALS. BUT EXCEPT FOR THE DETERMINED TANK ATTACKS, THE MAIN AIM OF THE GERMANS SEEMED REALLY TO BE TO ESCAPE.

THIS AIRBORNE UNIT ALONE HAS TAKEN 3,000 PRISONERS SINCE WE LANDED SUNDAY, SEPT. 17.

SB423PEW

BY WALTER CRONKITE

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

SEP 25 1944

WITH AMERICAN AIRBORNE TROOPS IN HOLLAND, SEPT 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-

IF YOU THINK WARTIME SHOPPING AND MEAL PLANNING IS DIFFICULT ON THE HOME FRONT, CONSIDER THE DIFFICULTIES OF S/SGT.HERMAN SMITH, FORMER PEORIA, ILL., HOTEL MAN WHO NOW IS GENERAL MESS SERGEANT WITH THIS AIRBORNE OUTFIT.

HEADQUARTERS ARE RIGHT ON THE FRONTLINE BATTLE FOR THE CORRIDOR THROUGH HOLLAND, BUT THIS CONSCIENTIOUS, HARD-WORKING SERGEANT WAS UNPERTURBED.

HE SLUNG A RIFLE OVER HIS SHOULDER AND SET OUT TO SEE WHAT HE COULD OBTAINTO SUPPLEMENT THE MONOTONOUS ARMY RATIONS.

"I CONTACTED A LITTLE DUTCHMAN IN A NEARBY TOWN AND WAS MAKING HEADWAY BUYING A NICE PIECE OF BEEF. SHELLS STARTED COMING OVER AND THREE OR FOUR FELL IN THE TOWN," HE SAID.

"WHEN I TRIED TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS, THE FARMER WAS GONE. HE HAD FAST LOST INTEREST."

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SMITH SAID MARKETING WAS MUCH TOUGHER IN THIS AREA THAN IT HAD BEEN IN NORMANDY.

"CATTLE SEEM TO BE STAYING OUT OF THE WAY OF BULLETS AND SHELLS," HE SAID. ONE TREAT FOR MANY AMERICANS HERE IS MILK--THE FIRST MANY OF THEM HAVE TASTED SINCE THEY LEFT THE UNITED STATES. AND THE DUTCH ARE GENEROUSLY SHARING IT.

BZ636PEW

BY ALAN WOOD
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED ALLIED PRESS
ARNHEM, THE NETHERLANDS, SEPT.23-(DELAYED)---(AP)-THIS LITTLE BRITISH OUTPOST IN A DUTCH WOOD IS BECOMING TODAY MORE AND MORE LIKE A HOT SPOT FROM THE LAST WAR INSTEADLOF SOMETHING FROM THISE ONE.

THE SHEELING AND MORTARING IS GETTING HEAVIER AND HEAVIER AND WE HAVE HAD SURPRISINGLY FEW CASUALTIES IN THIS PARTICULAR SPOT. AFTER EACH BOUT OF SHELLING THERE ARE JUST ONE OR TWO KILLED AND ONE OR TWO STRETCHER CASES TO BE TAKEN AWAY. MEN WITH JEEP AMBULANCES DRIVE AROUND TO PICK UP THE CASUALTIES IGNORING THE SHELLING AND EVERYTHING ELSE.

A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AWAY THERE IS A FIELD DRESSING STATION WHERE BRITISH AND GERMAN DOCTORS WORK TOGETHER LOOKING AFTER THE WOUNDED OF BOTH SIDES.

I HEARD THE BBC (BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION) SAY WE WERE HARD PRESSED AND I SUPPOSE WE ARE BUT WE ARE PRESSING THE GERMANS PRETTY HARD TOO. OUR MEN JUST CAME BACK FROM A RAID ON A NEARBY GERMAN HEADQUARTERS. THEY SMASHED THE RADIO SET, TOSSED GRENADES DOWN ON GERMANS IN THE CELLAR AND CAME BACK WITH A PORTRN

Q OF HITLER

AND

SEP 25 1944

DOWN ON GERMANS IN THE CELLAR AND CAME BACK WITH A PORTRAIT OF HITLER AND LOTS OF GERMAN WEAPONS.

MAJOR JOCK NEILL NOW IS WALKING ABOUT WITH HIS BELT STUFFED WITH GERMAN EQUIPMENT AND HIS MEN ARE PLUCKING CHICKENS FOR DINNER.

RH550AEW

BY BARBARA WACE

PARIS, SEPT 24-(AP)-JOSEPH PAUL-BONCOUR, WHOSE SHOCK OF SNOW-WHITE HAIR AND VIVID PERSONALITY MADE HIM A DRAMATIC FIGURE OF PRE-WAR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, HAS COME OUT OF OBSCURITY--NO LONGER AS AN ACTIVE POLITICIAN BUT AS A POLITICAL PHILOSOPHER.

THE HOME OF THE FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL AND FOREIGN MINISTER IN LEON BLUM'S GOVERNMENT WAS COMANDEERED BY THE GERMANS, AND HE SPENT THE FOUR YEARS OF THE NAZI OCCUPATION IN A HOUSE ON THE OPPOSITE BANK OF THE CHER RIVER.

SEP 25 1944

PAUL-BONCOUR STILL RETAINS A YOUTHFUL, ENERGETIC LOOK WHICH BELIES HIS 71 YEARS AND HE STILL SEEMS TO BE LOOKING FOR THE UNIVERSAL PEACE ABOUT WHICH MEN TALKED AT GENEVA.

HE STILL BELIEVES IN THE IDEAL OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY--BUT HE WANTS IT BACKED BY FORCE.

IN A BOOK OF MEMOIRS ON WHICH HE IS WORKING PAUL-BONCOUR SPEAKS OF THE MISTAKES AND EVENTS WHICH LED FROM THE HIGH HOPES OF THE EARLY LEAGUE DAYS TO THE PRESENT WAR.

DESCRIBING SOME OF THE TRAGIC EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES INVOLVED, HE STOPPED SHORT WHEN HE WAS ASKED ABOUT THE REMILITAR-IZATION OF THE RHINELAND ON MARCH 7, 1936.

"I WILL WAIT TO SPEAK OF IT IN MY BOOK," HE SAID. I WILL ANSWER THAT THERE WERE ONLY THREE WHO OPPOSED IT AND I WAS ONE OF THEM."

STRESSING HIS BELIEF THAT NO COLLECTIVE SYSTEM WOULD WORK IN EUROPE WHICH DID NOT INCLUDE RUSSIA, HE DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS "THE FATHER OF THE RUSSIAN ALLIANCE."

"THE SOCIALIST PARTY CAN BECOME THE REASSEMBLING POINT OF ALL REPUBLICANS AND ALSO OF THE WORKING CLASSES," HE ADDED. "SOCIALISM MUST PLAY A GREAT ROLE IN THE FUTURE."

SB222PEW

AJS Rome Mollett xxx fine staying

AND ORDERING THE SLAYING. OTHER PRINCIPALS ARE IN NORTHERN ITALY, ABROAD, DEAD OR HAVE DISAPPEARED.

SEP 25 1944

BERLINGUER ALSO ANNOUNCED HE WOULD BEGIN AN INVESTIGATION OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF BOTTAI GEDERZONI ROSSONI AND THREE OTHER FASCISTS WIDELY RUMORED TO HAVE FOUND ASYLUM IN ROME AND ELSEWHERE IN LIBERATED AREAS. THEY ARE WANTED TO ANSWER OTHER CHARGES.

OTHERS SOUGHT ARE ZENONE BENINI, FORMER SECRETARY FOR ALBANIAN AFFAIRS, AND GUIDO CRISTINI AND GAETANO LE MAITRE, FORMER PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT RESPECTIVELY OF THE FASCIST SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

IT ALSO WAS DISCLOSED THAT A MAN BELIEVED TO BE ONE OF THE PLOTTERS OF THE ASSASSINATIONS OF CARLO AND NELLO ROSSELLI IN NORMANDY IN 1937 HAD BEEN ARRESTED. BERLINGUER SAID THE INVESTIGATION HAD YET TO BE COMPLETED AND E DECLINED TO IDENTIFY HIM.

ANTI-FASCISTS LONG HAVE LINKED THE NAMES OF THE HIGHEST FASCIST OFFICIALS WITH THE KILLINGS. THE PARIS NEWSPAPER "GIUSTIZIA E LIBERTA", FOUNDED BY CARLO ROSSELLI, ACCUSED MUSSOLINI HIMSELF OF ORDERING THE ASSASSINATIONS.

SA-BRIAS 1-3RD1600APRB-209PEW

SEP 25 1944

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN SAN MARINO, SEPT. 24-(AP)-THE MODERN RULERS OF THIS ANCIENT REPUBLIC ARE A BIT CONFUSED ABOUT ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE REPUBLIC ALWAYS HAS BOASTED THAT LINCOLN ONCE IN A LETTER TO ITS CAPTAIN REGENT SAID: "ALTHOUGH YOUR DOMINION IS SMALL, YOUR STATE IS NEVERTHELESS ONE OF THE MOST HONORED IN ALL HISTORY."

SEP 25 1944

TROOPS ARRIVING IN THE REPUBLICAN FOUND MERCHANTS SELLING A SAN MARINO STAMP BEARING LINCOLN'S PICTURE AND HIS STATEMENT.

FLANKING THE PICTURE OF LINCOLN ARE TWO FASCES--SYMBOLS OF BENITO MUSSOLINI'S FASCIST ~~INDEX~~ DICTATORSHIP.

SA-HEINZERLINGS 0170CAPRB-217PEW

ROME, SEPT 24-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.EURICO GASPAR DUTRA, BRAZILIAN MINISTER OF WAR, ARRIVED IN ITALY TODAY TO INSPECT TROOPS OF THE BRAZILIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

SB1258PEW

SEP 25 1944

ROME, SEPT.24-(AP)-A THUNDERBOLT FORMATION LED BY LT.COL.WILLIAM R. NEVITT, HOUSTON, TEX., AND MONTGOMERY, ALA., DESTROYED FOUR LOCOMOTIVES, 18 RAIL CARS AND DAMAGED ONE LOCOMOTIVE AND 36 OTHER CARS AND NINE MOTOR VEHICLES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE THURSDAY.

A FLIGHT LED BY CAPT.ROBERT E.FROMM, WINFIELD, KAS., KNOCKED OUT TWO LOCOMOTIVES, 18 RAIL CARS AND DAMAGED 15 RAIL CARS IN THE STRASBOURG AND FREIBURG AREAS.

...RLZZPEW

At Ankara Bulgarian ~~XXX~~ at Sofia

ASSERTING THE BULGARIA'S NEW RELATIONS WITH YUGOSLAVIA WERE BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF SLAVIC BROTHERHOOD AND RACIAL TIES, THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID THE NEW BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT WANTED CLOSE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TIES WITH GREECE ALSO.

A BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DENIED TO THE AGENCY CORRESPONDENT A REPORT THAT PRINCE CYRIL, FEDOR FILOFF AND GENERAL MIHOFF, MEMBERS OF THE FORMER REGENCY, HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY RUSSIANS AND TAKEN TO MOSCOW. THE FORMER REGENTS, HE SAID, ARE UNDER ARREST IN SOFIA, AWAITING JUDGMENT BY THE "PEOPLE'S COURT."

SEP 25 1944

VS844PEW

At Moscow Quebec Conf ~~XXXXX~~ acted question

SIGNIFICANTLY, THE SOVIET RADIO AND ALL NEWSPAPERS CARRIED THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF STALIN'S RECEPTION OF THE TWO AMBASSADORS, WHICH CONFINED ITSELF TO SAYING THAT THEY HAD REPORTED M THE "DEC

SEP 25 1944

CONFINED ITSELF TO SAYING THAT THEY HAD REPORTED ON THE "DECISIONS REACHED AT QUEBEC" WITHOUT MENTIONING THAT THESE DECISIONS WERE CONCERNED WITH HOW TO CRUSH JAPAN.

CONSIDERING THAT RUSSIA IS NOT AT WAR WITH JAPAN THIS WAS DIPLOMATICALLY CORRECT, BUT ALL RUSSIANS KNOW, FROM PREVIOUS DISPATCHES IN THE SOVIET PRESS, THAT THE TWO ALLIED LEADERS LAID PLANS FOR THE EAST ASIA PHASE OF THE WAR.

G147PEW

STOCKHOLM, SEPT 24-(AP)-SWEDEN'S DECISION TO CLOSE ALL HER GULF OF BOTHNIA AND BALTIC SEA PORTS NEXT WEDNESDAY IS SO BROAD IT ALSO INCLUDES THE IMPORTANT FERRY SERVICE FROM TRALLEBORG, SWEDEN, TO SASSNITZ, GERMANY, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE CLOSING OF THE PORTS, PUTTING A SERIOUS CRIMP IN GERMAN BALTIC TRAFFIC, WILL NOT AFFECT FERRIES OPERATING BETWEEN DENARK AND SWEDEN'S WEST COAST, HOWEVER.

THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT FURTHER RESTRICTED GERMAN TRAVEL BY INSTRUCTING THE CONSUL AT OSLO, NORWAY, TO ISSUE NO MORE TRANSIT VISAS THROUGH SWEDEN TO GERMANY.

SB415PEW

SYRIA,

damascus, sept. 23--(delayed)--(ap)--the syrian foreign

SEP 25 1944.

office will honor ~~the~~ george wadsworth, the new american minister

to syria and lebanon, at a dinner tonight celebrating wwww united states recognition of syria's independence. SEP 25 1944

guests will include members of the diplomatic corps, high government officials and other select personalities.

names of the ~~w~~ first syrian diplomatcs were disclosed unofficially today. they include dr. abdurrahman kayyali, minister of justice appointed to london; dr. adnan atassi, chairman of the parliament's foreign affairs committee, appointed to paris; mazhar pashay rislan, minister o~~f~~ of supply, appointed to ~~pw~~ cairo.

the banquet was considered a testimony to the successful foreign policy of ~~jubiri~~ the jabiri cabinet, piloted by foreign minister jamil mardam, as well as new proof of the sincerity of the intentions of the united ~~state~~ toward the former french mandate.

wadsworth is a career diplomat whose home is in buffalo, n. y.

LISBON, SEPT. 24--(AP)---JOAO BIANCHI, PORTUGUESE AMBASSOR TO THE UNITED STATES, ARRIVED HERE BY CLIPPER TODAY.

SEP 25 1944

APC LUPI 02000 EJB 805PEW

D10CWX (SHY MARINE)
(350) (ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, SEPT.24)
BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT PETE ZURLINDEN, OD DAYTON, OHIO, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF THE ANNAPOLIS BUREAU, ASSOCIATED PRESS. DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(ADVANCE)..(WX)..SAIPAN, MARIANAS ISLANDS--(DELAYED)--THIS IS THE STORY OF LEATHERNECK PRIVATE NORMAN ARSENAULT, OF (202 SOUTH BROADWAY) LAWRENCE, MASS., WHO KNEW ONE MOMENT OF HEROIC GREATNESS BEFORE JAPANESE BULLETS CUT HIM DOWN JULY 8, 1944.
ARSENAULT LOOKED OLDER THAN HIS 18 YEARS, YET PROBABLY BECAUSE OF YOUTHFUL SHYNESS WASN'T MUCH OF A MIXER. HE DID NOT SMOKE, NOR DID HE CURSE. HIS BUDDIES SAY THEY HAD WONDERED WHETHER HIS HEART WAS IN THIS GRIM BUSINESS OF CARRYING THE FIGHT TO THE JAPS, BECAUSE, WHILE HE DID HIS JOB AND DID IT WELL, HE SELDOM EXTENDED HIMSELF. NOW THEY THINK HE MUST HAVE BEEN SAVING HIMSELF FOR JUST THE KIND OF A SITUATION THAT DEVELOPED.
THE JAP WAS IN A CORNER. THE MARINE ADVANCE UP SAIPAN'S WESTERN COAST WAS MOVING TO A CONCLUSION. BUT JAPANESE POCKETS, DUG IN THE CAVES ABREAST THE SHORE, HAD TO BE CLEANED OUT.
PRIVATE ARSENAULT'S PLATOON WAS ORDERED TO GO TO WORK ON A LENGTH OF THE COAST WHERE ABOUT SIX YARDS OF CRUMBLED LIMESTONE BOULDERS SEPARATED A SEVEN-FOOT (CQ) CLIFF FROM THE SEA. HIS PLATOON SCRAMBLED OVER THE CLIFF-FACE, DROPPING TO THE BOULDERS.
TOO LATE THEY SAW THAT A DEEP CREVICE IN THE FACE OF THE TINY CLIFF WAS TEEMING WITH JAPS, WHO OPENED UP WITH MURDEROUS RIFLE AND MACHINE GUN BARRAGES.
FOR 15 MINUTES, THE JAPS PEPPERED EVERY MARINE WHO ATTEMPTED TO MOVE. THEN YOUNG ARSENAULT BOUNDED TO HIS FEET, CARBINE GRIPPED TIGHTLY IN HIS HANDS. INSTEAD OF MAKING A DASH FOR SAFETY ATOP THE CLIFF, HE RAN SOME 20 YARDS OUT INTO THE REEFWATER. HE REVERSED HIMSELF, FACING THE JAPS IN THE CAVES AND BEGAN TO PUMP CARBINE BULLETS INTO THE CREVICE. MORE THAN 50 ENEMY GUNS WERE QUICKLY TURNED ON HIM. BUT HE CONTINUED TO FIRE UNTIL HIS AMMUNITION WAS EXHAUSTED.
WHILE THE YOUNGSTER WAS KEEPING THE JAPS OCCUPIED, ALMOST HALF OF HIS PLATOON SCRAMBLED FROM BEHIND THE BOULDERS AND DASHED TO SAFETY ATOP THE CLIFF.
OUT OF AMMUNITION, ARSENAULT SLOSHED BACK TO BUDDIES STILL HOPING TO GET OUT FROM UNDER THE GUNFIRE, BORROWED AS MANY AMMUNITION CLIPS AS HE COULD, AND WENT BACK TO TAKE UP WHERE HE HAD LEFT OFF.
AGAIN THE JAPS TRIED TO PINPOINT HIM IN THEIR MURDEROUS FIRE. BUT HE KEPT FIRING HIS CARBINE UNTIL HIS PLATOON HAD BEEN COMPLETELY EVACUATED FROM IN FRONT OF THE CLIFF. A SERGEANT ORDERED HIM TO

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TRY AND MAKE IT UP THE CLIFF AGAIN."

D101WX

ARSENAULT LAUGHED, EMPTIED ANOTHER CLIP INTO THE CREVICE AND THEN STARTED BACK. HE HAD JUST TAKEN HIS FOURTH STEP WHEN THEY SAW HIM STIFFEN. A BULLET WOUND IN HIS HEAD, HE SLUMPED INTO THE WATER.

THAT NIGHT PRIVATE ARSENAULT WAS AVENGED. HIS PLATOON SET UP A LINE AGAIN 100 YARDS FROM THE CLIFF, KNOWING THE JAPS WOULD COME UP RATHER THAN FACE DYNAMITE AND OTHER DEMOLITION EXTERMINATION THE NEXT MORNING. WITH PLENTY OF MORTAR ILLUMINATION, THE PLATOON KILLED JAPS BY THE HANDFUL THE MOMENT THEY BECAME SILHOUETTED AGAINST THE WATER.

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IN THE MORNING THEY RECOVERED PRIVATE ARSENAULT'S BODY. IN THE CREVICE INTO WHICH HE HAD POURED MORE THAN 100 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION, JAP BODIES WERE SPRAWLED. MORE THAN 20 DEAD WERE VICTIMS OF HIS CARBINE. OTHERS MIGHT HAVE BEEN. THE LAD NONE OF THEM HAD EVER GOTTEN TO REALLY KNOW HAD PROVED A REAL FIGHTING MARINE.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, SEPT.24)

WX226PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 24— PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA ADDRESSING CZECH PILOT IN BRITAIN, SAID "THIS PROBABLY IS THE LAST TIME I SHALL SEE THE CZECHOSLOVAK AIR FORCE IN ENGLAND," ACCORDING TO A BBC BROADCAST RECORDED BY NBC AND CBS TODAY.

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"THE NEXT TIME WE SHALL MEET AT HOME," BENES WAS QUOTED. "YOU WILL BRING PLEASANT MEMORIES FROM ENGLAND, MEMORIES OF THIS COUNTRY AND HER PEOPLE WHO BELONG TO THE MOST EDUCATED NATION IN THE WORLD, CULTURALLY AND POLITICALLY."

THE BROADCAST SAID MR BENES EXPRESSED GRATITUDE FOR THE HOSPITALITY AND AID GIVE HIS GOVERNMENT IN EXILE AND ADDED THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD CLOSE CO-OPERATION WITH "THE EAST AND THE WEST."

WP-NBC-CBS-1130PEW

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, SEPT. 24--A PORTUGUESE DIVISION IS NOW IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC READY TO MOVE IN ON TIMOR, JAPANESE-HELD PORTUGUESE POSSESSION, WHEN THE TIME COMES, A CBS CORRESPONDENT REPORTED FROM MADRID THIS AFTERNOON.

VS527PEW

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NEW YORK, SEPT. 24-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE GERMAN POPULATION OF SIEBENBUERGEN (TRANSYLVANIA), WHICH BEFORE THE WAR NUMBERED 250,000, HAD BEEN EVACUATED.

THE AREA FROM WHICH THE GERMANS WERE EVACUATED WAS DESCRIBED AS BOUNDED ROUGHLY BY THE CITIES OF CLUJ, CAPITAL OF THAT PART OF TRANSYLVANIA ANNEXED BY HUNGARY, SIBIU AND KRONSTADT (BRASOV) IN SOUTHERN TRANSYLVANIA. THESE ARE AREAS OVERRUN OR THREATENED BY RUSSIAN AND ROMANIAN TROOPS.

VS520PEW

UNDATED JAPANESE-FINNISH

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 25 1944

THE JAPANESE RADIO SAID TODAY (SUNDAY) THAT JAPAN, AFTER RECEIVING FORMAL NOTICE OF THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, HAD IN TURN SEVERED RELATIONS WITH FINLAND.

A BROADCAST DISPATCH BY THE JAPANESE AGENCY DOMEI RECORDED BY THE FCC SAID THE JAPANESE VICE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SHUNICHI MATSUMOTO HAD ACKNOWLEDGED FINLAND'S DECISION TO SEVERE RELATIONS BY HANDING DR.CHARLES GUSTAVE IDMAN, FINNISH MINISTER TO JAPAN, A "NOTE OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT BREAKING OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH FINLAND."

DOMEI SAID THE FINNISH DECISION HAD BEEN RECEIVED AT THE JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTRY IN TOKYO SATURDAY THROUGH THE JAPANESE ENVOY TO FINLAND, TADASHI SAKAYA.

RH538AEW NM

UNDATED EUROPEAN WAR COMPARISON

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GAINS WERE BEING HAMMERED OUT EAST OF THE MOSELLE RIVER IN THE CHAMPEY AND BOUXIERES AREAS BY AMERICAN AND FRENCH FORCES 26 YEARS AGO TODAY (MON). ON THAT DATE THE BRITISH CAPTURED SELENCY, TWO MILES WEST OF ST.QUENTIN AND REPULSED THREE GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS.

THESE FIRST WORLD WAR GAINS WERE BEING REGISTERED BY ALLIED WARRIORS IN FRANCE TO THE REAR OF THE ADVANCED POSITIONS HELD BY THE 1944 SONS OF THE 1918 FORCES.

SEP 25 1944

TODAY ASSISTANCE WAS BEING BROUGHT TO THE SKYTROOPERS POCKETED BY THE GERMANS IN HOLLAND, WEST OF ARNHEM. THE GERMAN TOWN OF BEEK WAS CAPTURED AS AMERICAN AIRBORNE TROOPS MOVED EASTWARD TO A POINT ONLY

EIGHT MILES FROM KLEVE, ANOTHER GERMAN CITY.

IN ITALY, THE AMERICAN FIFTH AND THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMIES PUSHED NORTHWARD AFTER SHREDDING THE GERMAN GOTHIC LINE ON ITS EASTERN FLANK.

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RW1035PEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

SEP 25 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. WESTERN FRONT 305 MILES (FROM ARNHEM)
2. RUSSIAN FRONT 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW)
3. ITALIAN FRONT 75 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF BOLOGNA)

HW1004PEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT.25, 1918--PROGRESS MADE IN AMERICAN-FRENCH ATTACK EAST OF THE MOSELLE RIVER IN THE REGIONS OF CHAMPEY AND BOUXIERES. BRITISH CAPTURED SELENCY, TWO MILES WEST OF ST.QUENTIN AND REPULSED THREE GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS.

SEP 25 1944

SEPT.25, 1940--VICHY FRENCH PLANES RENEW ATTACKS ON GIBRALTAR AND CLAIM BATTLE CRUISER RENOWN HIT AND FLEET FORCED TO SEA.

HW951PEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME FRIDAY, SEPT.22)

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON,SEPT.22-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES FORMERLY A NON-PRODUCER OF RUBBER BUT NOW POSSESSED OF A VAST SYNTHETIC PRODUCTION PLANT, IS JOINING THE NETHERLANDS AND GREAT BRITAIN IN SETTING UP AN INFORMAL GROUP TO STUDY "COMMON PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE PRODUCTION, MANUFACTURE AND USE OF RUBBER--CRUDE, SYNTHETIC AND RECLAIMED," THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

WHETHER THE STUDIES WILL TACKLE THE KNOTTY PROBLEMS OF POST-WAR MARKETING AGREEMENTS IS NOT CLEAR. BEFORE THE WAR BRITAIN AND HOLLAND CONTROLLED ABOUT 90 PER CENT OF THE WORLD'S RUBBER PRODUCTION AND PRESUMABLY WILL WANT TO REGAIN THE DOMINANCE THEY ENJOYED OVER THE WORLD MARKET.

MEANWHILE, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SHOWS INCREASING SIGNS OF MOVING TOWARD A POLICY DEFINITELY OPPOSED TO THE CARTEL TYPE OF RESTRICTIVE TRADE AGREEMENT ON WHICH THE ANGLO-DUTCH MARKETING SYSTEM BORDERED.

HOWEVER, THE INTERNATIONAL RUBBER CONTROL COMMITTEE--A LARGELY ANGLO-DUTCH ORGANIZATION IN LONDON--EXPIRED LAST DECEMBER, AND ISSUED A STATEMENT AT THE TIME RECOMMENDING THAT ANY FUTURE GROUP REPRESENT CONSUMING COUNTRIES AS WELL AS PRODUCERS. IT FURTHER RECOMMENDED THAT ANY SUCH GROUP SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO SET PRICES BUT CONCENTRATE ON IMPROVING THE TECHNIQUE OF PRODUCING AND USING RUBBER.

THE NEW GROUP, ACCORDING TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT, ARISES FROM EXPLORATORY TALKS RECENTLY CONCLUDED IN LONDON, BUT THE DEPARTMENT DID NOT SAY WHO THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE WOULD BE OR WHERE THE NEW GROUP WOULD MEET.

ITS SCOPE APPEARS LIMITED AS THE DEPARTMENT SAID IT WOULD NOT FORMULATE AND TRANSMIT RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENTS ALTHOUGH THESE WILL BE KEPT INFORMED OF ITS PROCEEDINGS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, FRIDAY, SEPT.22)

LT223PEWNM

SEP 25 1944

30. 24 — 19079

Nazis Seize North End of Arnhem Bridge After Furious Battle with Paratroopers; Allies Smash into Germany Near Kleve

SEP 26 1944

SUPPLIES RUSHED TO SKY TROOPS BY SEA-GOING TRUCKS

Trapped Forces Maintain Precarious Hold on Bank of Neder Rhine.

PLIGHT NOT CRITICAL

Second Army Under Violent Attack in Attempt to Reach Pocket.

SEP 26 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Tuesday, Sept. 26—(AP) Parts of three to four German divisions, smashing repeatedly at the valorous little band of British paratroopers holding a precarious foothold on the north bank of the Neder Rhine, were reported early today to have gained control of one end of the highway bridge at Arnhem, Holland.

A dispatch from the front said the British airborne units had finally been forced to quit the north end of the bridge after holding it desperately for three days while surrounded.

British Under Attack

The British Second army, throwing a bridgehead across the river barrier, also was under violent attack as it strove to drive up to the the beleaguered airborne force which has fought alone for nine days. Its supply lane stretching 50 miles southward was under assault.

Still supplies came through, sea-going trucks and assault boats crossed the stream in a hail of shell and machinegun fire, and an officer declared "the situation is not critical," although only a dribble of men and supplies was reaching the cut-off forces.

Meanwhile, the Allies swung guns and troops from Holland into Germany at two points some 15 miles south of this fighting, driving ahead to within eight miles of the Siegfried Line's northern terminal at Kleve, keeping up the relentless pressure on the enemy's more vulnerable northern defenses.

Supreme headquarters joined in with a call to the 12,000,000 foreign workers inside the Reich to take up arms, indicating climactic battles were at hand.

Southwest of Kleve the British Second army was moving out east of its Dutch base at Eindhoven on a 13-mile front and advanced elements knifeing into Deurne were about 18 miles from the German frontier.

Supreme headquarters said Allied forces had entered the forest of the Reichswald, which screens the fortress of Kleve on the southwest, and front dispatches said these were British troops and tanks. From the edge of the forest at the Dutch border they are eight miles from Kleve.

Amercians Seize Beek

Four of five miles to the north, American sky troopers attached to the British Second army, seized the Dutch frontier village of Beek and struck into Germany at about the same distance from Kleve.

This twin thrust put the Allies about 50 miles northwest of the Ruhr city of Essen, with its great Krupp munitions factories.

For the foreign workers at Essen and elsewhere in the industrial Ruhr and Rhineland and throughout Germany, a spokesman for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower sent this electric message:

"The hour for action has come."

Organized cells, now receiving Allied arms, were told to take "immediate action according to the pre-arranged plan," to quit war factories, and avoid unorganized resistance which would put them in the clutches of the Gestapo.

Apparently unable to seize intact the road and rail bridge across the northern branch of the Rhine at Arnhem, the British brought up sea-going trucks—the famous "ducks" of amphibious operations—and threw a bitterly-contested bridgehead across the quarter-mile wide stream.

Polish reinforcements who slipped across the river last night were fighting close to the positions just west of Arnhem of the airborne "Red Devil" division, so called because of its red berets, which still was under heavy fire after eight days of ceaseless battle. A headquarters staff officer told Associated Press Correspondent Roger Greene that no firm junction had been made.

The Germans, attempting to sever the vital artery of supply running up through Holland, struck with renewed violence under cover of darkness near Veghel, 20 miles southwest of Nijmegen, and cut the road for five hours this morning before British tanks drove them off.

Fight Near Eindhoven

This fighting was 12 miles north of Eindhoven, and British gains both east and west of this base were steadily widening the life-line corridor and making such enemy attacks increasingly difficult.

The British were pressing east from around Deure to the vicinity of Volkel, 13 miles north. A bridgehead over the Bois de Luc canal, southeast of Eindhoven, was enlarged.

On the west the Canadians and British scored 10-mile advances on a front of about 20 miles. A field dispatch said British troops had entered Turnhout, largest Belgian city still in German hands, 22 miles west and slightly south of Eindhoven.

Twenty miles to the west, the Canadians forged a bridgehead on the north bank of the Antwerp-Turnhout canal eight miles northeast of Antwerp. These forces were pressing hard against the Germans cut off by the British sweep through Holland.

(The Berlin radio said more Allied parachute troops had been dropped at 'S Hertogenbosch, 18 miles northeast of Eindhoven and eight miles from the Waal Rhine, and were being attacked.)

Inconclusive fighting still raged inside Germany on the First army front, but the Americans unlimbered big 240-MM guns and were blasting at targets on the approaches to the German industrial city of Cologne on the Rhine.

A front dispatch said the targets were only 18 miles from the Rhine, the big shells landing on positions east of the German city of Duren, which is 20 miles from Cologne and 18 miles east of the fortified city of Aachen on the German frontier.

A Nazi counter-attack east of Aachen was broken up, and the Allied communique said a strongpoint in the Rotgen area, nine miles southeast of Aachen, was wiped out. Limited Allied gains were made against determined resistance.

Nazis Counter-Attack

The Germans still were hurling repeated counter-attacks against a menacing salient driven to within 27 miles of the border of the Saar industrial basin, losing 21 more of their tanks in a vicious slugging match near Chateau Salins and Dieuze, 25 and 35 miles southeast of Metz.

The enemy was giving way slowly in the Nancy area to the south, and German civilians were feverishly digging trenches behind the lines on French soil before the Rhine.

The Americans captured Epinal, a communications center 40 miles southeast of Nancy and about the same distance from the Belfort gap leading to the Rhine, a front dispatch said.

French forces of the U. S. Seventh army slashed forward five miles north of Baccarat, which is 29 miles southeast of Nancy and 45 miles from the French city of Strasbourg on the Rhine. The Germans also were thrown out of Leyr, eight miles northeast of Nancy.

On the seaward flank, Canadian infantry, bolstered by flame-throwing Churchill tanks and the tanks with flails that explode land mines, began storming the southwestern defenses of the long beleaguered French channel port of Calais.

They moved up about two hours after four-engined British bombers plastered enemy fortified positions for an hour and 40 minutes this morning. A garrison of 8,000 is believed holed up in Calais.

(The German high command communique said the Americans in Brittany had opened up with new attacks on the encircled submarine bases of Lorient and St. Nazaire, but had been beaten back.)

Canadians Take Escalles

In the initial phase of the Canadian assault, Escalles, five miles southeast of Calais, was captured and some of the port city's outer defenses were seized, front dispatches said.

Close to 20,000 Germans were estimated to be hemmed in elsewhere along the channel coast—a maximum of 14,000 at Dunkerque to the north, 5,000 still south of the Schelde river west of Antwerp, and perhaps 700 at Cap Nez, south of Calais.

British and Canadian forces east of Antwerp, keeping pace with those herding the Germans from south of the Schelde west of Antwerp, were slashing away at the enemy's defenses based on the Antwerp-Turnhout canal.

While the Canadians were forced to cede one bridgehead across the canal in the face of fierce enemy fire, they promptly drove another across at St. Leonard, 11 miles west of Turnhout. The capture of Turnhout does not necessarily give the British another crossing there since the canal runs north of the city.

Kleve, Siegfried Anchor, Allies' Objective

LONG

London, Sept. 25 (AP)—Two new British and American wedges have thrust across the German border in a direct drive on the Siegfried anchor of Kleve, it was disclosed today. The threatened sweep into the Ruhr, Germany's northern industrial area, was gathering breadth and force.

At the same time the British Second Army thrust more troops across the upper branch of the Rhine near Arnhem where British airborne "Red Devils" had written a ne wepic in a heroic eight-day stand, and began building up the hard-won foothold on the north bank on the left of the two new wedges.

Fighting On 13-Mile Front

On the right of the Kleve-pointed wedges the British, with airborne reinforcements, were fighting on a 13-mile front from Deurne east of Eindhoven to near Volkel, to the north, in an area only about 16 miles from the German border.

Confidence bounded that the British parachutists at Arnhem would hold until even more substantial links were forged to exploit their bridgehead for a sweep into the northern Reich.

DAY

Supreme headquarters announced that troops were engaging the Germans in the Reichswald, huge forested area whose edge at the Dutch border is only six miles from the Kleve anchor. Front-line reports said these troops were British tank forces.

37 Miles To Essen

(The London radio said today that British armored units which "have entered the Reich near Nijmegen" are less than 37½ miles from Essen, the home of the Krupp works in the heart of Germany's industrial Ruhr. The broadcast was heard in New York.)

Front-line reports said American parachutists attached to the British Second Army had taken Beek, Dutch border village three miles southeast of Nijmegen and only about eight miles northeast of Kleve, and these troops, too, were fighting in Germany. Beek is five or six miles north of where the entry into the Reichswald apparently was made.

More Sky Troops Dropped

To the west of the British corridor driven to Arnhem, Canadians and Britons advanced ten miles on a 30-mile front to the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal, seized a bridgehead across the canal about eight miles northeast of Antwerp, and entered Turnhout about 25 miles northeast of Antwerp.

The Germans said new airborne forces had been dropped south of 'S-Hertogenbosch, ahead of this drive threatening to cut off Germans retreating in western Holland by a squeeze to the Ijssel Meer (Zuider Zee). The Germans said these sky troops had been encircled.

Patton Near Baccarat

At the same time, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's communique announced that Polish reinforcements from the British Second Army had slipped across the upper branch of the Rhine at Arnhem by night and bolstered the hard-pressed British airborne division which had fought alone for a week in the middle of counterattacking Germans.

On down the line, Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' United States First Army ripped a German counterattack to pieces in the area east of Aachen and turned huge 240-mm. (nearly 10-inch) guns on targets only 18 miles from the Rhine.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army slashed close to Baccarat, 28 miles southeast of Nancy and only about 45 miles southwest of Strasbourg on the Rhine. The Germans announced the loss of Epinal on the Moselle, 40 miles below Nancy and about the same distance above the Belfort Gap. Americans were already fighting some distance east of Epinal.

Nazi Stand Desperate

In these two sectors a Germany at bay was making a desperate stand and Allied gains were being measured in hard-won yards. The German army was making counter-attack after counterattack, which left the battlefields strewn with reckless losses of tanks and troops. Behind it a German civilian army with shovels was frantically digging new lines of trenches.

The United States First Army has so far buried 14,142 German dead and the Third Army has buried 28,100.

The Rhine Crossing

The crossing of the quarter-mile-wide Rhine branch at Arnhem was made in the face of a storm of German shellfire which at one time had compressed the red-bereted parachutists into a mile-square area just west of Arnhem.

From their main position it did not seem likely that they had succeeded in holding either the road or rail bridge over the river for General Dempsey's forces.

Dempsey had waged a bitter week-long fight to force his way 50 miles north to accomplish the link-up. His troops traversed a German "shooting gallery"—along raised roads across marshy land where every tank and truck was an elevated target for German 88-mm. guns concealed on either side of the narrow corridor.

Medicine, Food Delivered

The force which finally shoved across to the north bank in collapsible assault boats and improvised rafts was small, and the parachutists were still not out of the woods. But their position was much brighter.

Already Dempsey's patrols had succeeded in ferrying over medical supplies, food and ammunition, raising the morale and fighting power of the "Lost Division" for its eighth day of battle.

The Second Army was also rushing up "ducks" — seagoing trucks ideal for operations in flooded war zones — but it was not known whether any of these had yet succeeded in reaching the south bank.

Nijmegen Lane Broadened

The British also broadened the Nijmegen corridor, walling it off with tanks and American airborne reinforcements which fought off repeated but weakening German counterattacks.

The Germans tried yesterday to cut this supply lane near Veghel, south of Nijmegen and north of Eindhoven, this time thrusting comparatively small tank forces from the east, near Erp, but they were beaten back again.

The base of the wedge was also broadened on both sides. The Tom-

miles reached Deurne, 15 miles east of Eindhoven and six miles east of Helmond, and enlarged their bridgehead across the Bois de Lu Canal southeast of Eindhoven.

Nazis Try To Take Veghel

A correspondent with American air-borne troops outside Veghel, reported that although German tanks are going into action practically from Ruhr assembly plants, they have not been able to break the Yank hold on Veghel.

One of Germany's best remaining *Panzer* forces is licking its wounds somewhere back along the Willem Canal, this writer said, after unsuccessfully attempting all day Saturday to seize the town. The attack started at dawn when the Nazis shelled the road on which bumper-to-bumper convoys are feeding the British Second Army.

The Germans temporarily halted the supply columns and moved to within 1,000 yards of the road before the Americans, with British help, drove them off. They withdrew at dusk.

However, the Nazis efforts are strengthening with each attack, this writer said, and "ahead of us is heavy fighting for the corridor, despite the fact the Germans have lost about one-third of their original strength in the past three days."

Success In Rotgen Area

The communique announced that one German strongpoint, presumably a part of the Siegfried Line, was wiped out in the Rotgen area south of Aachen, and that the Americans had made other gains against determined resistance.

At Metz the Germans still held out against Patton's tightening lines, and clung to trenches and tank positions on the west side of the Moselle opposite that fortress city. But the Americans were squeezing in from positions which were last announced as only six miles away.

The Germans lost 21 tanks in a counterattack yesterday in the Dieuze and Chateau-Salins areas a little less than 30 miles northeast of Nancy. Another strong enemy counterattack by artillery-supported infantry was cut to bits by American guns to the west, between Metz and Nancy.

Nazis Driven From Leyr

The Americans drove the Germans out of Leyr, eight miles northeast of Nancy, while to the southeast they made progress in the Faulx and Champenoux forests toward Baccarat.

French forces made a two-mile advance in the Mondon Forest from a point five miles north of Baccarat.

But on most of the front, driving fall rains were interfering with the American offensives.

Dempsey's column driving toward relief of the Arnhem force began providing artillery support four days ago for the parachutists, who not only stood off enemy attacks but delivered many telling blows on their own account.

British Correspondent Alan Wood, who is with the trapped force, wrote in a delayed dispatch:

"I heard . . . we were hard pressed, and I suppose we are, but we are pressing the Germans pretty hard, too. Our men just came back from a raid on a near-by German headquarters. They smashed the radio set, tossed the grenades down on the Germans in the cellar and came back with a portrait of Hitler and lots of German weapons."

Message To Workers In Reich

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Sept. 25 (AP)—A spokesman for General Eisenhower today sent the following message to the 12,000,000 foreign workers in Germany:

The hour for action has come!

Note carefully the following instructions:

The organized cells of foreign workers within the Reich will take immediate action according to the pre-arranged plan. Members of organized cells will refrain from all unorganized resistance and useless provocation of the Gestapo. They will obey the orders of their leaders precisely.

Told To Hide

Foreign workers who are not members of organized cells and who have not already carried out my instructions to go into hiding in the towns or—preferably—on the land, will do so at once.

I have already warned them that they are in gravest danger if they remain in the factories. Their safest course is to disappear from the towns and cities and to seek shelter and employment on the land.

In certain areas of Germany workers of the organized cells are today being provided with means for active resistance. These instruments will not be effective if they are used thoughtlessly or without purpose. Those of you who find them should immediately read the instructions that are provided and memorize them. Then destroy the instructions.

Planning Necessary

Hide the instruments in a safe place. Determine carefully where and how the instruments can be used most effectively. Work out your plan of action. After your plan is complete in every detail—and only then—put the instruments to the use for which they are designed.

Bear in mind, while deciding on your plans, that foodstuffs and crops in Germany will be needed after the defeat of Hitler.

Act wisely. Do not underrate the power of the Gestapo. However, remember that today the Gestapo stands in fear of the 12,000,000 foreign workers who, by action now, can seal the fate of the Third Reich.

Dutch Officer Played Vital Role In Capture of Nijmegen Bridge

WITH U. S. AIRBORNE TROOPS NEAR NIJMEGEN, Sept. 24.—(Delayed)—(AP) Under the direction of a fearless young Dutchman who parachuted in with an American general, the Dutch underground has played a major role in this division's operations and in the battle of the Nijmegen bridge.

The young Dutchman, whose name cannot now be disclosed, is a 28-year-old captain and native of Rotterdam whose parents are living in New York. His wife lives at Raritan, N. J.

A few minutes after landing on Dutch soil he was telephoning to partisans behind the German lines at Nijmegen.

Now, a week after the landing — a week during which his partisans performed the near-miraculous feat of preventing the Nazis from blowing up the Nijmegen bridge—he is directing an army of 2,000 well organized Dutchmen, 400 of whom have been knit into a formidable fighting group actively opposing the Germans.

"It is impossible to overemphasize the captain's help to us," said the American general. "I never saw a man with such guts. To begin with, he never had used an American parachute before the landing and he jumped with one after only three minutes of instruction.

"I never saw such enthusiasm as these Dutch have. They really are people who deserve liberation."

The general and the captain were the first to land a week ago. They first contacted the resistance leader in the drop zone and soon were distributing orange armbands with "Oranje" lettered on them.

They then made their way to Groesbeek and the captain shortly was talking over the telephone to Dutchmen inside the Nijmegen postoffice, which was guarded by 12 Germans at the time.

Earlier, as they came through the woods, the captain and the general shot several Germans and captured several others.

DIPLOMAT IS SHOT IN PARIS

Dominican, Husband of Mlle. Darrieux, Wounded by Sentry

PARIS, Sept. 25 (AP)—Porfirio Rubirosa, Dominican diplomat and husband of screen actress Danielle Darrieux, is in serious condition in a hospital here from a gunshot wound in the kidney, reported inflicted the night of Sept. 22 as the couple and friends were driving home from a nightclub.

A woman member of the group suffered a flesh wound. Mlle. Darrieux was uninjured.

The actress, who has kept a constant vigil at her husband's bedside, said the shots were fired by a military guard posted at a street intersection. At the hospital today she related that the group failed to see the guard but thought they heard a whistle, and the driver pulled toward the curb to stop.

There were two shots, she said, one passing through the rear of the vehicle, striking her husband in the back. The second bullet glanced through the right front door hitting the woman, she said.

Friends of Rubirosa said the guard's identity had been reported to the Ministry of War.

The actress married Rubirosa two years ago.

F. F. I. IS A PART OF FRENCH ARMY

Status in Regular Forces Still Uncertain.

London, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—French Forces of the Interior were made part of the French Army over the week end by the Ministry of war in Paris. Their leader, Lieut.-Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, said today the F. F. I. war record gave them a legitimate right to incorporation into the French land, sea and air forces.

Gen. Koenig conceded that "certain inevitable confusion" exists in the move. A Paris dispatch said the question still was undecided whether F. F. I. officers were entitled to equal rank with their counterparts in the regular army.

The Ministry of War announced F. F. I. enlisted personnel and non-commissioned officers must be given the same consideration as regular army men in pay, grade advancements, and decorations. Records of the F. F. I. personnel will be investigated, it added.

Gen. Koenig said the patriot forces should "be one of the most representative elements" in the regular army.

Estimating that French patriots alone captured 30,000 Germans and probably many more who actually surrendered to the Americans or British, Gen. Koenig said:

"Without exaggeration there was a saving of three to four Allied divisions in Brittany and four to five in southeastern France."

He added that the F. F. I.'s mopping-up operations in southwestern France saved Gen. Eisenhower another three or four divisions.

Gen. Koenig said some F. F. I. units still are pursuing scattered Germans in the vicinity of La Rochelle northwest of Bordeaux and south of the Loire estuary.

The commanders of the F. F. I. added that at least 200,000 of his men wanted to stay in the fight against Germany to the finish and that probably between 100,000 and 150,000 desired to remain in the French Army after the war.

FRENCH SEIZE 1,100

Paris, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—The French Ministry of the Interior has disclosed the arrests of 1,100 additional men and women on charges of collaboration, including eight former Petain Cabinet members apprehended last month in the vicinity of Vichy.

A roundup yesterday netted 500 persons, including a beautiful young woman described as a drug addict who served as a personal escort to Heinrich Himmler when the Gestapo chief visited Paris, the ministry said.

NAZIS DENOUNCE MORGENTHAU PLAN

LONDON, Sept. 25—(AP) German propagandists today rose in frenzied denunciation of the Morgenthau plan for a "hard peace" for the Nazis, and it appeared here that Foreign Secretary Eden or even Prime Minister Churchill may choose the controversial subject for an early speech in Parliament.

In the Prime Minister's absence official sources have been silent on the Morgenthau plan, but with Churchill's return and Parliament reassembling tomorrow, it was felt that the government's views would be presented directly rather than through some other medium.

"Morgenthau is outdoing Clemenceau," shouted the German radio, adding that occupation of the Reich by Americans and British

30.24— 19081

would be as horrible as if by their ally, the Bolshevist Russians."

The Nazi commentator, Dr. Heinz Scharping, declared: "They intend to introduce the military mark that is to devalue our money. They intend to take over all the postal and telegraph and radio services. They want to introduce total censorship of all postal and telephone communications and confiscate all radio sets.

"They want to introduce English as the official language. What would remain for us is clear."

The Berlin radio ranted that occupation by American and British forces, "with all its continuous hunger and starvation," would be worse even than "the ghastly bomb terror."

It declared that hunger was rampant in Rome and that in order to get some bread for their children, Italian women "know no other way but prostitution."

In the first comment on the Morgenthau plan by Hitler's own Voelkischer Beobachter, a Berlin broadcast quoted the paper as saying "what has been planned at Quebec has the effect of doubling the determination of German resistance," adding that London and Washington will one day find out this plan has been the greatest miscalculation in history.

"Clemenceau said there were 23,000,000 Germans too many — Morgenthau wants to see 43,000,000 Germans exterminated," the Paper said.

Guderian's Dismissal Is Reported Likely

New York, Sept. 25—Gen. Heinz Guderian, chief of the German General Staff, is scheduled for dismissal shortly because of reverses on the Western front, the American broadcasting station in Europe said tonight.

The broadcast quoted "what the Spanish news agency terms reliable reports" to the effect that Guderian's dismissal was decided upon last week at a conference between Adolf Hitler and his generals.

No Secret Weapons, German Official Hints

London, Sept. 25 (AP) — A high German official hinted today that German propaganda about new secret weapons is mostly whole cloth.

A German broadcast quoted Werner Naummann, Secretary of State in the Propaganda Ministry and SS brigade leader, as telling a mass meeting that "the high command doesn't believe the outcome of the war depends on novel weapons."

He said Germany has "introduced the laws of a besieged fortress, and we are determined to defend this fortress as no fortress has ever been defended."

RUNS 100 YARDS WITH BROKEN THIGH

With United States Forces in England, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Private Julius Skokandich, 225 Hancock avenue, Jersey City, who ran 100 yards with a broken thigh after being hit by a sniper's bullet in the assault on Brest, says he wants to get well in time for the march into Berlin.

"It was the fastest 100 yards I've ever run," says the soldier, now in a military hospital in England. "I don't know how I did it, but I just had to and I got there.

"We were cleaning out a small village and the scouts ahead were firing at a sniper. The sniper got me. I hit the dust and then I realized that I was still out in the open, well within range and 100 yards from the nearest cover. I got up and ran."

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1—Western Front: 305 miles (from Arnhem).

2—Russian Front: 310 miles (from Warsaw).

3—Italian Front: 575 miles from south of Bologna).

SEP 26 1944

RED TROOPS PERIL RIGA IN DRIVE TO LIBERATE ESTONIA

HERCHER

Russians Occupy Virtually All of Country, Nazis Flee in Disorder.

ONE ESCAPE PORT LEFT

Soviet Planes Strafe Enemy Forces, Baltic Seaport Falls.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 26—(AP) Russian troops on the ninth day of their powerful northern offensive yesterday had virtually freed all of Estonia, winning the Baltic seaport of Haapsalu and a 35-mile strip of the gulf of Riga below fallen Parnu as they sped on toward imperilled Riga, Latvian capital and Nazi escape bottleneck.

The enemy last night held only a thin belt of western Estonia, about 20 to 25 miles wide and 40 miles deep, as well as a few islands off the west coast and Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad army was expected to overrun that area by today or tomorrow.

Planes Strafe Enemy

Germany's fleeing troops had only one evacuation port left to them, Virtsu, and Red army armored columns were bearing down swiftly on it. Soviet planes were bombing and strafing the disorganized enemy, and the Red banner fleet was loose in the Baltic sea for the first time in three years.

Red army columns were within 65 miles of Riga on the north, 56 miles on the northeast, 40 on the east, and last were reported only six miles from the prize citadel on the south. Soviet artillery was pouring shells into the city.

The Moscow bulletin announcing the increasing German disaster in Estonia and Latvia, where originally 200,000 Germans had attempted to hold off the Russians, also told of the capture of 50 localities in southern Poland, including Berehy Gurne, only three miles from the Czechoslovakian frontier.

But the communique did not confirm Sunday night's Moscow radio broadcast which quoted a front dispatch as saying that Russian troops attacking through Lupkow pass had driven 25 miles inside Slovakia and captured Humenne, half-way to the northern Hungarian frontier.

The communique also was silent concerning Sunday's Romanian announcement that Marshal Ridion Y. Malinovsky's Russian and Romanian units had crossed into prewar Hungary near Szeged, Hungary's second city. The Russians hold a 60-mile assault front opposite Hungary's frontier.

Climbing the 3,000-foot east Beskid mountains near the Czechoslovak border, Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine army units yesterday widened their hold on the approaches to the various passes leading into Slovakia along a 25-mile front.

Reds Seize Jablonki

On the west they seized Jablonki, six miles from the frontier just above Cisna pass. Nineteen miles to the east other units took Lomna, 10 miles from the frontier on a route leading into Uzok pass. In between these points they overcame dense Nazi minefields and other obstacles and captured Smerek, Wetlina and Berehy-Gurne, all between three and four miles from the frontier.

Farther west of these threatened passes the Russians were said to have streamed through the Lupkow and perhaps Dukla pass in their effort to knock Hungary out of the war. Berlin broadcasts told of "fluctuating fighting" for control on these passes.

Haapsalu, 63 miles southwest of Tallinn, Estonian capital, and 45 miles below Paldiski, captured Sunday, was among 800 localities taken yesterday. Other points included villages and stations on the railways and highways connecting Tallinn, Paldiski, Haapsalu, and Parnu on the Riga gulf.

Kussiku, only two miles from the Latvian border, and 65 miles above Riga, was the southernmost point reached by units which fought their way down the curving eastern side of the gulf from Parnu, taken Saturday.

To the east Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Third Baltic army had linked up with Govorov's forces in the Nuia-Tuhalaane sector a few miles west of Lake Vorts. Another junction of the two armies was imminent along the gulf as Maslennikov's columns captured Mazsalaca, only 25 miles east of Kuusiku.

The Third Baltic army, steadily hurling the Germans back toward the gulf swept through 200 hamlets, including Matisi, 12 miles south of Mazsalaca, Zilaiskalns 12 miles farther south of Riga.

A Helsinki dispatch said heavy gunfire yesterday echoed in the Finnish capital, less than 50 miles across the gulf of Finland from Tallinn, indicating that the Soviet Baltic fleet had moved out west in strength.

Windows Rattle in Helsinki

The gunfire which may have signified a surface engagement with Nazi evacuation ships, caused windows to rattle in Helsinki.

The midnight Moscow supplement said that the Fleet's air arm, reaching into the gulf of Riga, had sunk a 5,000-ton German ship.

Riga, under artillery bombardment from Russian troops attacking only six miles south of the city, also was menaced by a slow but steady advance by Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's Second Baltic army driving in from the east. Yeremenko's troops captured 80 hamlets during the day, including the rail station of Keipene, 40 miles from Riga.

The two Nazi Baltic armies under Col. Gen. Georg Lindemann were fast withering in the north because of onslaughts by four Soviet armies.

Nearly ascore of Axis transports attempting to flee Estonia and Latvia with troops abroad already have been sunk by Soviet aircraft, and the Russians were getting into position for the next big offensive—an attack on Germany and toward Germany by way of the Polish plains.

Berlin said that Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's First Baltic army had assembled more than 1,000 tanks west of Jelgava, 25 miles southwest of Riga. It is in this section that the Germans for more than a week have been attempting to relieve the pressure on Riga by a steady series of counter-attacks, all of which Moscow said had been smashed.

In Western Lithuania, along the German East Prussian border, another army adjoins that of General Bagramian. Commanded by Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky, it is ready for the attack on East Prussia, Moscow dispatches said. Local battles already are flaring up in that zone.

Poles Open Offensive

A Polish telegraphic agency report said that Polish home army units of the Second infantry division had opened a "mass offensive" against German troops in the Kielce area, 92 miles southwest of Warsaw, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and capturing a quantity of arms.

This is an area only a few miles beyond Russian lines established weeks ago by Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine army after crossing the Vistula river.

Although the Germans still asserted that Polish resistance inside Warsaw had died amid the rubble heap of the once great city, a communique from General Bor's Polish headquarters inside the capital said the battle was going on and that the Poles were in constant wireless touch with Red army headquarters in Praga across the Vistula river.

A Berlin transocean agency correspondent said "Warsaw has been eradicated as never any town before it has been," and told of German and Russian artillery duels.

REDS CLOSE IN

SEP 26 1944

ON RIGA IN BALTIC DRIVE

LUCE

Russians in South Clamp Pincers on Hungary—Enter Slovakia.

EAST PRUSSIA PUSH EXPECTED

Soviets Build Up Forces for Big Offensive Into Reich Province.

SEP 26 1944

BULLETIN.

London, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Russian troops have captured Haapsalu, Estonia's third port, sixty-three miles southwest of Tallinn, Moscow announced tonight.

Moscow, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—The Red Army closed in on the Latvian capital of Riga today in the climax to a successful Baltic offensive, while front dispatches heralded a possible large-scale invasion drive on the Junker province.

A narrow land corridor still offered a chance of escape to the German garrison in Riga, but Red columns approaching from the north and east made large gains.

The mop-up of Estonia was nearly completed as a large part of Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad army moved southward along the Gulf of Riga. Soviet naval forces yesterday captured the Baltic seaport of Paldiski on the Estonian west coast.

Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky, the only Soviet commander as yet to reach Prussian soil, has been held in static trench warfare over a month by the prolongation of enemy resistance in the Baltic at his flank and rear. His combat patrols have made continual raids into East Prussia, but no permanent foothold has been won inside the Reich. With his divisions rested and a large number of Red Army Air Force squadrons concentrated in support of his sector, Cherniakhovsky is known to be ready to attack at an early moment.

[A Moscow broadcast said Russian troops crossing from southern Poland through Lupkow pass into Czecho-Slovakia had captured Humenne, twenty-five miles inside the republic. A Bucharest communique said Russian and Romanian troops crossed the southeastern Hungarian frontier. They were believed to be less than thirty-five miles from Sgezed, Hungary's second city. The double push was developing into a big pincers movement designed to knock Hungary out of the war. All German and Hungarian troops strung out in eastern Slovakia and northern Transylvania were in danger of being trapped.]

Moscow newspapers published a statement by thirteen German generals and three colonels captured in Romania appealing to the Wehrmacht to revolt against Hitler and make an immediate peace. The document was drafted by Major-Gen. Count Hulzen, commander of the 370th Infantry Division, the newspaper account said.

The appeal recalled a similar message by seventeen generals of the Central Army Group destroyed in Poland early in the summer, and declared that twenty divisions have been lost in Romania by destruction of the Sixth and Eighth Armies, known as the South Ukraine Army Group.

Reds' Warships Are Believed in Baltic Sea Fight

STRADEMAIT

Gunfire Echoes in Helsinki; Nazi Cruisers May Be in Battle; Riga's Fall Near

By The Associated Press

HELSINKI, Sept. 25.—Heavy gunfire from the Gulf of Finland echoed in Helsinki today, indicating the Red fleet had moved in

strength into the heretofore German-controlled Baltic Sea for the first time in more than three years.

Russian naval forces were said to be firing at all sea-going craft sighted, in an effort to smash Nazi attempts at evacuation, and they may even have engaged one or two German heavy cruisers said to be covering the enemy's confused withdrawal from the Baltic states.

Windows rattled and chinaware shook as the reverberations of gunfire sounded hour after hour in the Finnish capital.

Meanwhile, Finnish troops somewhere in the wilderness stretching across central Finland from Oulu eastward to the Russian border were reported skirmishing with retreating units of the Nazis' Lapland army.

FINNS ADVANCE AGAINST NAZIS

Undertake Task of Meeting Armistice Terms.

Helsinki, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Finnish troops, undertaking a task they once regarded as impossible, were reported making slow but steady progress today in their efforts to drive the Germans out of northern Finland and fulfill the terms of an armistice with Russia.

A Finnish communique yesterday declared the Finns had occupied part of Suomussalmi in northeastern Finland and were approaching Puolanka after overcoming mines, demolitions and road blocks set up by the retreating Nazis.

[A Finnish communique announced the Finns had captured Haukipudas and Poulanka from the German occupants and that troops still were advancing against the Nazis in Lapland. Haukipudas is on the Bothnian Gulf, six miles north of Oulu on the way to the German stronghold of Kemi. Puolanka is about forty-five miles west of Suomuusalmi in the heart of Finland.[

[A Helsinki dispatch to Aftonbladet in Stockholm said the Germans demolished a bridge across the Kiiminge River at Haukipudas and that the advance of the Finns who took the town likely would be delayed. The Germans also burned the village of Kuusamo in retiring northward, the dispatch said. West of Salla, fighting was reported between the Finns and Germans.]

Meanwhile, advance elements of the Soviet armistice commission already are quartered in one of Helsinki's finest hotels and the Finns are waiting to see what the armistice terms will mean in practice.

Finns Still Fear Reds.

Although the Finns have now signed an armistice with Russia—and Great Britain—it would be ignoring the facts to say that by this act they have lost their historical fear of the Russians.

For several years they have been kept largely in ignorance of the nature of the war against Germany as a result of censorship. During this time they have fought bravely and well against an enemy whom rightly or wrongly they believed would strip them of their independence.

Now they appear to want only to fulfill the terms of the armistice and to live their own lives. In this desire they look not only to Russia but to Great Britain and America for understanding.

The reception tendered American correspondents arriving here—the first to reach Helsinki since the armistice—was very warm. The Finns unquestionably have a warm spot in their hearts for the United States. (The United States never has been at war with Finland).

Says Sweden Would Fight.

Washington, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Swedish Minister W. Bostrom, asked if Sweden would fight if German troops in Finland and Norway attempted to retire across her territory, said today "I should think so."

The minister talked with reporters after spending half an hour with Secretary of State Hull. He indicated he had discussed Sweden's position with Mr. Hull.

Mr. Bostrom said Sweden closed ports on the Gulf of Bothnia because of the "changed political and military situation in the Baltic countries."

He said Sweden had not been asked by the Allies to break off relations with Germany but that "Sweden has always been very favorably inclined toward the Allied cause."

Stockholm, Sept. 25 (AP)—A Finnish communique announced the Finns had captured Haukipudas and Poulanka from the German occupants and that troops still were advancing against the Nazis in Lapland.

Haukipudas is on the Bothnian Gulf, six miles north of Oulu on the way to the German stronghold of Kemi. Puolanka is about 45 miles west of Suomussalmi in the heart of Finland.

Nazis Demolish Bridge

A Helsinki dispatch to *Aftonbladet* said the Germans demolished a bridge across the Kiiminge river at Haukipudas and that the advance of the Finns who took the town likely would be delayed.

The Germans also burned the village of Kuusamo in retiring northward, the dispatch said. West of Salla, fighting was reported between the Finns and Germans.

Population-Exchange Pact Signed In Lublin

Moscow, Sept. 25 (AP)—Poland's exchange of populations with the Soviet Union has been enlarged to apply to a third Soviet Republic of Luthuania, it was announced today.

An agreement similar to one already concluded with the Ukraine and White Russia Soviet republics has been signed in Lublin by the Polish Committee of National Liberation, the announcement said.

2,000 PLANES RAID REICH

4,000 Tons Of Bombs Accent Warning To Foreign Labor

London, Tuesday, Sept. 26 (AP)—Flying bombs came over the east coast during the night to continue the enemy's attack for the tenth straight night. The missiles arrived from an east-northeastly direction, indicating that they were launched from German aircraft somewhere over the North Sea.

London, Sept. 25 (AP)—More than 2,000 American planes, including nearly 1,300 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, hammered home Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's warning today to foreign workers to leave German plants or face the gravest danger.

In the month's heaviest attacks on Reich targets, the heavy bombers dropped nearly 4,000 tons of bombs, ripping apart two large freight yards at Frankfurt, Germany's tenth largest city; warehouses and railyards at Coblenz, at the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle; and railyards and synthetic oil-chemical plants at often-bombed Ludwigshafen, farther down the Rhine.

Missions 'Routine'

The American flyers classed the missions as "routine." They met no enemy fighters, presumably because of the unfavorable weather. The Germans sent up only meager flak. Thick clouds over the targets necessitated instrument bombing.

Nine bombers and three of the heavy escort of fighters were reported missing.

Calais Pounded

Late in the day a large force of fighters heavily attacked German positions in the Arnhem area in close support of the British airborne division there.

The Typhoons poured rocket cannonfire into the Nazi gun positions, at times firing only 200 yards ahead of the Allied troops, while Mitchell and Boston bombers blasted a fortified factory in Arnhem from which Germans have been firing at our forces.

A Field Of Poppies

The pilots reported that they were guided to the German positions by the parachutes littering the ground held by the airborne troops, which one flyer said looked like a field of poppies.

The enemy guns were located in the woods and accurate observation of the results of the attack was difficult, but the pilots said a large fire was flaming in the attacked area after the first wave of Typhoons went in.

The Germans sent up the *Luftwaffe* in some strength to fend off the attackers and there were a number of dogfights and the returning flyers said the anti-aircraft fire also was "fairly heavy."

Other fighters made attacks in support of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army along the Moselle in France.

Simultaneously, Royal Air Force Lancasters and Halifaxes pounded the besieged garrison at Calais, French city 21 miles southeast of Dover, for the third straight day, dropping more than 1,000 tons of bombs in an hour. It was estimated between 4,000 and 5,000 tons had been dumped within the past 72 hours on the Germans still holding out in the little port.

Weather conditions over the Continent held operations to a minimum, but some fighters and fighter-bombers fanned out over Lieutenant General Sir Miles C. Dempsey's British Second Army in the Arnhem-Nijmegen area of Holland and in support of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's American Third Army along the Moselle in France.

2,888 Sorties Listed

Eighth United States Air Force fighters in the past seven days flew 2,888 sorties in support of the airborne operations in Holland; knocked out 203 enemy flak positions; destroyed "a large number" of enemy transport, and shot down 108 enemy planes over the Holland front. The Eighth reported loss of 64 fighter planes.

The RAF and the Second Tactical Air Force likewise supported the airborne operations with almost constant sorties, but figures of their sweeps were unavailable.

In addition to escorting heavy bombers, pilots of a Mustang group led by Capt. Fred W. Glover of Asheville, N. C., lashed at German trains and motor convoys north of Marburg, east of Cologne, and in the vicinity of Paderborn. Five German locomotives and three railroad cars were destroyed. The Mustangs also shot up an airdrome, damaging two enemy planes.

No enemy planes were encountered, but nine American bombers and three fighters were lost to ground fire.

Coblenz and Ludwigshafen both are nerve centers for the Siegfried Line. Frankfurt is one of the Reich's greatest industrial centers and arsenals.

The United States Eighth Air Force, announcing the attacks, said clouds obscured all objectives. Bombing was done by special instruments.

Mustangs and Thunderbolts from Britain were joined by Lightnings and other Mustangs from French bases.

Explosions From Calais

Tremendous explosions echoed across the Channel today from Calais, indicating that heavy bombers were battering the surrounded and long-passed German garrison there.

Well over 4,000 tons were thrown on the Germans last week in the French city of 68,000 which is 21 miles southeast of Dover.

The explosions resounded soon after three separate waves of RAF Heavy Halifax and Lancaster bombers crossed the straits.

British heavies loosed more than [illegible]00 tons of bombs on the German [illegible]strial cities of Munster and Bochum Saturday night. American and British fighter-bombers worked most of Sunday over a wide variety of ground targets in support of armies on the German frontier.

French-based United States Thunderbolts were called in to help break up a formation of 100 Nazi tanks blocking Lieut. Gen. George Patton's Third Army in the Nancy area. Two low-level attacks scattered the tanks into woods, where they were strafed and bombed.

Earlier Calais Raid

Bottled up with their backs to the sea, Germans at Calais were bombed by a small force of RAF heavy bombers Sunday evening despite a Channel storm which forced some planes to turn back.

Eight bombers were lost in the Calais action, mainly because of flak.

American Fortresses and Liberators from Italy destroyed large numbers of huge German Junkers-52 transport planes, intended to evacuate military personnel from Greece, in attacks on three airdromes yesterday near Athens, reconnaissance photographs showed. A 500-ton submarine was sunk at the Skaramanga U-boat pens ten miles north of the Greek port of Piraeus. Two merchant ships were hit.

In Heavy Rainstorms

Most of Sunday's operations in the West were carried out in driving rainstorms, ground radios directing the planes to the targets. RAF fighters concentrated on rail communications in Holland, destroying at least 13 locomotives and 60 freight cars.

Many thousands of leaflets have been dropped on the Channel Islands, it was disclosed. Some were addressed to British subjects and others to German occupation troops.

U. S. Bombers Blast Germany

1200 Batter Ludwigshafen, Frankfort and Coblenz Back of Siegfried Line.

London, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Upward of 2,000 heavy bombers and fighters of the Eighth United States Air Force today struck crashing blows at five railroad yards supplying the western front and at the big chemical and synthetic oil works at Ludwigshafen. The force, including 1,200 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, bombed one rail junction at Ludwigshafen and two each at Frankfurt and Coblenz—both Siegfried Line supply depots.

Frankfurt, Germany's tenth largest city, lies on the Main, a tributary of the Rhine, 115 miles east of the Luxembourg town of Diekirch where the Americans are locked in heavy battle in the Siegfried Line. Coblenz, at the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle, lies a bare fifty miles from advanced Allied troops striking from Belgium through the frontier fortifications. And Ludwigshafen, further down the Rhine, is less than 100 miles from Metz, where still other Americans are engaged in battle.

MINES 'CHUTED ON LONDON IN '41

Heavy Damage Caused In Blitz By Big Explosives

London, Sept. 25 (AP)—Extensive damage and casualties were caused in England's largest cities, including London, when the Germans dropped land mines and bombs containing one and two tons of explosives by parachute during the six months of intensive night raids in the winter of 1940-41, it was disclosed today as the Government relaxed long-standing censorship rules.

The Nazi planes at first released huge land mines which were believed at that time to be those left by the British in France during the retreat at Dunkerque. Some did widespread damage. Others failed to explode but menaced neighborhoods where they fell until weary bomb-disposal squads dealt with them.

Even Sea Mines Used

London, Birmingham, Southampton, Plymouth, Liverpool and other large centers were the targets. Even magnetic sea mines were parachuted inland.

Many sizes and shapes of lethal missiles floated down. Some were great oblong casings packed with

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high explosives; others were shaped like ordinary bombs.

Two mines destroyed 350 houses in the London area and another caused havoc over a half-mile radius.

Thought Paratroopers

The mines caused considerable confusion at first. Home guards saw objects slowly descending at the time of the threat of invasion and quickly assumed they were German paratroops.

Among the larger London buildings hit by the floating mines were the Leicester Square Theater; Blue Post Inn, and the Y. M. C. A. central buildings.

It also was disclosed that a chemical, a red powder, dropped in west England in September of 1941 caused acute dermatitis. One man was known to have required hospitalization for this ailment.

It was explained that in the instance where two land mines destroyed a total of 350 houses, the structures were not of a substantial type.

29,000 Wounded Flown to Britain

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Royal Air Force Transport Command announced today that its planes had flown almost 29,000 wounded soldiers from France and the Low Countries to Britain since D-day without the loss of a single plane. Almost a third of the casualties flown to British hospitals in the past three days have been members of American units.

Arundell Dies of Wounds

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Lord Arundell of Wardour, who recently was repatriated from a German prison camp, died today of wounds suffered at Dunkerque, where he was captured in 1940 while serving as a captain in the Wiltshire Regiment.

A graduate of Oxford and unmarried, he was a former member of the London Stock Exchange. He was 37 years old.

'Chutist Finds Home Front Hazardous

London, Sept. 25 (AP) — Lieut. Herb Palmer, 46-year-old *Stars and Stripes* correspondent from Hawthorne, N. Y., vaulted into Holland a week ago with paratroopers.

Safely back in London after his hazardous assignment, Palmer slipped off a curb while hailing a taxi and sprained an ankle.

CHURCHILL HOME; TRAVELED ON LINER

London, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill and Mrs. Churchill have arrived in England from Quebec, where he conferred with President Roosevelt.

The journey both to America and back was made on the liner Queen Mary.

Mr. Churchill's party included Lord Leathers, Minister of Transport: Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, Mr. Churchill's chief of staff in the Defense Ministry; Mr. Churchill's physician, Lord Moran, and J. M. Martin, the Prime Minister's chief private secretary.

Rep. Miller In London

London, Sept. 25 (AP) — Representative Arthur Miller (R., Neb.) arrived in London today on an inspection tour.

British Social Security Plan Revealed

London, Sept. 25 (AP)—The British Government made public tonight, on the eve of the reconvening of Parliament, a tremendous social security plan affecting every man, woman and child in Britain and the Government's answer, at least in part, to the controversial Beveridge plan of a year ago.

During the first year it is estimated the plan will cost $2,600,000,000, compared with $2,788,000,000 for the Beveridge plan. It covers human needs from the cradle to the grave.

It would provide unemployment and sickness insurance, health service, widows' pensions, retirement pensions, family allowances, orphans' allowance, motherhood grants and death grants.

Banish Poor At A Stroke

Basically, the Government plan would seek to banish extreme poverty from Britain at one stroke and greatly improve the welfare of most of the country's 47,000,000 people.

The Government said it hoped to make it effective in 1945.

The plan, in the form of a white paper, is to be offered to the House of Commons tomorrow when Parliament meets for the first time after a seven-week vacation, during which the rapid course of the war has produced a great volume of post-war demands for the welfare of the nation at home as well as in international affairs.

In the white paper the Government asserts at the outset that its first duty is to protect the country from external aggression, and says the next aim of the national policy must be to secure "prosperity and happiness for its citizens."

Churchill Back

With post-war problems, including social security expected to make the "long parliament" a scene of political strife, it was announced today that Prime Minister Churchill and Mrs. Churchill had returned to England from the Quebec conferences with President Roosevelt.

It is generally expected proponents of the plan will claim it is the greatest social security charter ever introduced by any government in any country and argue that it is better than the Beveridge plan.

This probably will be answered by Sir William Beveridge himself, if he is successful in his forthcoming contest for a seat in the House.

The Government plan would be financed by compulsory weekly contributions from all persons able to pay—but in the first year these contributions would amount to less than half the cost of the scheme, the Treasury making up the difference.

Provisions Listed

Here are some of the things the new plan would provide:

Motherhood grants of four pounds (about $16) plus benefits up to 36 shillings ($7.27) weekly.

Unemployment and sickness pay of 40 shillings (about $8) weekly for a married couple or 24 shillings ($4.80) for a single person.

Family allowances of five shillings ($1) and "things in kind," such as school meals and milk weekly for each child after the first.

Widows' pensions reaching 36 shillings ($7.27) for the first 13 weeks.

Orphans' allowances of 12 shillings ($2.40) weekly.

Health services for all and special provision for the blind.

Subsistence money for persons taking "approved training."

The plan proposes the standard weekly rates for sickness and unemployment benefits.

Benefits Cited

They are as follows:

For a married couple 40 shillings ($8).

For a single man or woman, 24 shillings ($).

For boys and girls of 16 and 17 years of age, 15 shillings ($3).

Sickness benefits would continue for three years and then be replaced by invalidity benefit of 35 shippings ($7) for a married couple and 20 shillings ($4) for a single person.

Unemployment benefits would be paid for a limit of 30 weeks continuously, plus additional days with a good record of previous employment.

The basis for most argument in the House of Commons and the press is expected to hinge on comparisons between this and the Beveridge plan.

For example: the Beveridge plan calls for a family allowance of eight shillings ($1.*0) instead of five shillings ($1) for each child after the first. He called for weekly contributions from the main class of workers of four shillings, three pence (about 86 cents). The Government proposes three shillings, ten pence (about 76 cents).

No Marriage Grant

Beveridge's retirement pensions give five shillings ($1). More to married couples and four more to a single person. He proposed no special benefits for orphans while the Government does. Beveridge proposed a 10 pound ($40) marriage grant but the Government proposes none.

The cost of the Government's proposal will rise from year to year. From the $2,600,000,000 for the first year it is expected to rise to $2,924,000,000 ten years later and ultimately to $3,224,000,000 in 1975.

Government actuaries figure on 16 pensioners per 100 contributors in 1945 and 31 pensioners per 100 in 1975.

The actuaries' figures confirm something that had perturbed sociologists for a long time—the prospect of Britain's superannuated people increasing out of proportion to younger ones in the next few decades.

Consists Of Six Groups

For purposes of the social security plan all of Britain's people would be divided into six categories — employed workers, self-employed workers; housewives, others of working age not earning money, children and grownups above working age.

The main drafters of the Government plan were Lord Woolton, Minister of Reconstruction; Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister; Henry U. Willink, Minister of Health, and Sir William Jowitt. Another is a little-known professional civil servant—Sir Thomas Herbert Sheepshanks, who was assigned to the job as a specialist in Woolton's ministry.

Most members have been in office since 1935 under an electoral truce which has become a target for much criticism, particularly from militant labor leaders who did not mind running in double harness with the dominant Conservatives to win the war, but who do not want to be hitched to Prime Minister Churchill's party for the post-war reconstruction program.

Churchill Report Due

The Prime Minister is expected to make a comprehensive report within a few days. Numerous members of Parliament have given notice they intend to ask many questions, indicating that no matter what he says, the gloves will be off and the political strife will be sharp as the mounting military victory lessens the once almost unanimous support for the coalition leadership.

Reflecting this restiveness, bred by the approaching end of the war in Europe, will be demands for more clothing coupons, especially for women, and more gasoline for non-official motoring. Another question will ask if overseas troops can be assured of some home leave before reassignment to the Far East after the western fighting ends.

Hess Story Asked

Blackout relaxation, which has been anything but successful in London, will also be demanded by the lawmakers impatient of wartime control.

Still another member wants to know in full, "Now that it can be told," the story of Rudolf Hess and particularly whether he has been treated like other prisoners or is getting better food and quarters.

Perhaps the heaviest skirmishing of all will be around the question of the swift repair of the nearly 1,000,000 homes damaged by robot bombs. Tied to this will be the great issue of better housing which labor insists must arise from the *Blitz* ruins as a part of the brave new Britain won by soldiers and civilians.

AMERICAN FORCES CLOSE ON BOLOGNA

Fifth Army Drives Through Gothic Line, Approach Vital Highway.

ROME, Sept. 25.—(AP) American Fifth army troops, smashing beyond the core of the enemy's Gothic Line, were fighting forward tonight less than 12 miles from the Bologna-Rimini highway, main escape route for German forces still battling desperately northwest of the Adriatic port of Rimini.

The thrust toward the highway—the Via Aemilia of the Romans — was made northeast of Firenzuola. Farther west Yank troops continued to advance in the Futa pass area and reached points roughly 15 miles from the big industrial city of Bologna.

Approach Bologna

(An Associated Press dispatch from the Swiss-Italian frontier reported American forces were within 12 1-2 miles of Bologna, a city of 300,000. It said Allied bombings had disrupted all public services in Bologna, including its water supply, and that bloody fighting was in progress in the streets between Italian partisans and Fascists.)

In the Adriatic sector Eighth army troops penetrated 2,000 yards beyond the Rimini-Bologna railway north of Santa Giustina and to within 1,500 yards of the historic Rubicon river, where they were checked temporarily by fierce Nazi resistance.

Enemy parachute troops, infantry and armored forces were fighting desperately to hold a line across the entrance to the wide and fertile Po valley, home of almost half Italy's population. Eighth army headquarters emphasized that there yet was no indication of a general German withdrawal in the Adriatic area.

The American Fifth army's quick and spectacular breakthrough near the center of the Gothic defenses was officially applauded in a statement from Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's headquarters saying that "in nine days the Fifth army has destroyed the line which it took the Germans nine months to build."

Seize Four Heights

"Doughboys driving northeast from Firenzuola seized four heights," the announcement continued, "Monte La Fine, Della Croce, Monte Cucca and Porarra, thus clearing an access to the Po valley."

The main American forces were well across the Santerno river and firmly held the Coroncina hills around Futa pass, where the Nazis concentrated some of their most formidable defenses before Bologna.

Here, as along the Adriatic, the Germans continued to fight stubbornly for every position. Many enemy troops virtually were marooned in the hills by lack of transport.

An Allied announcement said it was evident that the enemy "still follows Marshal Kesselring's orders to fight to the last man and the last bullet."

West and south of the Futa area Fifth Army troops cut the Prato-Vernio-Castiglione highway, an important communications route through the Apennines. On the west coast Brazillian troops were reported engaging the enemy and making a small advance, suffering few casualties.

Allies Drive Closer To Bologna Road

Rome, Sept. 25 (AP)—Exploiting their success in smashing through the heart of the Germans' vaunted Gothic Line, American troops of the Fifth Army have punched to within 12 miles of the Bologna-Rimini highway—the Via Aemilia of the ancients, Allied headquarters announced today.

At the southeastern edge of the Po Valley, however, the Eighth Army ran into heavy fighting with Nazi infantry, paratroopers and armored forces desperately holding a line across the entrance to the broad plains.

Evacuation Doubted

Although there have been unofficial reports that the Germans have begun evacuating some troops and supplies from the western part of northern Italy, Eighth Army headquarters declared there were no indications that the Germans had started any withdrawing movements in the Adriatic sector.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's headquarters proclaimed that "in nine days the Fifth Army has destroyed the line which it took the Germans nine months to build."

Four Heights Taken

"Doughboys driving northeast from Firenenzuola seized four heights—Monte La Fine, Della Croce, Monte Cucca and Porarra—this clearing an access to the Po Valley," an official statement said.

These features are, roughly, 15 miles from Imola, which is on the Bologna-Rimini rail route.

Enemy Targets Shelled

Allied naval units, meanwhile, bombarded enemy targets along the French-Italian frontier, and other naval forces were active in the Gulf of Genoa.

The air force attacked military targets in Yugoslavia, three airdromes in the Athens area and railway yards at Salonika.

The rate of progress Fifth Army units due north of Florence are making toward Bologna remained obscure. Yesterday advance elements were within 15 miles of Bologna. Today the main forces were well across the Santerno river and had captured the Coroncino hill mass around Futa Pass.

Highway Severed

Farther west and south the Fifth Army cut the Prato-Vernio-Casti-

glione highway, an important communications route through the Apennines.

On the Ligurian coastal sector Brazilian troops have been "engaging the enemy and have made a small advance suffering few casualties," headquarters said.

Resistance being encountered indicated the enemy "still follows Marshall Kesselring's orders to fight to the last man and the last bullet," headquarters said.

This type of resistance was not surprising, since a substantial portion of Nazi troops are virtually marooned by lack of transport and inability to disengage without disastrous losses.

Virtually Isolated

The Canadian corps advanced steadily despite this opposition and reached Pederer Grande, five miles northwest of Rimini.

To the west, other Eighth Army troops penetrated 2,000 yards beyond the Rimini-Bologna railway north of San Giustina to within 1,500 yards of the Rubicon river, then ran into a stiff enemy counter-attack yesterday.

Nazis Blast Rubicon Bridge.

Gurkha patrols entering Sant' Arcangelo found the Germans had evacuated the town, blowing up a bridge over the Rubicon behind them. Front-line reports said the weather was becoming cloudy with rain threatening the entire battle zone.

Allied naval units, meanwhile, bombarded enemy targets along the French-Italian frontier and other naval forces were active in the Gulf of Genoa.

The air force attacked military targets in Yugoslavia, three airdromes in the Athens area and railway yards at Salonika.

NAZIS IN BALKANS MAY BE ENGULFED BY ALLIED TROOPS

ROME, Sept. 25 — (AP) The Balkans were described today as "a morass which threatens to engulf all of the enemy forces that are left," with chaos spreading among the Germans in southern Greece, Albania and Yugoslavia.

The Allied air command disclosed that since the Summer of 1942 more than 5,000 tons of guns, ammunition and other supplies had been flown to Yugoslav partisans and patriot forces in other central and southern European countries.

"Without this vast variety of supplies," the report stated, "the partisan armies would most likely have remained guerrillas, their losses would have been heavier, and the Balkans would have remained a German bastion, instead of a morass which threatens to engulf all of the enemy forces that are left."

German forces in the Balkans are said to lack coordination with individual groups shifting for themselves, surrendering or fighting more or less on their own responsibility, according to reports from Cairo. Experts expressed belief a similar pattern of chaos would appear in Germany when the Wehrmacht disintegrates.

The about-faces Romania and Bulgaria, and the swift advances of the Russians to the frontiers of Hungary, Yugoslavia and Greece placed the outflanked Germans in an untenable position.

Air blows coupled with partisan activities have disrupted enemy communications throughout the Balkans.

The air command reports said secret landing fields have been laid out in Yugoslavia, Greece, Albania and other countries, and that the number of such airports "would astonish the Germans."

The job of running guns and supplies has been in charge of the R.A.F. with a large number of American transport pilots participating.

"Tito's army," the report said, "owes much to the gun-supply runners of the R.A.F. who, under the enemy's nose, have taken thousands of tons of supplies by air to the partisans, ranting from anti-tank guns and vehicles to needles and thread, from mules to paper-clips."

The first secret operations were made from the Middle East in the Summer of 1942. At that time, contact men—trained to parachute into the Balkan hills — established liaison with the guerrillas.

"In the winter of 1942-43," the report related, "contact men were dropped in Greece. Some of these brave men, having run out of supplies, perished through exposure in the mountains. In the spring of 1943, there began the real buildup of gun-running—by a squadron of Halifaxes working from the desert. The Germans, becoming aware of what was happening, sent up Stukas when the supply aircraft were about. When the recognition lights came from the ground, and parachutes floated down, bombs fell as well.

"But the R.A.F. soon evolved counter measures, and now a steady flow of arms, equipment and food goes in every night."

FOE IN BALKANS HITS FOR COAST

Germans Make Break For Maritime Roads In Albania

London, Sept. 25 (AP)—A Paris radio broadcast tonight announced that general mobilization had been decreed in Bulgaria in order to engage in total war against Germany.

Bari, Italy, Sept. 25 (AP) — Big German forces in Macedonia and Greece have at last made the anticipated break for the Albanian Adriatic coastal roads, reports indicated here today.

The movement was immediately challenged by Albanian Partisans, who made contact with the first of an estimated 12,000 enemy troops massed on the southern border and began a fierce battle on a front stretching 30 to 50 miles through the mountains.

Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisan forces, also harassing large German columns, began massing across their path on the Yugoslav coast between Zara and Split, taking Peckoovic, Smilicic and four other towns and in one day gaining control of about eight miles of shoreline.

Tito With Stalin?

Meanwhile, other reports through reliable channels but not confirmed officially, said Tito himself had left Yugoslavia for a few days. With Soviet forces in Bulgaria to the east and strung along the north bank of the Danube to a point 55 miles from Belgrade, the Partisan marshal was believed conferring with the Russian high command, possibly Marshal Stalin, over the role Russia is to play in the final stages of the Yugoslav campaign.

The Germans are attempting a mass movement to Albania in motor convoys of 150 to 300 vehicles and carrying up to 1,000 men. On September 22 a big force made its way to the town of Gradsko, the following day pushed west and yesterday was beyond Izvor, some 15 miles from the border.

Column Still Blocked

In Croatia, east of Zagreb, an enemy force of about 800 occupied Ivanic, south of the main east-west highway, apparently with the intention of attacking the Partisan stronghold at Cazma.

A German column which started for the coast from the west Bosnian city of Bihac 12 days ago still remained blocked in a pass by Partisans who have whittled away some 125 enemy trucks.

NAZIS IN BALKANS REPORTED IN CHAOS

Cairo, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Chaos is spreading among the Germans in Southern Greece, Albania and Yugoslavia, and military commentators said today that the situation probably is a miniature of what the Allies will encounter in Germany itself. The Germans told in their communique of a fight with another of their erstwhile Allies, the Bulgarians, at Prilep in Macedonia where "a strong Bulgarian force was smashed, with our own losses negligible."

Information reaching Cairo said that the Germans lack coordination in extricating their occupation troops in the Balkans, outflanked and in an increasingly untenable position since the about-faces of Romania and Bulgaria and the swift advances of the Russians to the frontiers of Hungary, Yugoslavia and Greece.

Some groups are surrendering wherever possible, some obviously are waiting to surrender to the Allies instead of to the Partisans, and others are continuing to fight in isolated pockets.

The German command post in central Greece is reported unable to communicate with forces scattered through the peninsula because of frayed telephone and rail lines. Individual groups thus are forced to fight for themselves.

(The British news agency, Reuter, reported today that the small port of Igoumensita, opposite Corfu, was back in Greek hands.)

Flying Of Supplies To Slavs Told

Rome, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Allied air command, lifting the veil of secrecy from one of its most carefully hidden operations, disclosed today that more than 5,000 tons of guns, ammunition and other supplies had been flown during the past two years to Yugoslav Partisans and to Patriots in other central and southern European countries.

In addition to secret landing grounds in Yugoslavia, other fields have been laid out and used for quite some time in Greece, Albania and other countries, the command said, adding that the number of such airports "would astonish the Germans."

RAF In Charge

The Royal Air Force has been in charge of the gun-supply running, with large numbers of American transport pilots participating.

"Tito's army," the command's report said, "owes much to the gun-supply runners of the RAF who, under the enemy's nose, has taken thousands of tons of supplies by air to the Partisans, ranging from anti-tank guns and vehicles to needles and thread, from mules to paper-clips."

"Without this vast variety of supplies," the report stated, "the partisan armies would most likely have remained guerrillas, their losses would have been heavier, and the Balkans would have remained a German bastion, instead of a morass which threatens to engulf all of the enemy forces that are left."

The first secret operations were made from the Middle East in the summer of 1942. At the same time, contact men—trained to parachute into the Balkan mills—established liaison with the guerrillas.

"In the spring of 1943 there began the real buildup of gun-running, by a squadron of Halifaxes working from the desert. The Germans, becoming aware of what was happening, sent up Stukas when the supply aircraft were about. When the recognition lights came from the ground, and parachutes floated down, bombs fell as well.

"But the R. A. F. soon evolved counter measures, and now a steady flow of arms, equipment and food goes in every night."

Meanwhile today it was disclosed that the German forces in the central Dalmation islands in the Adriatic have been eliminated with the wiping out of the garrison of Solta, directly opposite the Bay of Split. A commando patrol landed there on September 17 and they were reinforced five nights later by an R. A. F. regiment unit and a battery of twenty-five-pounders, while the Navy frustrated an enemy attempted to flee to the mainland.

Banja Luka Falls.

After five days of hard fighting, Yugoslav Partisan troops have driven the Germans from Banja Luka, second largest town in Bosnia, a communique broadcast from Marshal Tito's headquarters said today.

The broadcast, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, said that 3,000 enemy troops were killed and 4,000 captured during the fighting.

Greeks Demand Territories' Return

Rome, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Greek Government has demanded that the Bulgarians "hand over at once, unconditionally and without further discussion, the Greek territories of Macedonia and Thrace which they are occupying," George A. Cartalis, Greek Minister of Information, disclosed yesterday.

In post-war settlements, Greece will ask control of mountain passes by which the Bulgarians are able to enter Greece, Cartalis said.

Cartalis declared he made the announcement in refutation of a press dispatch which had quoted the Bulgarian Propaganda Minister as saying an agreement had been reached between Greek and Bulgarian representatives "concerning settlement of certain administrative and military questions in northern Greek provinces occupied by the Bulgars."

Revenge Killings Sweep North Italy

Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 25 (AP)—A wave of killings was reported to be sweeping German-occupied northern Italy today where the newspaper *Regime Fascist* exhorted Black Shirts to avenge the execution in Rome of Pietro Caruso.

The Fascist press reported eight killed in Turin, nine shot in Bologna, seven executed on charges of subversive activity in Reggio Emelia and ten partisan prisoners shot at Gravelano—a total of 44.

Fighting In Bologna

Conditions in Bologna, one of Italy's largest cities and almost in the front line since Allied armies smashed the Gothic Line, were reported frightful. Hundreds were said to have been put to death there this month. The latest bombings were reported to have broken down utility services. Hospitals were crowded with wounded and sick. Medicines and water were lacking. Traffic was reported paralyzed and the streets were said to be scenes of frequent blood letting in clashes between Fascists and Partisans.

Reports reaching the Italian frontier said 10,000 had been arrested in Bologna alone during September.

Strikes Widespread

Italian patriots claimed Domodossola was in their hands.

Strikes developed again in northern Italy where Partisans were reported heeding General Sir Harold Alexander's instructions to impede the German withdrawal over the Lombardy and Piedmont plains. The Mayor of Milan appealed to workers to stay at their jobs.

Fascist Party Secretary Pavolini addressed Blackshirts in Milan and dodged revolver bullets fired at him while he was leaving, reports from there said.

Trail Blazing Plane Off For Belgian Congo

Monrovia, Liberia, Sept. 25 (AP)—A Pan American airways flying boat took off today on the last leg of a flight inaugurating a new America-Africa service.

The destination was Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, terminal of the route which begins at Miami, Fla., and touches at Belem and Natal, Brazil.

The ship left Miami late Wednesday.

Burma Town Rail Shops Bombed

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 25 (AP)—Liberator bombers of the Eastern Air Command made successful day and night attacks yesterday on railway workshops and sidings at Myitnge south of Mandalay in Burma. Allied headquarters announced today.

The heavy bombers resumed their systematic destruction of Japanese rear communications.

Fighters and fighter-bombers also were active. Long-range craft reported sinking two river craft and damaging many others on sweeps over mid-Burma.

Three Allied fighters downed one of the enemy's seldom-seen aircraft over central Burma.

Athens General Strike Reported

ISTANBUL, Sept. 25 (AP).—A Greek arriving here today said that a general strike started Saturday in Athens and that the Germans had threatened to shoot fifty hostages if it continued.

CHINESE BATTLE

30.24 — 19085

JAPS TRYING TO ENGULF KWEILIN

CHUNGKING, Sept. 25 — (AP) Chinese troops are engaging two Japanese columns apparently attempting to envelop Kweilin in flanking movements, the High command announced today as bitter fighting was reported all along the Chinese battle front.

The Japanese are moving toward the Kwangsi province city from position east of the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad. One column which took Kwanyang, 50 miles east, northeast of Kweilin, pushed southward for an undisclosed distance, the high command said.

Meanwhile, the invaders recaptured Taohsien, 90 miles northeast of Kweilin, and struck on southwestward. Their drive engulfed Yungming, in a 25-mile advance, and was continuing.

Sixty miles southwest of Wuchow, Japanese forces struck northward from Jungyun in a drive apparently headed for the strategically important center of Tanchuk, 47 miles west of Wuchow. Chinese troops operating behind enemy lines occupied a number of strongpoints south of Jungyun, the High command said.

The Chinese communique said Japanese forces driving southward alng the railroad directly toward Kweilin were still halted about 40 miles from their objective, apparently awaiting reinforcements and restoration of supply lines dislocated by the hard-hitting U. S. 14th air force.

Aided by good weather, 14th air force bombers and fighters ranged far and wide over the Chinese battle zones in support of ground troops.

In the East China zone bombers and fighter-bombers smashed enemy bivouac areas, supply grounds, river shipping and rolling stock along the Peiping-Hankow railway and Japanese-occupied towns in the area.

Other fighters bombed the Japanese column moving north from Jungyun and supply columns in the Canton area, a communique from General Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced.

Liberators smashed docks and warehouses in Amoy harbor.

In the Salween area Japanese concentrations at Mangshih on the Burma road were bombed and strafed and a motor pool northwest of Mangshih was attacked, the communique reported.

Foe May Attempt To Flank Kweilin

Chungking, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Chinese high command said today Japanese troops were spearing southward from Chuanhsien, on the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad, suggesting they were attempting to outflank the Kwangsi province capital of Kweilin.

Chuanhsien is 67 miles northeast of Kweilin, and it is believed the Japanese plan to swing southwest from Kwanyang and cut the railway below Kweilin.

A Chinese high command communique said yesterday the Japanese drive was stalled 40 miles northeast of Kweilin.

A Japanese column striking from Wuchow was reported engaged by Chinese troops nine miles northeast of Wuchow.

Chinese troops have recaptured Sunhing, seventy-five miles southwest of Canton, in an attack on the left flank of Japanese troops which swept into Kwangsi from Kwantung province.

Far to the west in Yunnan province the Japanese have evacuated Pingka, 22 miles southeast of the Burma Road town of Mangshih, the Chinese announced. Pingka was the third major objective of the Yunnan drive, aimed at joining forces in Burma and reopening a land supply route to China. Tengchung and Sungshan fell previously.

3 Jap Warships Sunk By Plane In Single Run

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Tuesday*, Sept. 26 (AP)—A Catalina flying boat sank three Japanese warships off Davao, headquarters reported today.

A Nipponese seaplane tender and two destroyer escorts were destroyed in a single bombing run.

The Catalina was on patrol over the important Japanese base which has been under almost constant American aerial surveillance for weeks.

The attack was made Saturday night and Sunday morning.

10,000-Ton Jap Ship Sunk

In other Allied raids, a 10,000-ton Japanese tanker was sunk and a 3,000-ton freighter-tanker was sunk and a 3,000-ton freighter damaged in Dutch Celebes.

A total of 122 tons of bombs were unleashed on airdromes on Celebes and Ceram, in a continuation of neutralization raids.

When the Catalina roared over Davao Gulf, crewmen discovered the seaplane tender fueling the two destroyer escorts, one on each side of the mother ship.

"In a single bombing run," said the communique, "all were hit, resulting in tremendous explosions. The smaller vessels sank almost immediately and the tender later was observed to capsize and sink."

World's Record

The ships were sunk with four bombs. The explosion lifted the plane 300 feet into the air. The crew jubilantly claimed a world's record for tonnage of shipping destroyed by a single plane in a single run.

Meanwhile, Richard C. Bergholz, Associated Press war correspondent, reported from Morotai Island in the Halmaneras that the Americans had reached all tactical objectives and combat patrols had encircled the island at selected points.

Although no Japanese opposition had developed, the patrols reported finding installations capable of accommodating large forces. Morotai, 375 miles southeast of Davao, was invaded September 15.

MARINES BY-PASS PELELIU BARRIER

Drive Within Less Than Mile of Northern Tip of Island.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 25.—(AP) The First U. S. Marines, failing to crack strongly-entrenched defenders in the Umurbrogol hills of Peleliu sland, in the southern Palaus, by-passed that strongpoint and now have progressed within less than a mile of the northern tip of the island, the Navy announced tonight.

The maneuver represented at least a mile advance along the western side of the island. The Marines encountered swamps and heavily-wooded low hills but apparently few Japanese.

7,313 Enemy Dead

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported that 7,313 enemy troops were killed on Peleliu through Sept. 24, (U. S. Time).

This means that only 293 Japanese dead have been counted in the past three days on Peleliu.

Mopping up operations continued on Angaur island, six miles southward, where an estimated 975 Japanese have been killed.

This means a total of 8,288 enemy dead on both islands.

Elements of the 81st Army (Wildcat) division reinforced the Marines on Peleliu, but apparently they have not been sent into action yet in the northwestern sector of the island.

Japan's naval and air forces defending the Philippines, mauled by devastating raids by seaborne American planes, backed away today from the air blitz that Tokyo reports continuing in full force against the Archipelago.

In three lightning strikes over a period of three weeks, the American naval air arm has forced the enemy's warships from former anchorage in the Philippines and "broken" the defending air force.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz gave that summation Sunday of the effects of the daring forays by Adm. William F. Halsey's Third fleet in reporting the results of the third and latest thrust.

The third raid, extending over Sept. 20 and 21 (U. S. Time), sank or damaged 86 Japanese vessels, 17 smaller craft and two floating drydocks and destroyed 357 planes. Forty-eight more planes were damaged. Havoc was wrought among ground installations, buildings, warehouses and storage facilities.

American losses in the two-day assault were gven as 11 planes, 10 pilots and five crewmen. There was "no loss or damage to any of our surface ships," said the communique.

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—American troops have counted 8,288 Japanese dead on Peleliu and Angaur Islands through yesterday, the Navy Department reported tonight, and "heavy fighting continues" on Peleliu.

A Pacific Fleet communique said that action in these Palau islands of the far Pacific found units of the 1st Marine Division making "substantial progress in a northerly direction along the western end" of Peleliu.

At one point on the western shore, it added, they are within less than a mile of the northern tip of the island. Mopping up continues on the near-by island of Angaur.

YANKS SMASH

JAP AIR FORCE IN PHILIPPINES

Enemy's Fleet Routed From Its Bases There by U. S. Carrier Attacks.

29 SHIPS SUNK IN ONE RAID

American Marines on Peleliu Make Headway Against Still Fierce Resistance.

Pearl Harbor, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—The American carrier raids on the Philippines, which the Tokyo radio reported continuing yesterday, have driven the Japanese naval forces to new bases and have broken the island air force, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced here last night.

He declared that the American fliers smashed the Manila area for the second consecutive day on Thursday (American time), destroying or damaging 200 Japanese planes, sinking twenty-nine more ships in Manila Bay, damaging twenty and sinking or damaging sixteen small craft.

Planes from the huge attacking fleet have destroyed 906 Japanese aircraft and sunk or damaged 149 ships since they first hit the Philippines on September 8 with an attack on Mindandao. Raids were carried out against the Central Islands on September 11, 12 and 13, and then the audacious airmen struck Manila on September 20 and again on September 21.

Continuing, Japs Say

(Japanese broadcasts said that a third successive day's assaults were launched against Manila Friday (United States time), and that the attacks continued Saturday with blows against southern Luzon and the central Philippines.)

Forced To Withdraw

"The operations of the Third Fleet," said Nimitz, "have forced the enemy to withdraw his naval forces from their former anchorages in the Philippines and to seek new refuges in the same general area, have disrupted inter-island communications and have broken his air force in the Philippines just as operations of the Fifth Fleet broke the enemy carrier-based air force in the battle of the Philippine Sea."

[The Tokyo radio, unconfirmed so far by the American authorities, has announced that the attacks on Manila were carried out for the third and fourth consecutive days on Friday and Saturday.]

Returning for their Thursday attack on Manila, the American raiders found lessened Japanese aerial resistance and a harbor surprisingly full of ships. In aerial combats, they shot down fifty-nine planes as compared with 110 on the previous day. But their shipping bag was nearly double the eleven sunk and twenty-six damaged on September 20.

Admiral Nimitz issued this box score of Japanese losses September 20-21:

Ships sunk, 40; small craft sunk, 6; ships probably sunk, 11; ships damaged, 35; small craft damaged, 11; floating drydocks damaged, 2; aircraft destroyed in combat, 169; aircraft destroyed on the ground, 188; planes damaged on the ground, 45; planes damaged by ships' gunfire, 3.

That means that in two days the Japanese have lost eighty-six ships put out of action and 405 planes as well as seventeen small craft and two drydocks.

Admiral Nimitz reported that eleven American planes were lost in the two-day strike. This was fewer than he had previously reported for the first day alone. Presumably some planes returning from the initial attacks landed on carriers other than their own and had not been reported safe at the time of the September 20 announcement.

Warships Aid Marines.

Warships guarding the bitterly - resisted invasion of Peleliu, in the Palau Islands, frustrated a Japanese attempt to reinforce their garrison on Saturday, Admiral Nimitz also reported. A convoy of thirteen barges and a motor sampan, filled with men and equipment, were destroyed. Only a few of the enemy are believed to have escaped. At the same time an American cruiser stood off Malakal harbor, the finest in the Palaus, and shelled two previously bomb - damaged Japanese ships. Malakal harbor lies southward of Koror Island in the heart of Japan's "Singapore."

The First Division, United States Marines, made small new gains on both flanks of bloody Peleliu, and soldiers of the Eighty - first Division continued mopping up on Angaur Island, six miles to the south.

Fresh Yank Attack Develops On Peleliu

Aboard Joint Expeditionary Force Flagship off Peleliu, Sept. 25 (Sept. 24, U. S. Time)—(AP via Naval Radio)—An American attack possibly aimed at cutting the rear and isolating the stubborn Japanese defenders of Umorbrogol Mountain developed today while a tank patrol probed 3,000 yards north from Gerekoru village.

The tanks pushed along the west coast to a large enemy radio station only 1,500 yards from Peleliu's northern tip. The armor met light mortar and machine-gun resistance and knocked out some pillboxes.

In the meantime infantry which had advanced north along the narrow coastal plan wheeled eastward in a drive to cross Umorbrogol behind the strongest Japanese cave and ravine positions.

A Well-Armed Jap

In the first day's advance the troops reached the crest of the ridge. The mountain is about 200 yards across from west to east. It is 1,000 yards from the southern nose of the peak to the northern point.

The attempt by American marines to drive up from the south had slowed against well prepared cliff strongpoints.

Following the tank patorl, marines moved into position to mop up Peleliu's northern end.

Last night the Nipponese sent out "Human torpedoes" on infiltration missions. Col. Herman H. Henneken reported that one Japanese was killed 10 feet from a field-gun halftrack. He carried a "Molotov cocktail" strapped to one leg, a demolition charge tied on his back and an armload of hand grenades.

Swims To Sunk Barge

Lieut. Joseph E. Flash, of Gueydan, La., related how four Japanese came out of a cave near the Fifth Regiment command post during darkness. Marine carbine fire destroyed all four.

The advance up the western side of Umorbrogol was achieved with light casualties. The rate of casualties in the bitter battle to conquer Peleliu has been much reduced in the last three days.

An enemy attempt to run in 14 bargeload of troops and supplies was stopped by a destroyer, four LCI's and a gunboat patrolling the reef northeast of Peleliu. All the

barges were destroyed.

Marine Captain Virgil T. Willis rowed and swam to a beached hulk on a reef 600 yards off enemy-held Ngesebus Island. He found it loaded with rice and ammunition.

Oops, Sirs—Our Error!

Peleliu Island, Palau, Sept. 25 (AP)—Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press photographer, was exploring a captured Japanese cave extending through Umorbrogol mountain when marines started tossing in grenades from the other side.

Rosenthal's companions called out, "Knock it off."

The marines outside shouted back, "You damn fool souvenir hunters have no business in there. You'd better clear out."

"That," Rosenthal remarked later, "made the two colonels with me pretty sore."

Dutch Admiral Reported Jap Prisoner In Java

New York, Sept. 25 (AP)—Rear Admiral J. J. Van Staveren, last commander of the Netherlands Indies naval forces before the fall of Java, is being held in a Japanese war-prisoner camp in Java, Aneta, Dutch news agency, reported today. His wife and daughter reside in Washington. His fate had been unknown since March 6, 1942.

Havana Clipper Found

One Dead, Ten Hurt on Plane Caught in Mexican Storm

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 25 (AP).—The missing Havana Clipper has been found with one dead and ten or more hurt among the twenty-three on board, the Ministry of Communications announced tonight.

UNRRA Delegates Look To Industry

Montreal, Sept. 25 (AP)—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration today looked beyond the immediate relief needs of war-torn lands and the policy committee suggested that the nations consider the problem of continued rehabilitation with the restoration of their industries to full production.

The Administration, which is expected to provide immediate post-war assistance for more than 100,000,000 persons, has the limited purpose of immediate assistance after the war. The policy committee resolution said that, beyond such assistance, provision must be made for further reconstruction, particularly in the fields of industrial production and inland transport.

Approval Of Resolutions

The resolution, by the Czechoslovak delegate, calls the attention of member governments to this problem and notes that UNRRA activities will be insufficient.

The council expects to complete its ten-day meeting tomorrow. The final public sessions will see final approval of resolutions covering:

1. Assistance to mothers and children and displaced persons in Italy, with a ceiling of $50,000,000 on outlays.

2. "Special weight and urgency" in granting relief will be given the needs of countries which have suffered most in resisting the enemy.

3. Authority to the administrative branch to permit Denmark being admitted as an UNRRA member after liberation.

4. UNRRA assistance to 80,000 Greek inhabitants of the Dodecanese Islands following their liberation.

5. Aid in the repatriation and care of those who have been forced from their homes by religious, racial or political persecution by the enemy regardless of nationality.

Norse Reported Held Hostages

Montreal, Sept. 25 (AP)—Thousands of Norway's most prominent citizens are being rounded up by the German occupation army and shipped to Germany as hostages, the Norwegian Ambassador, Wilhelm Morgenstierne, told a press conference here today at the United Nations Relief Conference.

"One such boatload," he said, "was torpedoed off the Swedish coast, and almost all aboard were lost. But some landed in Sweden and told of terrible treatment they had received aboard the boat."

8,000 To 9,000 His Estimate

He said: "We have heard that a few days ago the Germans rounded up many more Norwegians in the north. They have been taken to Oslo, and no doubt will meet the same fate expected for previous shipments." He estimated such hostages at between 8,000 and 9,000 already in German prisons, and said that because of Norway's small population the removal of so many is considered extremely serious by his Government.

"We suppose," he said, "this part of the German policy to weaken the rest of Europe by decimating leaders among the United Nations."

The Norwegian Government believes the Germans want these thousands of Norwegians at their mercy, Morgenstierne said, for the time when Norway can begin to take action against German war criminals.

250,000 Nazis In Norway

He said there are still 250,000 Germans in Norway.

The subject of how far the United Nations should go in dismantling German industry is "being discussed now among the exiled governments in London at a very high level," the Ambassador said.

Alternative Suggested

"One alternative has been suggested whereby we make an immediate and very heavy draft on Germany's industrial equipment, transporting what we can use to our own countries to reestablish the industries Germany has wrecked," he added.

Reds Get Reduction.

At its final meeting the UNRRA Policy Committee considered a Russian proposal which would have given priority in relief to those people who have suffered the most. It adopted instead an Anglo-American substitute amendment which authorizes the UNRRA to give "special weight and urgency to the needs of those countries in which the extent of devastation and of the sufferings of the people are greater and have resulted from hostilities and occupation by the enemy and active resistance in the struggle against the enemy."

The Committee on Financial Control approved an administrative budget of $11,500,000, of which $4,000,000 will be taken from surpluses remaining from the 1944 allocation. The Soviet Union asked and received an allocation reduced from 15 to 10 per cent of the amount she would normally have contributed to administration expenses. The committee recommended that the 5 per cent thus not available from Russia be realized from additional funds collected, or from unbudgeted reserved.

The U. S. S. R. was the only nation which requested a reduction in contributions. She has paid $200,000 on her contributions to the 1944 budget, but still owes $1,200,000.

Lehman Planning Trip to Moscow

Montreal, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Herbert H. Lehman, director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, is planning a trip to Moscow and other European cities. No details have been worked ont, however.

Quebec Parley Autos Stolen, Tires Removed

Montreal, Sept. 25 (AP)—Several official cars used during the Roosevelt-Churchill Quebec conference were stolen and later abandoned here after they had been stripped of tires, provincial police said today.

They said the thieves were members of an organized tire-stealing ring which had been broken up after a two-week investigation.

POWER RESTRICTIONS LIFTED

OTTAWA, Sept. 25—(AP) All restrictions on use of electric power in Ontario and Quebec will be lifted Oct. 1 and paper mills which have been operating on a part-time basis to divert current to war industries will be permitted to resume full production after that date, it was announced tonight.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

September 25, 1940 — French planes renew attack on Gibraltar and are fired on by anti-aircraft guns and British warships. Vichy Government says a bomb struck the 32,000-ton British cruiser Renown and that the fleet was forced to sea.

NELSON TO REPORT ON CHINA MISSION

Washington, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, prepared today to report to President Roosevelt on a mission to China in which he surveyed the Chinese industrial contribution to the United Nation war effort.

Mr. Nelson returned from the Orient yesterday. He said he was enthusiastic about China's industrial progress, but declined to comment on his future in the WPB.

When he left here a month ago, there were widespread reports that Mr. Nelson would not return to the WPB. President Roosevelt said at that time that he still was WPB chairman, but did not commit himself on the future of the agency leadership.

J. A. Krug took over as acting chairman of the WPB during Mr. Nelson's absence. Commander Krug two days ago completed what he termed a topside reorganization of the agency.

Technically, at least, Mr. Nelson's return leaves Commander Krug without a job. He was named acting chairman for the interim, but during that time he abolished the post of executive vice-chairman of WPB.

ALLIES TO KEEP UP BLACKLIST

Penalizing Axis Profiteers Won't End With V-E Day

Washington, Sept. 25 (AP)—The United States and Great Britain announced tonight that blacklisting of business firms alleged to be pro-Axis will be continued after victory in Europe in order to penalize firms which have profited by trading with the Nazis and to cut off funds which Nazi leaders might otherwise use in fleeing Germany.

The announcement was interpreted as evidence of a tough post-war Allied economic policy designed to give commercial advantage to business interests which have played ball with the Allied nations in competition with those interests accused of growing fat on Axis profits.

Spain, Sweden And Argentina

The policy will be felt especially in such countries as Spain and Sweden, where Axis trade was very heavy and, in fact, began to decline only in recent months when the neutrals finally realized that Hitler could no longer hope even for a compromise peace in Europe.

The policy will be felt in this hemisphere mostly in Argentina which maintained its links with Germany longer than any other American nation and is currently accused by Secretary Hull of being the headquarters of Fascist operations in the Americas.

Of five reasons listed in the Anglo-American announcement for continuing the blacklist in force the very last was that it would constitute a means for economic strangulation of Japan.

KILL CHUTISTS? PILOTS DIFFER

Some Shoot Germans Forced To Bail Out; Others Don't

Washington, Sept. 25 (AP)—A young Eighth Air Force fighter pilot, home on leave, confided to reporters today that the question whether Allied pilots should shoot at German flyers forced to bail out in combat is one on which American airmen do not see eye to eye.

Major George E. Preddy, of Greensboro, N. C., said in an interview at the War Department that "about half" of the American pilots don't take advantage of opportunities to shoot parachuting enemy airmen, but that "some think it should be done, and some do it."

Has Bailed Out Twice

"We know that the Japs do it to us right along, and some of the Germans do it," Major Preddy said, "but there is something about shooting helpless men that causes you to hesitate. I have never done it myself, but I think it probably should be done. I just haven't done it, and I don't think I ever will."

Preddy, who is credited with 23½ German planes destroyed in the air and five on the ground, has had to parachute twice out of falling planes, once into the English Channel when his flak-damaged engine failed. On another occasion he landed in a jungle while he was on duty in the Southwest Pacific area.

area. His principal feat was shooting down six Messerschmitt 109s on a single mission.

HELPED FREEZE NAZIS TO DEATH

FEA Did It By Buying Up Wool Rags In Turkey

Washington, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Foreign Economic Administration declared tonight that its agents, by buying up wool rags in Turkey, helped freeze Nazis to death in Russia by thousands.

A report on FEA's first year's operation said its men also did such things as these:

Furnished the air forces with an estimate of how many German tanks and trains and planes would fail if the Schweinfurt Ball Bearing Works were bombed.

Set out vegetable gardens on Guadalcanal to keep American fighting men in good health with fresh tomatoes.

Stopped increased exports of manicure materials to a neutral country upon discovery that the Germans were getting it and recovering nitro-cellulose for war purposes.

The agency also reported that it obtained most of the foreign-produced alloy metals for steel hardening so that American artillery shells would be harder and the targets softer.

Secret Information Analyzed

"Through economic warfare operations," Leo T. Crowley, FEA administrator, told Congress in the report, "the foreign economic administration has analyzed information obtained direct from inside the enemy's lines which has helped our air forces in planning and carrying out the strategic bombing offensives which have smashed German and Japanese aircraft factories, oil refineries and other plants, railroad yards, shipyards and supply centers."

Reporting that about 30,000 confidential documents come into FEA weekly on the enemy's economy and war production, Crowley said techniques had been developed for "remarkably exact conclusions" on the enemy's situation from seemingly small and unrelated bits of information.

Figured Out Far In Advance

For example, the report said, months before the Mohne and Sorpe reservoirs and the Eder Dam were smashed in an RAF raid May 17, 1943, economic warfare analysts had calculated just what harm the operation would do German war production and in just what week the floods and loss of electric power would be most felt.

The Germans, Crowley said, miscalculated the length of the war and on that basis devoted too little productive power to railroads. Information on that error led to concentrated attacks on railroads and locomotive plants.

EXPOSES NAZI TRICK

Washington, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—

30. 24— 19087

In discussing maneuvers by which the Germans sought to evade economic warfare measures instituted by the United States, Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, told Congress today that Germany had used a neutral South American agent as a blind for the purchase of needles. He did not identify the neutral agent.

Mr. Crowley disclosed that an American exporting firm "received a rush order for needles of a type which previously had not been popular in South America."

"Investigation," he added, "uncovered the fact that a bombing raid on Germany had destroyed a factory making this type of needle and that the Germans were seeking to replace their losses by using a neutral agent as a blind."

The Germans have been caught many times in the act of smuggling goods through the blocqade on neutral vessels, especially platinum and industrial diamonds, he asserted.

SAY MAYOR MAY GET POST IN ITALY

Washington, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt was reported today to be considering Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York for appointment as a member of the Allied Control Commission for Italy. Mr. LaGuardia probably would be made a brigadier-general in the Army.

The commission is responsible for seeing that Italy lives up to the terms of the armistice imposed on her.

Secretary of State Hull said at his press conference that he knew of no decision to send Mayor LaGuardia to Italy. He added that he held the New York city Mayor in high regard.

Hull Hopes Allies Will Come To Agreement on Reich Soon

SEP 26 1944

Makes Remark When Queried on Reported Cabinet Split on Morgenthau Plan—Does Not Deny Division Exists.

Washington, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today he hoped that high Allied Officials, including officials of the United States Government, would be able to come to agreement soon on peace terms for a defeated Germany.

He made the comment in response to a request for a statement on an Associated Press report that President Roosevelt's Cabinet committee on German peace policy was split over a proposal by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau that Germany be converted into an agricultural nation.

Mr. Hull is understood to be cool to the Morgenthau plan and Secretary of War Stimson, the third member of the committee, to be strongly opposed to it.

The Morgenthau plan would strip Germany of much industrial territory and destroy or give away the rest of its industries.

Mr. Hull authorized the following quotation:

"The whole question of dealing with the post-war German situation has been receiving attention by each of the Governments most interested, and that includes this Government and the State Department.

"It would serve no purpose to say more at this time except that the higher officials of the governments concerned will reach mutual understandings, I hope, at an early stage. It is very necessary that we wait until we know the true conclusions they reach."

Mr. Hull made no other comment but it was notable that he studiously avoided in his prepared statement any denial of the fact that the Cabinet split has developed and is still wide open.

Mr. Morgenthau is reported to have considerable support for his ideas from President Roosevelt, who discussed them at Quebec with Prime Minister Churchill.

U. S., Britain and Russia Expected to Meet Anew

Dumbarton Oaks Fails to Settle Nations' Voting Powers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP).—The Anglo-American-Russian phase of the Dumbarton Oaks world security talks is about to close and it is now virtually certain that the Big Three will have to have another discussion on the same subject.

It was learned authoritatively today that the three powers have reached a number of agreements, totaling a document of about twenty pages, but they have failed to determine the voting powers of large nations in the future international peace organization.

Delegates to the three powers are expected to wind up the present talks tomorrow or Wednesday, and Britain and the United States will go into conference with Chinese representatives.

The decision as to the next step remains to be taken, but it is possible that after a lapse of time during which London, Moscow and Washington can review results of the present talks, another Dumbarton Oaks conference will be held with Russia.

The most important point on which the three powers have been unable to agree is whether a large nation should be entitled to vote on disputes involving itself and thus have a veto over action the rest of the world might want to take against it.

Vandegrift To Get Order Of The Bath

Washington, Sept. 25 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. A. A. Vendegrift, commander of the United States Marine Corps, will become an honorary member of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in a ceremony tomorrow at the British Embassy.

The Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador, will confer the honor on behalf of King George VI "for gallant and distinguished services as commanding general of the United States forces during the heroic defense of the British Solomon Islands protectorate."

Roosevelt Is Thanked For Aid To Warsaw

Washington, Sept. 25 (AP)—The State Department released today a message from the Prime Minister of Poland thanking President Roosevelt for the aid the United States Air Force brought the embattled defenders of Warsaw.

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, the Polish Premier, in a telegram dated London, September 19, said the Poles believed firmly that they will continue to receive Allied help until final victory.

Dewey Said to Gather Data on Pearl Harbor

Senator Bridges Says Inquiry May Be Address Topic

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP).—Governor Thomas E. Dewey was reported by one of his backers today to be gathering data on the Administration's handling of the Pearl Harbor investigation with a view to deciding whether to make it the topic of a major campaign address.

Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, New Hampshire, said the Republican Presidential nominee had assigned research assistants to assemble "the facts about Pearl Harbor."

Leaving Washington to campaign for Governor Dewey in New Hampshire and other New England states, Senator Bridges told reporters "The Democrats are scared to death that the Pearl Harbor question will be brought into the campaign by Dewey."

He expressed doubt that findings of special Army and Navy boards appointed in July to conduct separate Pearl Harbor inquiries, preliminary to possible court-martial proceedings, would be made public before election day, Nov. 7.

"It looks like a stall to cover up until after the election," Senator Bridges said.

DUMBARTON TALKS ARE ABOUT TO END

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The most important point on which the three powers have been unable to agree is whether a large nation should be entitled to vote on disputes involving itself and thus have a veto over action the rest of the world might want to take against it.

The United States and Britain favor denying a vote to nations directly involved in quarrels up for decision. Russia holds the view that the major powers, which are scheduled to have permanent seats on the executive council of the security organization, should be permitted to vote on every issue.

Division of Axis Foreign Trade Among Allies Favored by Land

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—(AP) Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, chief of America's wartime merchant marine, swung into the capital's raging argument over German peace policy today with an assertion that the Allies should carve up both German and Japanese foreign trade and divide it among themselves.

Denial of world commerce to the enemy states would mean their end as modern industrial nations, Land made clear, and in advocating such a course he apparently ranged himself alongside Treasury Secretary Morgenthau in favoring the return of Germany specifically to an agricultural state.

At the State department Secretary Hull gave virtual official conformation to an Associated Press story of Saturday night disclosing a cabinet split on German peace policy. Hull was asked at his news conference for comment on published reports that Secretary Stimson and he opposed Morgenthau's plan to break up German industry.

In reply he disclosed that it is a subject of wide open discussion not only among officials here but also among American, British and Russian leaders.

"The whole question of dealing with the postwar German situation has been receiving attention by each of the governments most interested," Hull said, "and that includes this government and the State department.

"It would serve no purpose to say more at this time except that the higher officials of the governments concerned will reach mutual understandings, I hope, at an early stage. It is very necessary that we wait until we know the true conclusions they reach."

Hull, Stimson and their associates are understood to have been working on the tentative policy that Germany would have to emerge from the period of postwar reconstruction with a considerable amount of industry, including much heavy industry, and that what counted toward maintaining peace was political control plus ruthless supervision of such key industries as oil, steel and nitrates.

Land said he saw "no impossibility in making pastoral nations of our enemies who have proven they don't know how to keep the peace."

U. S. Arms Output Lags

Washington, Sept. 25 (AP)—At the two-thirds point, this year's munitions program was 64 per cent. complete in terms of dollars, behind forecasts and August was three per cent. behind.

The War Production Board, reporting this today in its July-August production summary, added that at the end of last month only 45 per cent. of this year's heavy truck program was complete with rises of 42 per cent. in big shell production and 28 per cent. in aerial bomb output required.

In the major arms categories, August found only one item, military vehicles, above the goal set at the start of the month—by two per cent. Aircraft and ships were reported six per cent. behind goals and guns, ammunition and signal equipment each lagged by three per cent.

"Production must average nine per cent. above the July rate ($5,300,000,000) and eight per cent. above the August volume ($5,430,000,000) to meet the present goal for 1944," the report said.

Several of the "trouble" programs reached record highs in August, including heavy-duty tires, heavy trucks, B-29 and B-32 superbombers and heavy artillery ammunition, it was revealed. While output of all those items still was below requirements set by the armed forces, the August production of heavy field guns almost hit the pace needed to meet schedule for the rest of the year.

Vets Get Early Attention

By James Marlow

Washington, Sept. 25 (AP)—When Johnny comes marching home from this war he will not be—like the returning veterans of other American wars—a Johnny-come-lately.

For the veterans of this war—able and disabled—the Government has done more faster than for the fighters of any previous war.

When he is discharged he will get:

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Full back pay at the time of his discharge; an additional $100 to $300 in mustering-out pay, depending on his length of service; railroad fare home; schooling, if he wants it; vocational training and a pension if he is disabled; a Government guarantee of loans up to $2,000 to buy a home, or a farm, or a business; a guarantee of his job back except in unusual circumstances; assistance in finding a new job; unemployment pay if he can't find a job; special consideration in seeking Federal civil service jobs; hospitalization for illness due to service regardless of ability to pay and hospitalization for any cause if he can't pay, and free legal advice in certain matters.

Pensions For Dependents

And there are pensions for his close dependent survivors if the war caused his death.

Not all these benefits are new. But, as Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs, says:

Financial benefits for disabled veterans of this war and dependents "are starting out at the rates which it took World War I veterans and dependents 26 years to obtain."

It has taken at least four great wars to prod the Government into doing for the veterans—before they became veterans and the war was over—all of the things mentioned above needed to ease them back into civilian life.

The history of our treatment of our veterans has often been stumbling, stupid, slow and callous.

Books On History

There is perhaps no better illustration of this anywhere than in a new, 588-page book—"When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again"—by Dixon Wecter, a professor in the University of California at Los Angeles.

The book is named after a Civil War song. It is required reading for anyone who wants a handy history of how we have treated our veterans throughout our history and of their struggles to readjust themselves to peace after the Revolutionary, Civil and first World Wars.

Some of their heartaches undoubtedly will be repeated after this war, for each veteran has his own individual adjustment to make.

But Wecter says:

"Good things that are being done for (the) first casualties of World War II and the plans in store for millions of the able-bodied after V-day are a heartening proof that we learn by experience.

"Now, for the first time in American history, planning for the veteran has preceded, not followed, demobilization."

United Fruit Air Bid Fought by Pan American

Economic Control in Latin-America Questioned at C. A. B.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP).—Counsel for Pan American Airlines, opposing the application of the United Fruit Company to augment its shipping facilities with air transport after the war, questioned today the extent of United Fruit's control of the economy of some Central-American republics.

Under cross-examination, William K. Jackson, of Boston, United vice-president, told a Civil Aeronautics Board examiner that the company owns and operates railroads, public utilities and stores in Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatamala and a newspaper in Honduras. Mr. Jackson said the United Fruit Company had made a number of loans to the governments of Honduras and Costa Rica, explaining that "frequently it happens this is the only way these countries can pay their public employees."

Predicting that approximately half the pre-war steamship passenger traffic would be diverted to the air, Mr. Jackson said passenger steamship companies might be "bled to death" after the war unless permitted to operate integrated air-sea services.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 2,439 casualties in the Central Pacific, European and Mediterranean areas. The list includes the following with their next of kin:

Army To Release Many Dentists To Civilians

Washington, Sept. 25 (AP)—Maybe you won't have to wait so long for a date with the dentist now.

The War Department today announced that several hundred dental officers would be relieved of active army duty and would return to private practice shortly.

Explaining that the peak of the dental officers' work load is passed, the department said that since the start of the war more than 1,000,000 new dentures have been supplied and approximately that number of men have had their teeth fixed to meet army standards. Now that this has been done, it is necessary only to keep the GI's teeth up to required military standards.

MINE OWNERS GO TO COURT

Seek Federal Restraint Of Two Federal Agencies

Washington, Sept. 25 (AP)—A group of West Virginia coal operators asked Federal District Court today to intervene in Government proceedings growing out of the United Mine Workers' campaign to organize mine supervisory forces.

The operators petitioned the court to restrain the National War Labor Board and the National Labor Relations Board from holding hearings on the issue and conducting strike ballots among the supervisors and technical employes. The petition said, among other allegations, these boards are "being used" by the UMW "as a means to breach a bona fide contract" between the UMW and the coal companies.

"Labor Dispute" Held

Meantime, a War Labor Board panel held a hearing to determine the procedure it would follow in an investigation of the facts and merits of any dispute between coal companies and their supervisory and technical employes.

The petition, on which the court ordered a hearing next Monday, contended that the NLRB has no jurisdiction to hold a strike election and the WLB has no jurisdiction to hold hearings because there is no "labor dispute" within the meaning of the War Labor Disputes Act. The operators argued that the supervisory forces are a part of management and a dispute, if any existed, is not legally within the jurisdiction of the two boards.

Some of the mine foremen have been joining the United Clerical, Technical and Supervisory Employes of the Mining Industry, a division of UMW's District 50. Employers are not required by the NLRB to recognize units of supervisory employes and have refused to bargain with the organization. The results have been a series of strikes followed by Government seizure of the mines affected.

In their petition, the operators contended that supervisory employes were exempted from a contract between them and the United Mine Workers. They cited this contract provision:

"The term mine worker, as used in this agreement, shall not include mine foremen, assistant mine foremen, fire bosses or bosses in charge of any classes of labor inside or outside of the mine, or coal inspectors or weigh bosses, watchmen, clerks or members of the executive, supervisory, sales and technical forces of the operator."

Another clause in the contract provides that management of the mine and direction of the working force shall be vested exclusively in the operators and "the UMW shall not abridge these rights."

PRIZED DOCUMENTS ON EXHIBIT AGAIN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 — (AP) The joint chiefs of staff have concluded finally that the Nation's capital, for the first time since Pearl Harbor, is safe from enemy air attack.

Archibald Mac Leish, librarian of Congress, said today he had to obtain the permission of the joint chiefs — General George C. Marshall, Admiral Ernest J. King, and Admiral William D. Leahy—to display again the government's most prized documents, the original declaration of independence, constitution, and the British Magna Charta.

He aded that the permission was granted on the conclusion that there is no likelihood now of even a token bombing.

They will go on display next Sunday.

The documents have been guarded like gold. They were whisked away to a secret, bomb-proof place after the Japanese attack.

As soon as the chiefs of staff made their ruling, the papers were brought back just as secretly.

Even now the hiding place cannot be revealed.

"We might want to use it again," Librarian Mac Leish explained.

Library employes will dust off the cases on second floor of the library this week and without ceremony replace the facsimiles which have been on display with the genuine articles for the first visitors next Sunday.

Some tourists thought the copies were the real thing in the past two and a half years. When they learned different, guides were bombarded with "how comes" but Mac Leish said "they all seemed to understand when we explaned."

Biddle Declares PAC Probe Reveals No Violation of Law

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 — (AP) Attorney General Biddle reiterated today that investigations have disclosed no violation of election law by the C.I.O. Political Action committee or the National Citizens P.A.C.

He explained that the former organization confined its activities to primaries, and that the latter financed itself through individual contributions.

Replying, in a letter dated Sept. 23 and made public today, to a written complaint from Senator Moore (R.-Okla), the Attorney General based his findings on these main points:

Did Not Violate Law

"It seems clear that so long as the C.I.O. Political Action committee confined its activities to primary campaigns and political conventions, it did not violate this (corrupt practices) statute."

"There can be no illegality under section 313 of the Federal Corrupt Practices act, as amended by the Smith Connally act, unless a contribution is made by a labor organization; in the absence of that fact the penalties of the section do not attach either to the one who makes the contribution or the one who receives it."

On Senator Moore's contention that the Hatch act had been violated by contributions amounting to more than $5,000, Biddle wrote that his investigation showed that the P.A.C. had stayed within the limit on each contribution to a candidate or committee. He added that provisions of the law apply only "when in fact real contributions are made to particular political committees and candidates."

To support a conclusion that the Hatch act had been violated, he said, it must be assumed "that a union or a corporation commits a felony if it merely sets up on its books a fund allocated to political purposes, even though the fund is in fact never used in the manner prohibited by statute."

The Attorney General disagreed with Senator Moore's contention that the financing method adopted by the National Citizens PAC "is a mere technical effort expressly designed for the purpose of attempting to evade" provisions of the Corrupt Practices act. He said the financing system appeared to him designed to comply with both the letter and spirit of the law, and added:

"Any other construction of the statute would require me to assume that the Congress intended to place the persons who belonged to labor organizations or who hold stock in national banks, or in corporations organized by authority of federal law, under a special disability and to deny them a privilege that belongs to all other citizens."

Scores Moore's Assertion

He called "irrelevant" Moore's point that the National Citizens PAC was organized by the same personnel as the original PAC group and had the same address.

On the Senator's contention that fund-soliciting committee of union members "are as much a labor organization as a union organization itself," Biddle said the Smith Connally act defines "labor organizations" in the language of the national labor relations act. He said the NLRB would not recognize such committees as bargaining groups.

The Attorney General had taken the same general position previously, on earlier complaints against the PAC, but this was the first time he had set out his detailed reasoning.

Roosevelt Is Challengea On War-time Strike Data

Representative Compton Says Speech Employed 'Deceit'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP).—Asserting that the one-tenth of 1 per cent figure referred to by President Roosevelt as the loss due to war-time strikes actually amounted to 23,468,086 man days, Representative Ranulf Compton, Republican, of Connecticut, today contended that chief executive had employed "deceit pure and simple" in his Saturday night political address.

The time lost, Mr. Compton continued in a formal statement, is the equivalent of the production effort of 64,000 men for a full year.

"If Mr. Roosevelt," he continued, "claims that 64,000 idle men didn't hurt the war effort during a full year of idleness . . . let him go before an audience of soldiers in the South Pacific, or Burma or China where shortages of material have been serious and arrogantly belittle the loss."

GRIPSHOLM TO DOCK IN JERSEY CITY TODAY

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 — (AP) The exchange liner Gripsholm, carrying repatriated U. S. military personnel, is expected to dock at Pier F, Jersey City, late tomorrow afternoon, the Second service command announced today.

"The repatriates will be taken directly from the ship by ambulance to Halloran General hospital, Willow Brook, Staten Island," the announcement said. "Individuals wishing to get in touch with any of those returning on the ship may do so by writing them in care of the hospital."

REFUSES TO REVEAL GROUP'S BACKERS

Washington, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—The House campaign expenditures committee today postponed until tomorrow action on a recommendation of its counsel that it institute contempt proceedings against Edward A. Rumely for refusal to turn over records of contributions to the committee for constitutional government.

Chairman Anderson (D.-N. M.) said that the contempt recommendation was made by John A. Caddell, committee counsel, following Mr. Rumely's appearance before the committee this morning. Mr. Rumely is executive secretary of the organization.

Disputing the right of the House group to inquire into contributions to the committee, Mr. Rumely said that he was ready to defend his stand in court.

"Very regretfully I have got to tell you no," he said when asked by Chairman Anderson (D.-N. M.), if he intended to produce records showing contributions of $100 or more to the organization founded by Frank Gannett, New York publisher. He was willing, he added, to present records of expenditures.

Mr. Rumely, appearing in response to a subpœna, told the committee he was refusing on advice of counsel and on his own belief that the committee for constitutional government is not a political organization and therefore is not subject to the investigation.

Theft of Yanks' Guns Charged

New York, Sept. 25 (AP)—Two members of a troop transport crew were accused in Federal Court today of stealing army carbines and forcing two American soldiers to land on a Normandy Coast beachhead without rifles.

Robert Mitchell, Assistant United States Attorney, told Garrett W. Cotter, United States Commissioner, that Edward Burton Henry, 24, of Lynn, Mass., and Glenroy Gee, 20, of Cincinnati, merchant seamen on the transport Elmer A. Sperry, had taken two carbines on June 15 "when the vessel was nearing the Normandy Coast and loaded with troops destined to land on a beachhead in a sector designated as Omaha."

The alleged theft came to light when the soldiers missed their weapons and reported to their captain. Members of the crew were lined up and questioned and the vessel was searched, Mitchell said. He said that yesterday the two seamen were arrested as they attempted to go ashore with the weapons in Yonkers, N. Y.

The two men were arraigned on complaints charging theft of Government property and, after waiving examination, were held in $2,500 bail for Federal grand jury action.

Says Roosevelt Talk Showed Apprehension

New York, Sept. 25 (AP)—Herbert Brownell, Jr., Republican national chairman, said today that President Roosevelt's campaign address Saturday showed he was on the defensive and "was apprehensive of the result of the elec-

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tion.

Asked at a press conference whether he had any comment on the President's address, Brownell said "he tried hard but it didn't quite come off."

"There were two outstanding facts of his speech," Brownell said. "One was the utter failure to answer the construction program presented by Governor Dewey in his first six major addresses for the betterment of America in the peacetime years, 1945-1949.

"The second was the disclosure at frequent points in his speech that Governor Dewey's indictment of the New Deal had put him on the defensive and that he was apprehensive of the result of the election."

CLARE LUCE FEARS COMMUNIST ITALY

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 25 (A. P.).—No real American, regardless of his racial strains, is fighting to drive Fascists from Italy in order that Communism and the enslavement of the masses can come in the back door, Representative Clare Boothe Luce declared last night at ceremonies here honoring Italian-Americans in the armed forces.

"Italian-American boys," she said, "are fighting war for democracy. They know that America was not at war with the Italian people but with their Fascist leaders. And these young men are going to be bitterly disappointed to see Fascism go out in Italy only to see Communism come in the back door."

Recalling President Roosevelt's statement that he would never send Americans to fight on foreign shores, Mrs. Luce asserted:

"This scroll of honor should be a reminder today and tomorrow to learn to know a false promise where we hear it."

President Roosevelt's Health Is "Very Good"

Boston, Sept. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt's health is "good, very good," Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, personal physician to the Chief Executive, reported today on his arrival here to speak to army and navy medical students at Harvard Medical School.

Dr. McIntire, who is chief of the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, added:

"Of course, he was hit by the flu—as were many people—and hard hit when he was sick recently, but he's right back in shape now."

Log for First Voyage: 1 Torpedo, 1 Hurricane

But No Lives and Little Cargo Are Lost on Liberty Ship

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 25 (AP).—A Liberty ship launched in August was torpedoed off the North Carolina coast early this month and almost driven ashore in a hurricane later, but she weathered both blows and was towed to Norfolk with no casualties among her forty-man crew or Navy gunners and only slight damage to her cargo.

The ship was making her first voyage when a submarine pumped a torpedo into her, wrecking the quarters of the armed guard crew.

Lieutenant Melvin Schadewald, U. S. N. R., thirty years old, of 2631 Fillmore Street, N. E., Minneapolis, officer in charge of the armed guard crew, said that at 11:15 a. m., eleven hours after the attack, he sighted a periscope 1,000 yards off the port bow, and that his gunners fired two magazines of 30-milimeter shells at the target but scored no hits.

At 3 p. m. a Navy tug took the ship in tow and headed for the coast. They were nearing the North Carolina coast the morning of Sept. 14 when heavy weather parted the tow line. Unable to resume the tow, the tug departed.

Another tug took the ship in tow the morning of Sept. 15 and brought her into Hampton Roads. Her skipper, Captain T. C. Selness, sixty-one years old, of the St. George Hotel, New York, said that two Coast Guard patrol boats which came to his ship's assistance after she was torpedoed were lost later in the hurricane. These craft were the Jackson and the Bedloe, which went to the bottom with heavy loss of life.

Jews Used In Nazi Army, U. S. Chaplain Learns

Fort Custer, Mich., Sept. 25 (AP)—A Jewish army chaplain told how Jewish members of Hitler's *Wehrmacht*—newly arrived at Fort Custer prisoner-of-war camp from Normandy—exercised their newly found freedom by requesting Jewish prayer books, Jewish scriptures and *mezuzahs* even before putting aside their German army uniforms for captive garb.

"The men scooped up the religious materials enthusiastically," Chaplain Martin M. Perley declared, "even the non-Jews among them taking copies of the scriptures and prayer books."

Chaplain Perley said he was "flabbergasted" when he received a call from the director of the prisoner-of-war camp asking him to visit a group of Jewish captives who had just arrived from the battlefields of Normandy.

Chaplain Surprised

"Jews in the mighty Nazi army?" he exclaimed. "It sounded incredible. I found the men in a separate compound. There were about 20 in the group and they were still clad in the uniform of the German army. Some of them could speak a little English and I could understand a little German.

"Most of them, I found, were half-Jews, and only one of them was a full Jew. Some had apparently spent months in German concentration camps, but when the manpower shortage in Germany became acute, they were drafted into Nazi labor battalions. D-day found them in Normandy working on fortifications."

Jews Sent To Battle

According to camp officials, when the beachhead was established and the Allies started their advance along the Normandy peninsula these men were given uniforms, arms and ammunition and absorbed into the German army. Some had been in the army only eight days before they were captured.

Chaplain Perley said ministering to German prisoners of war was "the last thing I ever expected to be called upon to do as a Jewish chaplain in the United States Army."

'HARD WAY' URGED IN CARRYING DEBT

Bankers Warned Of Solution By Sleight-Of-Hand Plans

Chicago, Sept. 25 (AP)—Dr. Marcus Nadler, professor of finance at New York University, today said the nation's public-debt problem must be solved "the hard way"—through governmental economy, increased production and adequate taxes.

He estimated, in an address at a war-service meeting of the American Bankers Association, that the United States public debt may approximate $300,000,000,000 when the war ends, that handling the debt may absorb $8,000,000,000 or $9,000,000,000 a year, and that total annual post-war expenditures of the Federal Government may range from $18,000,000,000 to $20,000,000,000.

Dr. Nadler advised against efforts to relieve the "debt burden through sleight-of-hand measures primarily at the expense of banks," and said:

"It would not be surprising if measures were to be suggested to solve the debt burden through unorthodox measures such as inflation. . . . Such a solution . . . inevitably leads to disaster.

"At Expense Of Banks"

"A second way of lightening the debt burden is at the expense of the banks, which can be achieved as follows:

"(a) To nationalize the 12 Federal Reserve banks and thus save the interest on the Government obligations held by them.

"(b) To issue special low-interest-bearing securities to the banks in exchange for the Government obligation held by them now.

"(c) To institute the 100-percent. Reserve system and thus save the interest on all Government obligations owned by the banks.

"(d) To redeem the outstanding obligations held by the banks through fiat money or through a sharp depreciation of the dollar in terms of gold. . . ."

But Dr. Nadler contended a $300,000,000,000 debt could be carried by the United States, particularly if post-war production remains at a high level and the national income is large.

DEWEY DENOUNCES RECORD OF FDR AS 'DESPERATELY BAD'

G.O.P. Nominee Says President 'Can't Laugh Away' Long Unemployment.

RAPS 'MUD-SLINGING'

Asserts Roosevelt 'Indispensable to Hopkins, Miss Perkins, Ickes.'

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 25. — (AP) Assailing President Roosevelt's record in office as "desperately bad," Gov. Thomas E. Dewey tonight hit back sharply at his opponent's opening campaign speech with this statement:

"He jokes about depressions — about the seven straight years of unemployment of his administration. But he cannot laugh away the record."

Aroused by F.D.R. Charges

The Republican nominee, patently aroused by Mr. Roosevelt's Saturday night assertion that the G.O.P. campaign has been marked by "fraud" and "falsehood" quoted from Senate records in an attempt to show the White House was responsible for the "shocking state of our defense program four months before Pearl Harbor." But, he said:

"I shall not join my opponent in his descent to mud-slinging. I shall never make a speech to one group of American people inciting them to hated and distrust of any other group."

Shouting "he has asked for it—here it is," Dewey then re-quoted Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey as saying "we can keep people in the army about as cheaply as we could create an agency for them when they are out."

"But, says Mr. Roosevelt, the War department thereafter issued a plan for 'speedy discharges'." Dewey said. "You can read that plan from now until doomsday and you cannot find one word about 'speedy discharges.'

"It is, in fact, a statement of the priority in which men will be discharged after the war. It does not say whether they are to be retained in service a month or years after victory. That will be up to the next administration."

Text of Dewey's Address Will Be Found on Page Five

Declaring Mr. Roosevelt tried to "laugh off the problem of jobs after the war, Dewey said:

Indispensable to Bosses

"Let's get this straight. The man who wants to be President for 16 years is needed indispensable. He is indispensable to Harry Hopkins, to Madame Perkins, to Harold Ickes, to a host of other political job holders.

"He is indispensable to America's leading enemy of civil liberties — the Mayor of Jersey City. He is indispensable to those infamous machines in Chicago—in the Bronx—and all the others.

"He is indispensable to Sidney Hillman and the Political Action committee, to Earl Browder, the ex-convict and pardoned Communist leader.

This was in reply to Mr. Roosevelt's statement, in his opening campaign speech for a fourth term Saturday night, that it was a "malicious falsehood" to say he ever had represented himself to be indispensable to the nation.

Dewey, his eyes flashing in a manner reminiscent of his many courtroom battles, shook his finger at a crowd in the Municipal Auditorium and declared:

"Let us look at the closely supervised words of the hand-picked candidate for Vice President. He said of my opponent: 'The very future of the peace and prosperity of the world depends upon his re-election in November.' I have not heard Mr. Truman repudiated by Mr. Roosevelt as yet."

He referred to Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, Mr. Roosevelt's vice presidential running mate.

Refers to Boss Kelly

"Here are the words of Boss Kelly of the Chicago machine," Dewey went on, "the manager of that fake third term draft of 1940: 'The salvation of this nation rests in one man.' Was that statement even repudiated by Mr. Roosevelt? No, it was rewarded by increased White House favors.

"And was it a falsehood that one of the first acts of Mr. Roosevelt's newly selected National chairman was to announce last May that he was for a fourth term and—that he was looking forward to a fifth term?"

At the outset, Dewey recalled President Roosevelt's words when he acepted a fourth term nomination: "I shall not campaign in the usual sense....in these days of tragic sorrow I do not consider it fitting."

"Last Saturday night," the former New York rackets prosecutor rapped out, "the man who wants to be President for 16 years made his first speech of this campaign. Gone was his high sounding pledge. Forgotten were these days of tragic sorrow.

"It was the speech of mud-slinging, ridicule and wisecracks.

Raps F.D.R. Speech

"It plumbed the depths of demagogy by ragging into this campaign the names of Hitler and Goebbels; it descended to quoting from Mein Kampf and to reckless charges of 'fraud' and 'falsehood'."

He had not intended, Dewey said, to "rake over my opponents' sad record of failing to prepare the defenses of this country for war."

"It's all in the past—a very tragic past," he said. "It has cost countless American lives; it has caused untold misery.

"But Mr. Roosevelt has now brought the subject up. He seized violently upon the statement that we were not prepared for war when it came. He calls that a 'falsification' which not 'even Goebbels should' have attempted.

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"In 1940, the year after the war began in Europe, the United States was in such a tragic condition that it could put into the field as a mobile force no more than 75,000 men. The Army was only '25 per cent ready.' Now, Mr. Roosevelt, did those statements come from Goebbels? Was that fraud or falsification? Those were the words of Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States army, under oath."

Quotes General Arnold

He then quoted General H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, as having said last Jan. 4 that the Pearl Harbor attack found the Army Air Forces "equipped with plans but not with planes."

Four months before Pearl Harbor, Dewey went on, Senator Truman said during floor debate that "there is only one place where the responsibility can be put" for what Dewey called the 'shocking state" of defense preparations.

"Then Senator Vandenberg said," Dewey quoted, " 'Where is that the White House?' and the chairman of the committee (Truman) replied 'yes, sir.' "

Again he quoted Truman as having said, on the Senate floor in May, 1943, "after Pearl Harbor we found curselves woefully unprepared for war."

And in Senator Alben Barkley's speech nominating Mr. Roosevelt for a fourth term at Chicago, Dewey went on, the Kentucky Democrat said, "when the treachery of Pearl Harbor came we were not ready."

When he, Dewey, called for a two-ocean Navy in January, 1940,

the candidate said, President Roosevelt termed his statement "just plain bumb."

"Then as now," he declared, "we got ridicule instead of action.

"And when Hitler's armies were at the gates of Paris, Mr. Roosevelt again soothed the American people with the jolly comment: There is no need for the country to be 'discomboomerated.'"

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"What did I think of the President's speech Saturday night?

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For two and a half weeks I have been laying before our people the program I believe must be adopted if we are to win at home the things for which our American men are fighting abroad. In six major speeches I have set forth a part of that program. There is much more to come.

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In doing this, I have been deeply conscious that this campaign is being waged under the most difficult circumstances and at the most trying time in our history as a nation. Our national unity for the war and for the cause of lasting peace must be strengthened as a result of this campaign. I believe the conduct of the campaign on our side has greatly strengthened that unity.

I had assumed that every American joined me in hoping that would be the spirit of this campaign. Last July, Franklin Roosevelt, in accepting his party's nomination for a fourth term said: "I shall not campaign, in the usual sense . . . In these days of tragic sorrow, I do not consider it fitting . . ."

Last Saturday night, the man who wants to be president for sixteen years made his first speech of this campaign. Gone was his high sounding pledge. Forgotten were these days of tragic sorrow. It was a speech of mud-slinging, ridicule and wise cracks. It plumbed the depths of demagogy by dragging into this campaign the names of Hitler and Goebbels; it descended to quoting from Mein Kampf and to reckless charges of "fraud" and "falsehood."

Will Not Sling Mud

Let me make one thing entirely clear. I shall not join my oponent in his descent to mud-slinging. If he continues in his desire to do so, he will be all alone.

I shall not use the tactics of our enemies by quoting from Mein Kampf. I will never divide America. Those tactics I will also leave to my opponent.

I shall never make a speech to one group of American people inciting them to hatred and distrust of any other group. In other nations the product of such discord has been Communism or Fascism. We must never reap that harvest in America.

The winning of this war and the achievement of a people's peace are too sacred to be cast off with frivolous language. I believe that Americans whose loved ones are dying on the battle-fronts of the world—men and women who are praying daily for the return of their boys—want the issues which vitally affect our future discussed with the utmost earnestness. This I shall continue to do with full consciousness of the solemn obligation placed upon me by my nomination for president of the United States.

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My opponent, however, has chosen to wage his campaign on the record of the past and has indulged in charges of fraud and falsehood. I am compelled, therefore, to divert, this evening, long enough to keep the record straight. He has made charges. He has asked for it. Here it is.

My opponent describes as a "fantastic charge" the statement that his administration plans to keep men in the army when the war is over because it fears there will be no jobs for them in civil life. Well, who first brought that up?

Here is the statement by a high official of the administration as reported in the publication of the United States Army, the Stars and Stripes. He said:

"We can keep people in the army about as cheaply as we could create an agency for them when they are out."

Now, who said that? It was the national director of Selective Service appointed by Mr. Roosevelt and still in office.

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But, says Mr. Roosevelt, the War department thereafter issued a plan for "speedy discharges." You can read that plan from now until doomsday and you cannot find one word about "speedy discharges." It is, in fact, a statement of the priority in which men will be discharged after the war. It does not say whether they are to be retained in service a month or years after victory. That will be up to the next administration. The present administration, with its record of peacetime failure, is afraid to bring men home after victory. That's why it's time for a change.

Now why does my opponent first describe what is a matter of record as a "fantastic charge" and then try to laugh off the problem of jobs after the war? He jokes about depressions—about the seven straight years of unemployment of his administration. But he cannot laugh away the record.

In March, 1940 Mr. Roosevelt had been in office seven years. Yet the depression was still with us. We still had ten million Americans unemployed. These are not my figures—these are the figures of the American Federation of Labor.

Is that fraud or falsehood? If so, let Mr. Roosevelt tell it to the American Federation of Labor.

Kept Depression Going

By waging relentless warfare against our job making machinery, my opponent succeeded in keeping a depression going eleven long years—twice as long as any depression in a century. And the somber, tragic thing is that today he still has no better or different program to offer. That is why the New Deal is afraid of peace and resorts to wisecracks and villification—when our people want victory followed by lasting peace in the world—and jobs and opportunity at home. That's why it's time for a change.

Now I had not intended in this campaign to rake over my opponent's sad record of failing to prepare the defenses of this country for war. It's all in the past—a very tragic past. It has cost countless American lives; it has caused untold misery.

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I quote again: "December 7, 1941 found the Army Air forces equipped with plans but not with planes." Did that come from Goebbels? That statement was made in an official report on January 4th of this year by General H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air forces.

Does my opponent still desire to use the words "falsification" and "Goebbels"? Does he still claim we were prepared? If so, let's go further.

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Four months before Pearl Harbor, there was a debate in the United State Senate. The chairman of a Senate committee described on the floor of the Senate the shocking state of our defense program. Senator Vandenburg asked the chairman where the blame should be laid, and the chairman replied, "there is only one place where the responsibility can be put." Then Senator Vandenburg said, "where is that — the White House?", and the chairman of the committee replied, "yes, sir." Who was the chairman of the committee? It was Harry S. Truman, the New Deal candidate for vice president of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt's hand-picked running mate.

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Again, in a magazine article in November, 1942, this statement appeared: "the reasons for the waste and confusion, the committee found were everywhere the same: the lack of courageous, unified leadership and centralized direction at the top." Again, on the floor of the Senate in May, 1943, these words were uttered: "After Pearl Harbor we found ourselves woefully unprepared for war." Was that Dr. Goebbels on the floor of the Senate? Both those statements were made by Harry S. Truman.

Listen to these words: "when the treachery of Pearl Harbor came we were not ready." Mr. Roosevelt, were those words from Dr. Goebbels? The man who said that was Alben Barkley, your majority leader of the United States Senate. And where do you suppose he said it? Right in his speech nominating you for a fourth term.

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The American people will answer that question in November. They will see that we restore integrity to the White House so that its spoken word can be trusted once again.

On battlefronts and at home, Americans have won the admiration of the world. Under the stress of war, we have thrown off the stupor of despair that seemed in the decade of the 1930s to have settled permanently upon the land.

Today we know our strength and we know our ability. Shall we return to the philosophy that Mr. Roosevelt proclaimed when he said our industrial plant is built? Shall we go back to his seven straight years of unemployment? Shall we go back to the corroding misery of leaf-raking and the doles? Shall we continue an administration which invokes the language of our enemies and recklessly hurls charges of falsehood concerning things it knows to be the truth?

I say the time has come to put a stop to everything that is summed up in that phrase, "the indispensable man."

No Man Indispensable

If any man is indispensable, then none of us are free. But America has not lost its passionate belief in freedom. America has not lost its passionate belief in opportunity. It need never lose those beliefs. For here in this country of ours there is plenty of room for freedom and for opportunity and we need not sacrifice security to have both freedom and opportunity.

To achieve these objectives we must have integrity in our government. We need a new high standard of honesty in the government of the United States. We need a singleness of purpose, a devotion to the people of this country and to the gigantic problems we face at home after this war. We need a whole-souled devotion to the building of a people's peace that will last beyond the lives and friendship of any individuals. We need humility and courage. With the help of almighty God we shall achieve the spiritual and physical strength to preserve our freedom in the pursuit of happiness for all.

dential elector nominees for the general election ballot.

Sidney Latham, Secretary of State, accepted the certification by the new party.

Roy Sanderford, former State Senator, of Belton, permanent chairman of the May 23 regular convention which named the electors who were ultimately denied a place on the ballot by a Supreme Court decision, filed the new slate.

Ruling By Court

The court ruled that the September convention's electors, pledged to Roosevelt and Truman, and only those, should be certified for printing on the ballot in the Democratic column.

Sanderford and Hamilton Rogers, of Fort Worth, presented the certificate of nomination to Latham as chairman and secretary, respectively, of the new party.

"The cardinal purpose of this party is to restore constitutional government to the United States and elect a Democrat as the next President," Sanderford said.

"We do not propose to be deterred by a flimsy Supreme Court decision that would either destroy the Democratic party or surrender it to the satellites of Hillman and Browder *et al.*"

To Seek Every Precinct

Sanderford said State headquarters would be set up in Austin and a campaign organization would be carried to every precinct.

He said he had nothing to add "at this time" in regard to candidates or campaign plans.

Sanderford said all of the May electors "opposed to the New Deal were willing to serve on the Texas Regulars," but that Otto Atchley, of Texarkana, requested that Horace Blalock, of Marshall, be named to represent East Texas.

The filing will give the Texas ballot six slates of Presidential electors, representing these parties: Democratic, Republican, Texas Regulars, Prohibition, Socialists, America First.

Jap Joins Tanks In Movie Audience

San Francisco, Sept. 25 (AP)—A returning marine tells this one: An American officer watching a movie on a Southwest Pacific island, where soldiers maintain perimeter defenses against thousands of by-passed Japanese soldiers, touched off the flame and offered his lighter in response to a "gotta match?" request from another film fan.

Ten minutes later the officer quietly arose and wandered off. He came back quickly with two armed guards.

The neighbor who had asked for the match was a Japanese soldier who had slipped into the outdoor movie arena.

Anti-Roosevelts File Slate Of Texas Regulars Electors

Austin, Texas, Sept. 25 (AP)—Texas anti-Roosevelt Democrats, officially listing themselves as Texas Regulars, today filed with the Secretary of State a slate of Presi-

REVEALS USE OF LEDO ROAD

Pick's Pike Links India With China Province.

Seattle, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Usability of China's new life line, the Ledo Road, was disclosed yesterday by the Post-Intelligencer.

The paper said that the juncture of the vital overland link with existing arteries in China first was learned from a visiting source close to the Chinese embassy. It was confirmed officially by the United States Army Engineers in Washington, D. C.

"Future usefulness of the route as a source of eleventh-hour supplies to beleaguered Chinese armies is contingent upon efforts to stave off mounting Japanese pressure on the Yunan 'feeder' roads," the paper pointed out.

Extending from the Ledo railhead in eastern India, the road passes through the jungles of northern Burma and joins roadways of China's Yunan province at Trunghka, Burma.

Describing the road as an amazing feat of construction, the paper continued:

"Scores of bridges, some of concrete and steel, span innumerable rivers and streams in the hot swampland.

"Surfaced by gravel carried in the head-baskets of Indian women, the road is in part a two-lane highway, meandering in places to elevations up to 4,300 feet.

Road Followed Stilwell.

"Built from scratch by road crews, headed by woodcutters and followed by bulldozers and steamrollers, the road was always only a step behind Gen. Stilwell, whose knowledge of the country was perforce based on maps twenty-one years old.

"Even before completion, the road served as a source of supply to Gen. Stilwell's forces and cub planes of the Army Air Forces liaison squadron used the roadway as landing strips for evacuation of the wounded from the China-Burma-India front."

Built by Army Engineers under Brig.-Gen. Lewis A. Pick, the Ledo Road, known as Pick's Pike, was begun in December, 1942, the paper said.

"United States postal authorities, without stipulating the delivery route, have announced that parcel post, discontinued to China since February 27, 1942, is now being accepted for delivery to nine Chinese provinces," it added.

None of this parcel post has left terminal stations of United States seaport cities, however.

30-24 — 19091

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ADD LONDON - (LONG)

AS THE BATTLE RAGED AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE THIN ALLIED SALIENT

IN THE NETHERLANDS AMERICAN TROOPS UNDER THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY

COMMAND CAPTURED THE VILLAGE OF BEEK, THREE MILES SOUTHEAST OF

NIJMEGEN AND WERE REPORTED TO BE FIGHTING INSIDE GERMANY IN THAT

AREA. (AVAILABLE MAPS SHOW BEEK AS A DUTCH TOWN LOCATED ABOUT A

MILE FROM THE FRONTIER.)

XX WEAPONS

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THIS ADVANCE WOULD PUT THE AMERICANS ON THE MAIN ROAD INTO THE RHINELAND HEADED FOR THE GERMAN CITY OF KLEVE, REPUTED TO BE THE NORTHERN TERMINUS OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

FIFTY MILES TO THE SOUTH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY DROVE SOUTHEAST FROM EINDHOVEN TOWARD MAESEYCK, A BELGIAN TOWN ONLY SEVEN MILES FROM THE NORTHERNMOST UNITS OF THE U.S. FIRST ARMY.

INDICATIONS THAT THE GERMANS WERE WITHDRAWING ALONG THE ANTWERP-TURNHOUT CANAL WERE EXPLOITED BY CANADIAN FORCES OPERATING SOUTH AND WEST OF THE NETHERLANDS SALIENT. THE CANADIANS ESTABLISHED A BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE CANAL SEVEN MILES FROM THE DUTCH-BELGIAN FRONTIER AND ABOUT FIVE MILES NORTHEAST OF THE BELGIAN PORT OF ANTWERP IN THE AREA OF LOCHTENBURG.

THE CANAL RUNS NORTHEAST FROM ANTWERP TO ST. LEONARD AND THEN EAST TO TURNHOUT, 25 MILES FROM ANTWERP. SOME REPORTS SAID TURNHOUT WAS BEING EVACUATED BY THE GERMANS.

WHILE NO GROUND CHANGES WERE REPORTED IN THE AACHEN SECTOR ON THE U.S. FIRST ARMY FRONT YESTERDAY, TERRIFIC ARTILLERY DUELS CONTINUED THERE.

AMERICAN TROOPS CONTINUED MOPPING UP STOLBERG, SIX MILES EAST OF AACHEN ON THE PATH TO COLOGNE. IN ONE SHARP BATTLE EAST OF BUSBACH, BELOW STOLBERG, THE YANKS CHOPPED DOWN 40 PER CENT OF AN ATTACKING NAZI FORCE.

ALONG THE WESTERN FRONT FROM GEILENKIRCHEN, NORTH OF AACHEN, TO THE BELFORT GAP THE LINES REMAINED RELATIVELY UNCHANGED. THE GERMANS LAUNCHED HEAVY COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST THE ARC EAST OF NANCY IN REACTION TO THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY DRIVE TOWARD THE FRENCH

BORDER CITY OF STRASBOURG.

THE AMERICANS HAVE PUSHED 30 MILES EAST OF NANCY AND 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THAT CITY. MOREY WAS TAKEN IN GAINS NINE MILES ABOVE NANCY. THE GERMANS CONTINUED THEIR STUBBORN FIGHT SOUTH OF METZ.

AMERICAN FIRST ARMY TROOPS HAVE TAKEN 183,827 PRISONERS AND THE U.S. THIRD ARMY HAS CAPTURED 92,600, MAKING A TOTAL OF 276,427 FOR THE U.S. TWELFTH ARMY GROUP SINCE JUNE 6.

REOPENING OF THE EINDHOVEN-NIJMEGEN ROAD, WHICH HAD BEEN CUT FOR A TIME BY THE GERMANS NEAR VEGHEL, IMPROVED CONSIDERABLY THE ALLIED POSITION IN THE HOLLAND SALIENT, NOW FOUR TO FIVE MILES WIDE AT ITS NARROWEST POINTS AND STEADILY BEING BROADENED.

IN THE 40-MILE DRIVE NORTH FROM EINDHOVEN TO THE ARNHEM AREA THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY TRAVELED OVER SOFT MARSH LANDS AND OVER ROADS RAISED SIX FEET ABOVE THE SURROUNDING COUNTRYSIDE. TANKS PROCEEDING ALONG THE ROADS ARE AN EASY TARGET FOR ENEMY ARTILLERY.

M458AEW

ADD LONDON- (AP-NEW) XX PLANES

THE BIGGEST FORCE OF RAF COASTAL COMMAND BEAUFIGHTERS EVER ENGAGED IN AN ATTACK ON SHIPPING ASSAULTED A CONCENTRATION OF 20 GERMAN VESSELS TONIGHT IN THE HEAVILY DEFENDED ANCHORAGE AT DEN HELDER, THE MOST LIKELY ESCAPE PORT FOR GERMAN FORCES TRAPPED IN HOLLAND BY THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY'S THRUST ALONG THE NEDER RHINE. DEN HELDER IS BETWEEN THE IJSELMEER (ZUIDER ZEE) AND THE NORTH SEA.

A LARGE EXPLOSION WAS SEEN ON ONE MERCHANT VESSEL WHICH WAS LEFT BURNING, ONE MINESWEEPER WAS BLOWN UP AND ANOTHER LEFT ABLAZE, WHILE FOUR TRAWLER TYPE AUXILIARIES WERE SET ON FIRE AND A FUEL BARGE WAS LEFT SMOKING. THE OTHER SHIPS WERE RAKED WITH CANNONFIRE.

A BBC BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS SAID SEVERAL SHORE TARGETS, INCLUDING A BUILDING IN WHICH AMMUNITION WAS BELIEVED TO BE STORED AND GUN POSITIONS AND RADIO INSTALLATIONS, WERE HIT. THE BROADCAST SAID THE BRITISH PLANES FLEW THREW HEAVY FLAK AND THAT THREE BEAU-FIGHTERS WERE REPORTED MISSING.#

LONDON- (ALTERNATE) XX DUELS

THE REPORTER, KARL KREBS, SAID THAT SOVIET ASSAULT FORCES HAD BEEN MOWED DOWN TRYING TO CROSS THE VISTULA BY BOAT TO AID THE POLES, AND THAT NAZI FIRE ALSO HAD FRUSTRATED RED ENGINEERING ATTEMPTS TO SPAN THE VISTULA. HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT "SOVIET BRIDGE CONSTRUCTORS ARE IN READINESS AND CERTAINLY WILL TRY AGAIN AND AGAIN TO BUILD A BRIDGE" FOLLOWING THE GERMAN DESTRUCTION OF FOUR LARGE RAIL AND PASSENGER BRIDGES WHEN THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED PRAGA.

GENERAL BOR'S COMMUNIQUE DISTRIBUTED BY THE POLES HERE SAID THAT THE GERMANS WERE DIGGING IN ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MAIN HIGHWAY RUNNING ALONG THE VISTULA IN THE ZOLIBORZ, OR OLD CITY DISTRICT, IN THE NORTH SIDE OF THE CAPITAL. "ONE ROW OF TRENCHES FACES THE RIVER AND SOVIET POSITIONS, AND THE SECOND FACES OUR POSITIONS," IT SAID.

LONDON, TUESDAY, SEP 26-(AP)-THE POSITION OF THE ALLIED FRONT LINES, SO FAR AS KNOWN:

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THE LINES ARE THE SAME EXCEPT FOR THE BULGE UP TO ST.LEONARD AND TURNHOUT, NORTHEAST OF ANTWERP, AND EAST OF EINDHOVEN, WHERE THE LINE NOW EXTENDS TO A POINT EIGHT MILES NORTH OF BEURNE.

BROADCAST

LONDON, SEPT. 25--THE SWISS RADIO SAID TODAY IT WAS DECIDED AT THE RECENT QUEBEC CONFERENCE THAT MAYOR FIORELLO LA GUARDIA OF NEW YORK CITY SHOULD HAVE THE JOB OF ADMINISTERING LIBERATED ITALY.

N905AEW

BY JAMES F.KING

LONDON, SEPT 25-(AP)-THE GERMANS STRUCK AT THE LONDON AREA AND THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES WITH FLYING BOMBS TWICE DURING THE NIGHT.

THE ATTACKS CAME IN TWO SHORT BURSTS--JUST AFTER DARK AND AGAIN EARLY THIS MORNING--AND CAUSED SOME CASUALTIES. ELEVEN PERSONS WERE INJURED WHEN ONE BOMB EXPLODED ON THE GROUNDS OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS' SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY, BLOWING THE ROOFS OFF SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND SMASHING WINDOWS AND DOORS.

THE GOVERNMENT REMAINED FRANKLY CONCERNED OVER HOUSING FACILITIES FOR BOMBED OUT LONDONERS BEFORE WINTER SETS IN. AN APPEAL HAS GONE OUT TO CARPENTERS, BRICKLAYERS, PLASTERERS AND PAINTERS TO VOLUNTEER FOR THE JOB OF REPAIRING SOME 900,000 HOMES WHICH HAVE BEEN DAMAGED IN THE CAPITAL.

M520AEW

LONDON, SEPT 25-(AP)-EDMUND TOWNSHEND, LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH WAR CORRESPONDENT MISSING FROM AIRBORNE OPERATIONS OVER HOLLAND, HAS BEEN REPORTED SAFE IN BRUSSELS. TOWNSHEND BAILED OUT OF A BLAZING PLANE, LANDING BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES. AFTER SEVERAL DAYS OF DODGING THE ENEMY, HE JOINED UP WITH BRITISH SECOND ARMY TROOPS.

JP1037PEW

LONDON, SEPT 25-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST TONIGHT A VIOLENT ATTACK ON THE LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT MADE RECENTLY AT LUBLIN BY EDWARD OSOBKA MORAWSKI, CHAIRMAN OF THE POLISH NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE.

THE BROADCAST CAME WHILE PRESIDENT WLADYSLAW RACZKIEWICZ OF THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT PONDERED THE RECOMMENDATION OF HIS CABINET THAT HE REMOVE GEN.KAZIMIERZ SOSNKOWSKI AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

"THE REACTIONARY EMIGRE POLISH GOVERNMENT INVITED (PREMIER STANISLAW) MIKOLAJCZYK AND JAN KWAPINSKI (MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE) TO JOIN THEM," OSOBKA MORAWSKI SAID. "THEY NEED THESE PEOPLE NOW, BUT WHEN THEY NO LONGER NEED THEM THEY WILL GET RID OF THEM."

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THE CONGRESS OF THE POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY, OF WHICH KWAPINSKI IS A MEMBER, APPROVED THE ACTIVITY OF ITS MEMBERS ON THE NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE AFTER HEARING OSOBKA MORAWSKI'S ADDRESS, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID. IT ALSO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ADOPTED A RESOLUTION CONDEMNING "THE CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF THE CLIQUE OF RACZKIEWICZ AND SOSNKOWSKI."

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED IN LONDON BY THE POLISH GOVERNENT TONIGHT GAVE THE REASONS FOR THE REQUEST TO RELIEVE SOSNKOWSKI AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, SAYING:

"PARTICULARLY THE POLISH GOVERNMENT DOES NOT SOLIDARIZE ITSELF WITH THE FIRST PHRASES OF SOSNKOWSKI'S ORDER OF THE DAY NO.19, IN WHICH HE SAID THAT IN 1939 POLAND ACCEPTED THE GERMAN CHALLENGE BECAUSE SHE WAS ENCOURAGED BY BRITAIN AND HAD A BRITISH GUARANTEE.

"SUCH A STATEMENT IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE REAL STATE OF AFFAIRS X X X IT MUST BE EMPHASIZED AT POLAND WOULD HAVE STOOD UP IN ANY SITUATION AGAINST THE GERMANS. ANY OTHER AFFIRMATION IS OFFENSIVE TO THE FEELINGS OF THE POLISH PEOPLE X X X. MOREOVER, THE GOVERNMENT WAS NOT CONSULTED CONCERNING THIS ORDER OF THE DAY WHICH HAD POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE."

JP11PEW

FOLKESTONE, TUESDAY, SEPT 26-(AP)-A GERMAN BATTERY AT CALAIS LOBBED SINGLE SHELLS ACROSS DOVER STRAIT FOR NEARLY AN HOUR EARLY TODAY IN WHAT MAY WELL BE THE FINAL SUCH BOMBARDMENT OF SOUTHERN ENGLAND.

EVEN AS THE SHELLING CONTINUED THE FLASHES OF GUNS COULD BE SEEN SEVERAL MILES SOUTHWEST OF CALAIS AS A GREAT BATTLE RAGED FOR THE PORT, WITH CANADIAN TROOPS STEADILY CLOSING IN ON THE GERMAN GARRISON.

RAF NIGHT RAIDERS, MEANWHILE, WERE HEARD HEADING EASTWARD AT INTERVALS. THE RAIN STOPPED DURING THE NIGHT, BUT THE SKY REMAINED

12.7

WITH U.S. AIRBORNE TROOPS NEAR NIJMEGEN--FIRST ADD DUTCH PARTISAN CAPTAIN (BY WILSON) (TOP AYE) X X X SEVERAL OTHERS.

THE CAPTAIN HAD LIVED IN NIJMEGEN AND KNEW THE ROADS WELL. HE DROVE TO THE CITY WITH LT.GEORGE VERHEGNE, A FORMER NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL PLAYERS, AND A DUTCH DRIVER. THEY WERE ATTACKED BY GERMAN GUARDS WHO WOUNDED THE CAPTAIN AND KILLED THE DRIVER.

AFTER HIS WOUNDS WERE DRESSED, THE CAPTAIN RETURNED TO THE CITY AND GOT THE PARTISAN ORGANIZATION UNDER WAY. THE GENERAL HAD GIVEN HIM ORDERS THAT DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE MUST BE PREVENTED AT ALL COSTS. THE CAPTAIN AND HIS MEN CARRIED OUT THAT ORDER.

EVEN NOW, HE HIMSELF IS NOT CLEAR AS TO JUST HOW IT WAS MANAGED.

PS-MQ851PEW

BY WALTER CRONKITE
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

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WITH AMERICAN AIRBORNE TROOPS OUTSIDE VECHEL, HOLLAND, SEPT 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GERMAN TANKS ARE ROLLING INTO ACTION PRACTICALLY FROM RUHR ASSEMBLY PLANTS WITH THEIR GUNS BLAZING, BUT THEY HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO BREAK OUR HOLD ON THE ROAD JUNCTION OF VECHEL.

ONE OF GERMANY'S BEST REMAINING PANZER FORCES IS LICKING ITS WOUNDS SOMEWHERE BACK ALONG THE WILLEM CANAL AFTER UNSUCCESSFULLY ATTEMPTING ALL DAY YESTERDAY TO SEIZE THE TOWN.

THEIR ATTACK STARTED AT DAWN WHEN THEY SHELLED THE ROAD ON WHICH BUMPER TO BUMPER CONVOYS ARE FEEDING THE BRITISH 2ND ARMY. THE GERMANS TEMPORARILY HALTED THE SUPPLY COLUMNS AND MOVED TO WITHIN 1,000 YARDS OF THE ROAD BEFORE THE AMERICANS, WITH BRITISH HELP, DROVE THEM OFF.

THEY WITHDREW AT DUSK AND NOW ARE BEING SQUEEZED NORTH BY THE 2ND ARMY'S FLANKING COLUMNS MOVING UP FROM THE SOUTH.

HOWEVER, THEIR EFFORTS ARE STRENGTHENING WITH EACH ATTACK AND AHEAD OF US IS HEAVY FIGHTING FOR THE CORRIDOR, DESPITE THE FACT THE GERMANS HAVE LOST ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THEIR ORIGINAL STRENGTH IN THE PAST THREE DAYS. BECAUSE OF THIS, THE GERMANS ARE USING THEIR EQUIPMENT CONSERVATIVELY.

M509AEW

WITH THE FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, SEPT 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE U.S. FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS ONE OF LT. GEN. COURTNEY H.HODGES' FIRST ARMY UNITS WHICH SMASHED INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE AFTER A GREAT DRIVE ACROSS FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

CENSORSHIP PERMITTED IDENTIFICATION OF THE DIVISION TODAY--A GREAT FIGHTING OUTFIT WHICH LANDED IN NORMANDY ON D-DAY AND PARTICIPATED IN THE DRIVE TO CAPTURE CHERBOURG.

UNDER MAJ.GEN. RAYMOND O.BARTON THE FOURTH WAS ONE OF THREE UNITS WHICH SPEARHEADED THE BREAKTHROUGH WEST OF ST.LO AND THE DIVISION WHICH FOUGHT ITS WAY INTO PARIS ALONGSIDE THE SECOND FRENCH ARMORED DIVISION.

WITH HARDLY A PAUSE AFTER THE PARIS OPERATION THE FOURTH DROVE ON TO THE EAST AND HAMMERED A WEDGE INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

BY EDWARD D. BALL

WITH THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY, SEPT. 25-(AP)-THE GERMANS LOST 21 TANKS IN COUNTERATTACKS YESTERDAY IN THE DIEUZE AND CHATEAU SALINS AREAS NORTHEAST OF THE FRENCH CITY OF NANCY.

ANOTHER COUNTERATTACK WAS MADE BY ARTILLERY-SUPPORTED GERMAN INFANTRY BETWEEN NANCY AND METZ. A FAIRLY STRONG CONCENTRATION OF ENEMY TANKS STILL IS ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE MOSELLE RIVER ALONG THE PERIMETER OF THE METZ FORTS.

FRENCH FORCES HAVE MADE A TWO-MILE ADVANCE FROM A POINT FIVE MILES NORTH OF BACCARAT, A ROAD JUNCTION TOWN 29 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NANCY.

JR718AEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, SEPT 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SHELLS FROM BIG 240-MILLIMETER GUNS OF LT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES' AMERICAN FIRST ARMY WERE POUNDING TARGETS ONLY 18 MILES FROM THE RHINE TODAY, WHILE THE GERMANS STRENGTHENED THEIR DEFENSES OF THE REICH.

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EAST OF THE FRONTIER CITY OF AACHEN, GERMAN CIVILIANS WERE PUT TO WORK DIGGING TRENCHES AND PREPARING FORTIFICATIONS.

THE GERMANS APPARENTLY ARE PULLING TOGETHER ALL THE ODDS AND ENDS OF THE UNITS THEY CAN MUSTER AND PUTTING THEM IN LINE TO IMPEDE THE AMERICAN ADVANCE. MOST OF THESE "SACRIFICE" UNITS ARE COMPOSED OF ELDERLY MEN, BOYS AND MISFITS.

"THESE BOYS ARE SOUPED UP FOR THE TIME BEING," ONE ALLIED OFFICER SAID, "BUT THEY ARE NOT GOOD FOR THE LONG PULL BECAUSE THEY HAVE GOT A LOT OF SECONDARY STUFF IN THE RANKS. AFTER THEY ARE HIT A TIME OR TWO THEY'LL BEGIN TO BELIEVE THE STORIES OF THE BOYS FROM NORMANDY THAT GERMANY HAS LOST THE WAR."

HEAVY GUNS STRUNG ALONG THE FIRST ARMY'S FRONT ARE HURLING SHELLS INTO DUREN AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS IN A STRATEGIC SHELLING TO CRIPPLE RAILROADS AND HARASS THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES.

IN NO OTHER CAMPAIGN HAVE THE AMERICANS MUSTERED SUCH A CONCENTRATION OF BIG GUNS AS NOW ARE BLASTING AT THE ENEMY, AND WHEN THE WEATHER PERMITS, FIGHTER-BOMBERS ARE HITTING HARD AT THE ENEMY'S REAR LINES.

FOR THE PAST SEVERAL DAYS THE WEATHER HAS HAMPERED HODGES' EFFORTS TO BUILD UP SUPPLIES. THE FALL RAINS HAVE SET IN AND MUDDY ROADS HAVE SLOWED CONVOYS AND MULTIPLIES SUPPLY PROBLEMS WHILE AT THE SAME TIME GIVING THE ENEMY RELIEF FROM STEADY POUNDING FROM THE AIR.

THE OFFICER SAID THE FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY IN HOLLAND HAD BEEN OF INVALUABLE AID TO THE U.S. FIRST ARMY BECAUSE IT THREATENED THE GERMAN 15TH ARMY AND DISRUPTED THE ENEMY'S OVERALL PLAN OF DEFENSE.

THE ENEMY'S DESPERATION IS SHOWN IN THE FACT THAT WHEN HE CANNOT RECONSTRUCT DIVISIONS BATTERED BY THE ALLIES HE FORMS BRIGADES AND SHOOTS THEM INTO THE LINE WHEREVER THE THREAT LOOKS GREATEST.

"SOME OF THESE BRIGADES ARE ONE ROUND HOGAN OUTFITS," THE OFFICER SAID, "AND ARE FIGHTING OVER THEIR WEIGHT. WHEN THEY COME IN AND GET A GOOD SHELLACKING THEY LOSE A LOT OF THEIR SPIRIT AND ARE NOT SO READY TO COME BACK FOR ANOTHER BEATING."

FRESH ENEMY TROOPS COMING IN FROM THE EAST APPEAR VIGOROUS AND STRONG BECAUSE THEY HAVE NOT SUFFERED THE LONG REVERSES OF UNITS WHICH RETREATED ALL THE WAY FROM NORMANDY. BECAUSE THIS SPIRIT IS SPREAD AMONG THE NEWLY ARRIVING TROOPS THERE IS EVERY INDICATION THAT HEAVY FIGHTING IS AHEAD BEFORE THE BACK OF THE ENEMY'S DEFENSES CAN BE BROKEN.

DURING THE DAY THE AMERICANS BEAT BACK TWO MINOR COUNTERATTACKS AND INFLICTED AN ESTIMATED 40 PER CENT CASUALTIES ON THE ATTACKING TROOPS.

M&EWG46AEW

BY EDWARD D.BALL

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, SEP 25-(AP)-LT.EDWIN PARLIMAN, LEAN SOUTH DAKOTAN FROM SIOUX FALLS, CALLED A 10-MINUTE BREAK AND HIS MEN FELL OUT ALONGSIDE WHAT IN DRY WEATHER WAS A COUNTRY ROAD, BUT WHICH TODAY WAS MORE LIKE A HOG WALLOW.

A COLUMN OF INFANTRYMEN WEIGHED DOWN BY RAIN-SODDEN PACKS WERE SLOGGING THE LAST TWO MILES TO A WOODLAND REPLACEMENT CENTER UP THE ROAD AFTER FOUR DAYS AND NIGHTS IN AN OPEN GONDOLA CAR ON COLD RATIONS.

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"I'D HEARD ABOUT FRENCH MUD FROM MY UNCLES JOHN AND JOE WHO WERE OVER HERE IN THE LAST WAR," SAID THE LIEUTENANT." IT'S SURE LIVED UP TO EXPECTATIONS."

LT.GLENN E.MUELLER (NO ADDRESS GIVEN) TOOK A DRAG FROM HIS FIRST CIGARETTE IN DAYS AND COMMENTED: "I HAD ONE YEAR IN ICELAND, ONE WEEK IN ENGLAND- BUT NOTHING LIKE THIS."

DESPITE THEIR TRIBULATIONS THE DOUGHBOYS WERE IN HIGH SPIRITS. THEIR CHIEF GRIPES WERE OVER COLD RATIONS AND THE LACK OF CIGARETTES.

"WE DON'T HAVE MUCH TO BELLYACHE ABOUT," LAUGHED CAPT.EARL LYNCH, OF MARTIN, KY., "ESPECIALLY AS LONG AS WE HAVE MESS SERGEANT GENE RATTAN (FORT WORTH, TEX.) AROUND TO MAKE FRUIT PIES."

TURNING FROM PIES TO THE PRESS, PVT.KEITH BAIRD OF POWELL, WYO., WHO LEFT A JOB AS REPORTER FOR THE BILLINGS, (MONT.,) GAZETTE TO ENTER THE SERVICE, SAID HE WAS GOING BACK TO THE POLICE BEAT "AS SOON AS I TURN IN MY RIFLE."

BAIRD, WHOSE FATHER EDITS POWELL'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, PROUDLY DISPLAYED A LETTER FROM HAROLD SEIPP, HIS MANAGING EDITOR ON THE GAZETTE, SAYING THAT HIS JOB WAS WAITING.

PFC.NICK MIGASZEWSKI OF PITTSBURGH, SOON WILL BE IN THE FRONT LINE FIGHTING GERMANS FOR A SECOND TIME. THE FIRST TIME WAS WHEN HE JOINED THE POLISH FORCES IN FRANCE IN 1940. LATER HE MADE HIS WAY TO BRITAIN AND TRANSFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN 1943.

IT WILL BE ROUND TWO ALSO FOR SGT.PATRICK DUIGNAN OF KANKAKEE, ILL., WHO JOINED THE CANADIAN ARMY FIVE YEARS AGO AND LED A GROUP OF AMERICANS KNOWN AS "DUIGNAN'S YANKS" IN THE ESSEX SCOTTISH REGIMENT OF WINDSOR, ONT. HE TRANSFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN BRITAIN THREE MONTHS AGO.

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(340) BY GEORGE TUCKER

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY IN FRANCE, SEPT. 25-(AP)-GERMAN SS TROOPS HAVE SEALED THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER PROHIBITING FURTHER NAZI UNITS ON THIS SIDE OF THE BORDER FROM RETREATING INTO GERMANY, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION GLEANED FROM PRISONERS CAPTURED IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF THE FRONT TODAY.

THE PRISONERS ADDED THAT THE ORDER APPLIED TO OFFICERS OF ALL RANKS AS WELL AS TO ENLISTED MEN.

BY FOUR P.M. TODAY, 133 PRISONERS WHO SIFTED INTO A SINGLE DIVISION'S STOCKADE REPRESENTED MORE THAN 21 UNITS, EMPHASIZING MORE THAN EVER THE HODGE-PODGE CHARACTER OF THE GERMAN 19TH ARMY NOW FIGHTING DEFENSIVELY THROUGH THE FOGBOUND VOSGES.

ALL ALONG THE LINE RESISTANCE CONTINUED TO STIFFEN AS THE GERMANS WERE ABLE TO BRING MORE AND MORE ARTILLERY OVER THEIR SHORT SUPPLY ROUTES FROM THE REICH PROPER.

THE HARDEST FIGHTING CONTINUED ON THE RIGHT FLANK WHERE PROGRESS RESEMBLED A MERE CRAWL. VISIBILITY WAS CUT TO LESS THAN 50 YARDS ACROSS THE ENTIRE BREADTH OF THE FRONT BY FOGS WHICH ROLLED IN ON TOP OF THE DRIVING RAIN AND BOUNCED CLEAR TO THE GROUND. CONVOYS AT 3 P.M. ON THE BACKROADS WERE USING FULL HEADLIGHTS AND WERE TRAVELLING NO MORE THAN FIVE MILES AN HOUR.

I STOOD AT ONE CROSSROADS AND WATCHED A FULL BATTALION OF INFANTRY BEING FED INTO THE LINE. THEY BEGAN TO FADE OUT AT 50 FEET AND COULD NOT BE SEEN BECAUSE OF THE FOG AT 75 FEET. THE MEN SWUNG INTO THE BATTLE LINE WITH RIFLES POINTED TOWARD THE GROUND TO KEEP WATER OUT OF THE BARRELS.

THE ENEMY'S RESISTANCE HAD NOW ASSUMED A DEFINITE LINE, WITH DUG-IN EMPLACEMENTS RESEMBLING IN A WAY THE TYPE OF WARFARE WHICH HAS CHARACTERIZED MOST OF THEFIGHTING IN ITALY FOR SO MANY MONTHS.

FIRST LT. FRANK C. ANDERSON, JR., OF BUTLER, PA., WHO COMMANDS A RECONNAISSANCE PLATOON, MANEUVERED HIMSELF INTO ONE POSITION TODAY WHERE HE COULD LOOK DIRECTLY DOWN ON THE TERRACED MOUNTAINSIDE WHERE THE GERMANS WERE DIGGING IN. THE SLOPE HAD BEEN CUT INTO FOUR TERRACES AND IN THE TOP TERRACE IN ONE POSITION HE COUNTED 30 GERMANS.

LINE OFFICERS DESCRIBED THE FIGHTING AS "DETERMINED" AND AN INCREASE IN COUNTER ARTILLERY FIRE BORE THIS OUT.

SEP 26 1944

HJ849PEW

HELSINKI--SECOND ADD FINNISH (WHICH MAKE "BY ROBERT STURDEVANT") X X X LAPLAND ARMY.

THE FINNISH HIGH COMMAND REPORTED THAT ITS TROOPS OCCUPIED HAUKIPUDAS VILLAGE, SEVEN MILES NORTH OF OULU ON THE BOTHNIAN GULF, AND PUOLANKA, ANOTHER HAMLET LOCATED ALMOST AT THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTE OF FINLAND. YESTERDAY THE STRATEGIC TOWN OF SUOMUUSALMI, WHICH APPEARS TO BE THE EASTERN ANCHOR OF THE ALMOST NEBULOUS "FRONT", WAS CAPTURED BY THE FINNS.

AT HAUKIPUDAS, MILITARY SOURCES SAID, THE GERMANS DESTROYED ONE OF FINLAND'S FINEST RAILWAY BRIDGES ACROSS THE KIIMINGIN RIVER,

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OF FINLAND'S ... A VITAL LINK IN FINNISH RAIL COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE WESTERN COASTAL CITIES AND THE TOWN OF KEMI AND TORNEA.

THE SAME MILITARY SOURCES SAID THEY WERE UNCERTAIN AS TO THE EXTENT OF THE GERMAN WITHDRAWAL IN THE NORTH AND THE STRENGTH OF THE FINNISH ARMY, BUT THEY ADDED THAT THE NAZIS APPEARED TO BE PULLING BACK TO THE NORTH OVER DIFFICULT TERRAIN IN THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF ROVANIEMI.

THE SITUATION OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES ON THE EASTERN LAPLAND FRONT, STRETCHING FROM THE SALLA SECTOR TO THE ARCTIC, WAS OBSCURE. THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE RED ARMY WAS KNOWN TO BE ASSISTING IN THE DRIVE TO CLEAR NORTHERN FINLAND OF THE GERMANS WAS CONFINED TO REPORTS OF RUSSIAN-GERMAN CLASHES ON THE LITSA RIVER.

IN HELSINKI, 20 MORE RUSSIAN MEMBERS OF THE ARMISTICE CONTROL COMMISSION ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE TOMORROW. THEY ARE REPORTED TO BE EXPERTS ON THE BOUNDARY ARRANGEMENTS REQUIRED UNDER THE ARMISTICE TERMS AND WILL BE QUARTERED WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION AT THE HOTEL TORNI.

SEP -6 1944

HJ832PEW

MOSCOW, Sept. 25, -(AP)- ON ORDER PRESIDIUM SUPREME SOVIET TWO COLGENERALS PROMOTED TO MARSHAL JOBS MIKHAIL NIKOLAIEWICH CHISTIAKOV ONE HEROES STALINGRAD BECAME MARSHAL ARTILLERY SEMION FERODOVUCH ZHAVORONKOV MARSHAL AVIATION. EDDY GILMORE (NOT USED)

MOSCOW, SEPT. 25,-(AP)-SIXTYONE YEAROLD ADMIRAL LEV MIKHAILOVICH GALLER COMMANDER OF BALTIC FLEET AWARDED SOUNIONS HIGHEST NAVAL ORDER ORDER USHAKOV FIRSTCLASS AT SPECIAL DESIGNATION BY PRESIDIUM SUPREME SOVIET PARA

TWO VICE ADMIRALSOF BALTIC FLEET GORDEY IVANOVICH LEVCHENKO AND VLADIMIR ANTONOVICH ALASUFOV ELEVATED TO FULL ADMIRAL JOBS PARA

MANY AWARDS DECORATIONS HANDEOUT OTHER ADMIRALS VICE ADMIRALS BALTIC NORTHERN BLACKSEA FLEETS WELLAS STANDOUT SEAMEN COMMANDERS FLEET AIRARM. EDDY GILMORE (NOT USED)

STOCKHOLM, SEPT 25-(AP)-FINNISH WRITER HELLA WUOLIJOKI, WHO HAD BEEN ACCUSED AND CONVICTED OF AIDING RUSSIAN PARATROOPERS, HAS BEEN RELEASED FROM PRISON, A REPORT FROM HELSINKI SAID TODAY.

JP1054PEW

SOUTHEAST ASIA--FIRST ADD BURMA X X X CENTRAL BURMA.

THE INDIAN FIFTH DIVISION MADE FURTHER PROGRESS TOWARD THE IMPORTANT JAPANESE BASE OF TIDDIM, WHENCE THE ENEMY LAUNCHED HIS ABORTIVE ATTACK ON INDIA. LIGHT RESISTANCE WAS ENCOUNTERED FROM

HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THAT MAJ.GEN.GEORGE E.STRATEMEYER, EASTERN AIR COMMANDER, LAST WEEK VISITED FOR THE FIRST TIME THE ADVANCE EAST BENGAL BASE OF THE U.S.A.A.F. "EARTHQUAKE" BOMBARDMENT GROUP.

THE GROUP CAME TO INDIA TO OPERATE WITH THE THIRD TACTICAL AIR FORCE IN SUPPORT OF THE 14TH ARMY AFTER LONG SERVICE IN NORTH AFRICA, SICILY AND ITALY DURING WHICH IT WON A PRESIDENTIAL CITATION.

COL.W.W.WILCOX OF OSKALOOSA, IOWA, IS GROUP COMMANDER.

JP1011AEW

BY MURLIN SPENCER

FIFTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC,SEPT 18 (DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FIFTH AIR FORCE'S 99 FIGHTER "ACES" HAVE SHOT DOWN 777 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT IN COMBAT, BUT IT IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY APPARENT THAT THE "ACE" BUSINESS IS HEADED TOWARD A DEPRESSION.

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THE REASON: A SCARCITY OF JAPANESE.

"THE JAPS JUST WON'T COME UP AND GIVE US A CHANCE TO SHOOT THEM DOWN," COMPLAINED CAPT."CY" HOMER, SACRAMENTO, CALIF., WHO HAS BEEN TRYING FOR HIS FIFTEENTH KILL FOR WEEKS.

FIVE ENEMY PLANES MUST BE KNOCKED DOWN IN AERIAL COMBAT TO MAKE A FIGHTER "ACE" IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. PLANES DESTROYED ON THE GROUND DO NOT COUNT. THERE NOW ARE PILOTS WHO HAVE FLOWN AS MANY AS 40 MISSIONS WHO NEVER HAVE SEEN A ZERO.

ELEVEN OF THE 99 ACES LISTED ON FIFTH AIR FORCE ROLLS HAVE BEEN KILLED OR ARE LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION.

MAJOR RICHARD I.BONG, POPLAR, WIS., ACE WHO RECENTLY RETURNED TO DUTY WITH THE FIFTH FIGHTER COMMAND AS A GUNNERY INSTRUCTOR, STILL HEADS THE LIST OF ACES WITH 27 OFFICIAL "KILLS" BUT HE IS NO LONGER FLYING COMBAT.

LEADERS AMONG PILOTS NOW ACTIVE IN THIS THEATRE ARE MAJOR THOMAS E.MCGUIRE, (51 CHESTNUT ST.) RIDGEWOOD, N.J., AND MAJOR JAY T.ROBBINS, COOLIDGE, TEX., WITH 21 PLANES EACH. THEY MADE THEIR KILLS IN P-38S NAMED, RESPECTIVELY, "PUDGY" AND "JANDINA" FOR THEIR WIVES.

LIEUT.COL.THOMAS J.LYNCH, CATASAUQUA, PA., WHO WAS KILLED IN ACTION LAST MARCH 8 HAD 20 PLANES.

ANOTHER ACE NOW OUT OF ACTIVE COMBAT IS MAJ.GEORGE S.WELCH, WILMINGTON, DEL., TRANSFERRED TO OTHER DUTIES AFTER SHOOTING DOWN 16 JAPANESE PLANES. NEXT IN LINE WITH 15 IS MAJ.EDWARD CRAGG, GREENWICH, CONN., REPORTED MISSING DEC.26, 1943. CAPT.DANIEL T.ROBERTS, SPRINGER, N.M., WAS KILLED NOV.9, 1943, AFTER DESTROYING 14 ENEMY PLANES.

OTHER FIFTH AIR FORCE PILOTS AND THEIR "KILLS" ARE:

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THIRTEEN: COL.CHARLES H.MCDONALD, REDINGTON BEACH, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., WHO HAS RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES.

ELEVEN: CAPTS.CORNELIUS M.SMITH, JR., (10-79TH ST.) BROOKLYN, N.Y.; JAMES A.WATKINS, CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISS., AND FRANCIS J.LENT, (3533 MINNEHAHA AVE.) MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., ALL OF WHOM HAVE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES.

TEN: MAJ.ERNEST A.HARRIS, MORRISTOWN, TENN., NOW IN THE UNITED STATES; MAJ.JOHN S.LOISEL, WEST POINT, NEB., AND CAPT. PAUL H.STANCH, (44 NORTH HAVILAND ST.) AUDUBON, N.J. STANCH IS IN THE UNITED STATES.

NINE: LIEUT.COL.GEORGE E.KISER, SOMERSET, KY.

EIGHT: CAPTS.JOHN J.JONES, PINE ROAD, PATTERSON, N.J.; JOHN G.O'NEILL, GASPORT, N.Y.; LIEUT.COL.BOYD D.WAGNER, JOHNSTOWN, PA., KILLED IN A CRASH IN THE UNITED STATES; COL.ROBERT R.ROWLAND, LODI, OHIO; MAJ.EDWARD F.RODDY, (9117 CONNECTICUT AVE.) CLEVELAND, OHIO; MAJ.ARLAND STANTON, NEW MILFORD, PA.; AND LIEUT.ALLEN E. HILL, (705 1/2 6TH AVE.) STERLING, ILL.

SEVEN: MARVIN E.GRANT, (1433 WISCONSIN AVE.) RACINE, WIS.; RICHARD E.SMITH, (1014 HARLAN AVE.) EVANSVILLE, IND.; CAPT. WILLIAM J.HENNEN, MOUNDS, MINN.; MAJ.JOHN T.MOORE, MONTGOMERY,

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ALA.; CAPTS.ELLIOT SUMNER, (197 MORRIS AVE.) PROVIDENCE, R.I.; AND LIEUT.WILLIAM A.GARDNER, (49 AUBURN ST.) CONCORD, N.H.

SIX: CAPT.RALPH H.WANDREY, MASON CITY, IA.; CAPT.BILLY M.GRESHAM, (1714 MADISON ST.) LAKE CHARLES, LA.; CAPT.LEE R.EVERHARD, (211 SOUTH 5TH ST.) PETERSBURG, ILL.; LIEUT.COL. MERYL M.SMITH, R.D.4,) NORTHEAST, PA. CAPT.BURNELL W.ADAMS, CHESTER, ILL.; MAJ.WILLIAM M.BANKS, RALEIGH, WEST VA.; LIEUT.EDWARD J.CZARNECKI, (1110 SYCAMORE ST.) WILMINGTON, DEL.; LIEUT.HOYT A.EASON, ECLECTIC, ALA., MISSING IN ACTION; MAJ.CHARLES S.GALLUP, (2703 EAST 76TH PLACE) CHICAGO, ILL.; LIEUT.JAMES P.HAGERSTROM WATERLOO, IA; LIEUT.JOHN C.SMITH, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, KILLED IN ACTION; LIEUT.ARTHUR E.WENICE, (29 FLINT ST) ASHEVILLE, N.C.; AND CAPT.RICHARD H.FLEISCHER, WOLLASTON, MASS.

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FIVE: LIEUT.ROBERT D.GIBB, MAPLEWOOD MANOR, LANSING, MICH.; LIEUT.LYNN E.WITT, JR., BOWDON, GA.; CAPT.MYRON M.HNATIO, (5306 JONATHAN AVE.) DEARBORN, MICH.; MAJ.FRANCIS J.DUBISHER, WILLIAMSBURG, IA.;

CAPT.VIVIAN A.CLOUD, (2522 ELLAMOUNT ST.) BALTIMORE, MD.; CAPT.WILLIAM C.DAY, JR., RED LION, PA.; CAPT.GROVER D. GHOLSON, OXFORD, N.C.; CAPT.CURRAN L.JONES, (1807 ENORE AVE.) COLUMBIA, S.C.; MAJOR CHARLES W.KING, (556 CITY PARK AVE.) COLUMBUS, OHIO; LIEUT.LOWELL C.LUTTON, KANKAKEE, ILL., MISSING IN ACTION; LIEUT.FRANKLIN H.MONK, (612 EAST FORREST HILL) PEORIA, ILL.; CAPT.PAUL V.MORRISS, NORCROSS, GA.; CAPT.EDWARD S.POPEK, (25 HENRY PLACE) HACKENSACK, N.J.; CAPT.ROBERT C.SUTCLIFF, TRENTON, N.J.

MAJ.CLIFTON H.TROXELL, RAVENNA, OHIO; CAPT.DONALD C.MCGEE, (31 MELROSE AVE.) STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.; CAPT.JOSEPH T.MCKEON, (5960 61ST.) MASPETH, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; CAPT. RICHARD C.SUEHR, CRAFGTON, PA.; AND CAPT.CHARLES P.SULLIVAN, ROANOKE, ILL.

SEP 26 1944

GG228PCW

BY FRED HAMPSON

THIRTEENTH AIRFORCE FIGHTER BASE, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, SEPT 17 (DELAYED)-(AP)-NOT SINCE LAST MARCH HAS THE JAPANESE AIRFORCE IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC SHOWN ANY AGGRESSIVENESS OR DISPOSITION TO THROW IN STRONG FORCES, ASSERTED BRIG.GEN.EARL W.BARNES, CRAWFORD, NEB., COMMANDER OF THE THIRTEENTH AIRFORCE FIGHTER GROUPS.

"I DON'T KNOW WHAT TO MAKE OF IT -- SOMETIMES I THINK THE ENEMY IS HOARDING FOR A FINAL STAND SOMEWHERE AND SOMETIMES I DOUBT THAT HE HAS ANY IMPORTANT AIR STRENGTH LEFT," SAID THE PERSONABLE COMMANDER OF THE 13TH FIGHTERS. HE PROBABLY GETS IN MORE COMBAT TIME THAN ANY OTHER GENERAL OFFICER IN THIS THEATRE.

"I WILL GO THIS FAR--BY WAY OF PREDICTION. WE'LL FIND OUT WHEN WE REACH THE PHILIPPINES. IF THE JAP DOESN'T THROW BIG-SCALE AIR STRENGTH AGAINST US WHEN WE GO IN THERE, I FOR ONE AM GOING TO BE CONVINCED THAT HE SIMPLY HASN'T GOT IT ANY MORE."

(ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ SAID IN A COMMUNIQUE AT PEARL HARBOR SEPT.24 THAT AMERICAN CARRIER PLANE ATTACKS ON THE PHILIPPINES HAD "BROKEN" THE ENEMY AIRFORCE THERE. UP TO THAT TIME MORE THAN 900 JAPANESE PLANES HAD BEEN DESTROYED IN THE PHILIPPINES.)

GG247PCW NM

GEN.BARNES IS ONE AIR GENERAL WHO APPROVES OF "THIS ACE BUSINESS"--THE PRACTICE OF DESIGNATING A FLIER AN ACE AFTER HE GETS FIVE PLANES. "IT'S AN INCENTIVE OF SPECIAL APPEAL TO THE MEN ATTRACTED TO THE AIR FORCE. SOME MEN WHEN THEY GET IN THE AIR HAVE A SPECIAL FACULTY--THEY CAN SEE TEN TIMES AS MUCH AS THE ORDINARY FLIER. THEY BECOME ACES. OPPORTUNITY HAS A LOT TO DO WITH IT--SOME GOOD MEN NEVER GET THE SHOOTING."

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GEN.BARNES, WHOSE WIFE LIVES IN ORLANDO, FLA., IS PARTICULARLY PROUD OF HIS FIGHTERS DURING THE RABAUL CAMPAIGN. HE IS ALSO PROUD OF "OUR ENGINEERS--IT NEVER CEASES TO BE A MIRACLE TO ME THE WAY THEY CAN CONSTRUCT AN AIRFIELD IN A WEEK."

GM252PCW

ADD U-S-P-E-N-D-H- XX COMMUNIQUE

IN THE MEANTIME, LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT WAS ACTIVE. LIBERATORS OF THE 7TH ARMY AIR FORCE BOMBED HARBOR FACILITIES AND SHIPPING IN CHICHI JIMA ISLAND, THE BONINS, AND RAIDED MARCUS ISLAND. OTHER RAIDS HIT ROTA, NEAR GUAM IN THE MARIANAS, JALUIT, WOTJE AND MILI ISLANDS IN THE MARSHALLS.

THE FIRST CARRIER STRIKE INTO THE PHILIPPINES FELL ON THE SOUTHERN ISLAND OF MINDANAO SEPT. 8. THIS WAS FOLLOWED BY A THREE-DAY ATTACK, STARTING SEPT. 11, INTO THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THE ARCHIPELAGO. THEN ON SEPT. 20 AND 21 THE CARRIER-BORNE SEP 26 1944 TYPHOONS SWEPT THE NORTHERN ISLANDS, INCLUDING LUZON, ON WHICH MANILA IS SITUATED.

TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE NAVAL AIRMEN RETURNED AGAIN SUNDAY (MANILA TIME--SATURDAY U.S. TIME), WORKING OVER CEBU, LEGASPI AND OTHER CITIES NEAR THE CENTER OF THE ISLANDS. THERE HAS BEEN NO CONFIRMATION FROM FLEET HEADQUARTERS OF THIS REPORT.

NIMITZ REPORTED THESE STUNNING RESULTS OF ACTIONS BY HALSEY'S FLEET IN THE FAR WESTERN PACIFIC, LARGELY AGAINST THE PHILIPPINES, SINCE IT BEGAN CURRENT OPERATIONS AUGUST 30:

SUNK--122 SHIPS AND 61 SMALL CRAFT.

DAMAGED--137 SHIPS AND 109 SMALL CRAFT.

AIRPLANES DESTROYED--380 IN COMBAT AND 598 ON THE GROUND.

IN ADDITION, THERE WAS "CRIPPLING DAMAGE TO AIRFIELDS AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS," DEFENSES, BUILDINGS, ETC.

AMERICAN COMBAT LOSSES WERE LISTED AS 51 PLANES, 37 PILOTS AND 20 CREWMEN.

UNITS OF HALSEY'S FLEET ALSO HELPED LAUNCH THE INVASION OF THE PALAU ISLANDS, WHERE AMERICAN MARINES WERE GRINDING FORWARD AGAINST RESOLUTE OPPOSITION AND PUNISHING TERRAIN ON PELELIU ISLAND. SMALL GAINS HAD BEEN MADE ON BOTH THE EASTERN AND WESTERN FLANKS.

NIMITZ SAID IN REPORTING OPERATIONS OF SATURDAY. ON NEARBY ANGAUR ISLAND AMERICAN INFANTRY WERE STILL ENGAGED IN MOPPING UP ENEMY REMNANTS.

AN ENEMY ATTEMPT TO REINFORCE THE BELEAGUERED GARRISON ON PELELIU WAS BROKEN UP SATURDAY BY SOME OF HALSEY'S WARSHIPS. THE SMASHED CONVOY CONSISTED OF 13 BARGES AND ONE MOTOR SAMPAN CARRYING MEN AND EQUIPMENT. SEP 26 1944

DV354PCWNM

ADD PEARL HARBOR XX SOUTH

APPARENTLY REFERRING ONLY TO THE SECOND RAID, NIMITZ ADDED:

"OUR LOSSES IN THIS DARING AND HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL STRIKE WERE 11 PLANES IN COMBAT, 10 PILOTS AND FIVE AIR TROOPMEN. THERE WAS NO LOSS OR DAMAGE TO ANY OF OUR SURFACE SHIPS."

HIS COMMUNIQUE OF THE SEPT.20 ATTACK SAID 15 AMERICAN AIRCRAFT WERE LOST, BUT SEVERAL FLIGHT PERSONNEL WERE SAVED.

THE ATTACKERS CONCENTRATED UPON THE TARGETS THEY PREVIOUSLY HAD HIT IN ASSAULTING THE MANILA ZONE--THE BAY AREA, CAVITE NAVAL YARD, THE NICHOLS AND CLARK AIRFIELDS. THE LATTER IS SOME 60 MILES NORTHWARD OF MANILA. DAMAGE TO INSTALLATIONS WAS "EXTENSIVE AND WIDESPREAD." SEP 26 1944

ADM. WILLIAM F.HALSEY, JR., COMMANDS THE ATTACKING FLEET, AUGMENTED FOR THESE FORAYS BY THE CARRIER TASK FORCE OF VICE ADM. MARC A.MITSCHER.

NEWLY-REPORTED ALLIED AERIAL ATTACKS RANGED FROM DUTCH CELEBES, HIT WITH 105 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES BY LAND-BASED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BOMBERS, TO CHICHI JIMA AND HACHI JIMA IN THE BONIN ISLANDS.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD PACIFIC

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, SEPT.25 (AP)-THE FIRST U.S. MARINES, FAILING TO CRACK STRONGLY-ENTRENCHED DEFENDERS IN THE UMURBROGOL HILLS OF PELELIU ISLAND, IN THE SOUTHERN PALAUS, BY-PASSED THAT STRONGPOINT AND NOW HAVE PROGRESSED WITHIN LESS THAN A MILE OF THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE MANEUVER REPRESENTED AT LEAST A MILE ADVANCE ALONG THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE ISLAND. THE MARINES ENCOUNTERED SWAMPS AND HEAVILY-WOODED LOW HILLS, BUT APPARENTLY FEW JAPANESE.

ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ, REPORTED THIS PROGRESS IN A COMMUNIQUE, REPORTED THAT 7,313 ENEMY TROOPS WERE KILLED ON PELELIU THROUGH SEPT.24 (U.S.TIME).

THIS MEANS THAT ONLY 293 JAPANESE DEAD HAVE BEEN COUNTED IN THE PAST THREE DAYS ON PELELIU.

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MOPPING UP OPERATIONS CONTINUED ON ANGAUR ISLAND, SIX MILES SOUTHWARD, WHERE AN ESTIMATED 975 JAPANESE HAVE BEEN KILLED.

THIS MEANS A TOTAL OF 8,288 ENEMY DEAD ON BOTH ISLANDS.

ELEMENTS OF THE 81ST ARMY (WILDCAT) DIVISION REINFORCED THE MARINES ON PELELIU, BUT APPARENTLY THEY HAVE NOT BEEN SENT INTO ACTION YET IN THE NORTHWESTERN SECTOR OF THE ISLAND.

IN THE MEANTIME, LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT WAS ACTIVE. LIBERATORS OF THE 7TH ARMY AIR FORCE BOMBED HARBOR FACILITIES AND SHIPPING IN CHICHI JIMA ISLAND, THE BONINS, AND RAIDED MARCUS ISLAND. OTHER RAIDS HIT ROTA, NEAR GUAM IN THE MARIANAS, JALUIT, WOTJE AND MILI ISLANDS IN THE MARSHALLS.

JAPAN'S NAVAL AND X X X PICKING UP NIGHT LEAD FROM START.

PM919PPW NM

(KROM SEPT.12 TO 14 (MANILA TIME) CARRIER PILOTS OF THE U.S. THIRD FLEET SMASHED JAPANESE AIRCRAFT CONCENTRATIONS IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES, FOLLOWING EARLIER ATTACKS FARTHER SOUTH AND PRECEDING LATER THRUSTS AGAINST THE MANILA AREA. HERE, IN A DELAYED DISPATCH FROM THE FLAGSHIP, IS A SKETCH OF SOME OF THE SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN PILOTS).

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

SEP 26 1944

ABOARD U.S. CARRIER FLAGSHIP, WESTERN PACIFIC, SEPT.14 -(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE BOYS IN THE NEXT STATEROOM ARE SINGING. THEY'RE PILOTS WHO HAVE SOMETHING TO SING ABOUT.

THE LUSTY TUNE HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH MINDANAO OR CEBU OR PANAY, NOR DOES IT TELL HOW UNITS OF THE U.S.THIRD FLEET CAUGHT THE JAPS NAPPING IN THE FIRST ATTACK OF THE WAR ON THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES.

THE SPIRIT BEHIND IT, HOWEVER, FITS INTO THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN AIR VICTORY. FROM DAWN TO DUSK FOR THREE DAYS, NAVY FLIERS RAKED PREVIOUSLY UNTOUCHED JAP DEFENSES ON CEBU, NEGROS, PANAY, BOHOL AND LEYTE.

DIVEBOMBER PILOT LT.ROBERT PARKER, 23, DALLAS, TEX., SUMMED UP THE WAY THE FLIERS FELT AFTER THE FIRST STRIKE. "THIS IS THE PLACE WE'VE BEEN WAITING FOR," HE SAID. "SHIPS YOU CAN BOMB AND STRAFE; PLANES TO SHOOT AT, OIL TANKS TO HIT AT, AND WAREHOUSES--EVERYTHING IN THE WORLD."

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THE ENEMY TRIED TO GET PLANES INTO THE AIR. SOME PUT UP A BRIEF FIGHT. MANY FLEW NO FARTHER AWAY THAN THE LENGTH OF THEIR RUNWAYS BEFORE BEING STRUCK DOWN. STILL OTHERS SNEAKED AWAY TO ISOLATED AIRFIELDS WHERE THEY WERE EVENTUALLY DESTROYED. NOT MANY GOT AWAY.

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ENS. FREDERICK SCHULER, 23, (148 MORRIS AVE.) ATHENS, OHIO, REPORTED 100 PLANES ON THE FIELD AT CEBU. THE TORPEDO PLANT PILOT KNOCKED OUT FOUR OF THEM.

HELLCAT FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN 75 JAP PLANES IN THE CEBU AREA SEPT.12, DURING THE FIRST STRIKE ON THAT ISLAND. A NUMBER WERE NIPPED TRYING TO TAKE OFF FROM TINY MACTAN ISLAND, THREE MILES EAST OF CEBU, WHERE AMERICANS STRAFED AS LOW AS 50 FEET.

LT. (JG) CHARLES F.FISHER, 21, (1034 CAMBRIDGE AVE.) FRESNO,CALIF., TOLD OF CRACKING UP ONE DESTROYER ESCORT SHORTLY AFTAR BOMBING A CARGO SHIP IN CEBU HARBOR. COMING OUT OF HIS DIVE, HE SPOTTED THE WARSHIP MAKING EVASIVE S-TURNS. HIS ATTACK STARTED FIRES, AND HE SAW THE SHIP TURNED TOWARD SHORE, POSSIBLY TO BE BEACHED. ARM. 3/C JACK HENDRICKS, 21 (10 PASHO ST.) ANDOVER,MASS., WAS FLYING WITH FISHER IN A HELLDIVER.

FIVE MILES SOUTHWARD, FIGHTER PILOT ENS.LEE PRICE, 22, (1573 RIDGE AVE.) EVANSTON,ILL., MADE A STRAFING RUN ON WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS A 250-FOOT DESTROYER ESCORT WITH A THREE-

INCH GUN. HE GAVE IT TWO LONG BURSTS FROM 200 TO 300 FEET.

"AS SOON AS I PASSED OVER THE SHIP, I LOOKED BACK AND SAW SMOKE COMING OUT OF THE STACK," HE RELATED. "THE FANTAIL WAS SETTLING FAST AND THE AFTER DECK WAS AWASH. THE WATER LINE WAS CREEPING UP THE DECK TO THE BOW. NO AA FIRE WAS COMING BACK AT ME. IT WAS A SITTING DUCK."

ENS.FRED KINARD, 21, (1628 N.MARION ST.) LAKE CITY,FLA., GOT A HIT ON A MERCHANT SHIP OR OILER AT CEBU, BUT AT THE EXPENSE OF HAVING HIS DIVEBOMBER LIFTED A THOUSAND FEET IN THE AIR BY THE FORCE OF HIS OWN BOMB. HE WAS UNINJURED.

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LT. (JG) DANIEL SADLER,JR., 23, (5927 MEGERMAN ST., PHILADELPHIA, IGNITED FOUR BIG OIL DRUMS AND AN 80-FOOT MOTORSHIP WITH HIS BOMBS.

THE STRIKES MOVED TO OTHER ISLANDS OF THE VISAYAS. THE AIRFIELD AND DOCK INSTALLATIONS AT ILOILO ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF PANAY, WERE HIT TODAY. LT.CMDR.D.E.DRESSENDORFER, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., TORPEDO SQUADRON COMMANDER, SAW NEITHER JAP PLANES NOR SHIPPING IN THE AREA.

AS AT PANAY, LT.EDWIN SCHOCH, 28, 1067 UNION ROAD, EBENEZER, N.Y., ENCOUNTERED NO ENEMY INTERCEPTION IN HITTING TWO NORTHERN FIELDS ON NEGROES, TO THE SOUTHEAST.

BV1045PCW

ABOARD USU SAMARITAN OFF PELELIU, SEPT. 15-(AP)-(DELAYED) (VIA NAVY RADIO)-AMERICAN CASUALTIES STREAMING ABOARD THIS NAVY HOUPITAL SHIP AT THE RATE OF ONE A MINUTE BROUGHT BACK VIVID ACCOUNTS OF THE HAND TO HAND FIGHTING THAT ENSUED FOR PELELIU ISLAND TODAY.

ONE CASUALTY, PFC FRED DOUGLAS OF BOSTON, MASS., TOLD OF TWO OF HIS BUDDIES KILLING TWO JAPANESE SOLDIERS WITH TRENCH SHOVELS.

"THOSE GUYS SCRAWLED RIGHT INTO THEIR FOXHOLES," HE SAID AS DOCTORS PATCHED UP LIGHT WOUNDS DOUGLAS RECEIVED FROM A HAND GRENADE TOSSED INTO HIS FOXHOLE.

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CPL.WILFRED SCHALL, 23, OF BUFFALO, N.Y., WHO STOPPED SOME MORTAR FRAGMENTS AT BLOODY NOSE RIDGE, SAID THE ENEMY TROOPS HAD BUILT MAGINOT LINE LIKE FORTIFICATIONS.

"THERE WAS ONE CONCRETE LINED CAVE UP THERE (BLOODY NOSE RIDGE) THAT I KNOW WENT DOWN FOUR ROOM LEVELS. THERE WERE MORE LEVELS BELOW BUT THERE WERE STILL SOME JAPANESE DOWN THERE AND THAT'S AS FAR AS WE WENT," HE SAID.

THE WOUNDED WERE RUSHED TO THE SHIP SPEEDILY. CPL.SCHALL GOT HERE WITHIN THREE HOURS AFTER HE WAS HIT. SGT.PAUL STEVENS, 24, OF PRESTON, MINN., CAME ABOARD TWO HOURS AFTER HE WAS HIT IN THE ARM BY A MORTAR FRAGMENT.

PFC.NORMAN KLAUS OF BREDA, IOWA, WAS HIT IN THE HIPS BY A SNIPER. HE HAD GONE TO AID A BUDDY WHO HAD BEEN WOUNDED IN THE HIPS, TOO.

"FUNNY THING," SAID KLAUS, "A CORPSMAN CAME OVER TO HELP US AND THAT SNIPER GOT HIM IN THE SAME PLACE."

DOCTORS SAID THE MEN, MANY OF WHOM WERE SUFFERING FROM DEHYDRATION, RECOVERED QUICKLY WHEN NURSES GAVE THEM COLD FRUIT JUICES AND COOKED FOOD.

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BV706PCW

BY SPENCER DAVIS

ABOARD TROOPSHIP APPROACHING HALMAHERA,SEPT.14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IT WAS THE NIGHT BEFORE D-DAY.

HUNDREDS OF TROOPS WERE JAMMED ON THE LONG SNUB-NOSED DECK OF THE LST (LANDING SHIP TANK) STEAMING SLOWLY TOWARD ITS OBJECTIVE.

ONE SOLDIER WAS PERCHED ON TOP OF A LARGE TRAILER--STARING AT THE DARK WATERS. HE LOOKED UNHAPPY.

MOUNTAING THE TRAILER, I SAT BESIDE HIM.

"WHAT'S THE MATTER, SOLDIER? GOT THE JITTERS?"

"JITTERS, HELL," HE SAID. "LOOK AT THIS."

IT WAS TOO DARK TO READ THE CRUMPLED LETTER HE SHOVED TOWARD ME.

"IT'S FROM MY EX-GAL BACK IN TUSCALOOSA. SHE GOT TIRED OF WAITING FOR ME I GUESS AND MARRIED ANOTHER GUY. ONE OF THOSE FELLOWS WHO SIT OUT A WAR IN A BLUE SERGE SUIT."

THE SOLDIER SPAT CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

"THAT'S TOUGH," I MUMBLED. THERE WASN'T ANYTHING ELSE TO SAY.

"TOUGH AIN'T THE HALF OF IT, MISTER. NOW I GOT NO ONE TO BE&RAVE FOR."

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DV909PCW

BY LEIF ERICKSON

ABOARD U.S.DESTROYER OFF PELELIU ISLAND,PALAU,SEPT 24 (DELAYED)-(AP)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-TEAMING WITH FOUR LCI GUNBOATS, THIS AMERICAN DESTROYER SANK 14 JAPANESE LANDING BARGES TRYING TO RUN IN REINFORCEMENTS TO THE BELEAGUERED PELELIU GARRISON IN THE EARLY MORNING DARKNESS TODAY.

CMDR.JOE W.BOULWARE OF PERRY, MO., AND BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF., EMPLOYED STARSHELLS AND SEARCHLIGHTS TO DETECT THE JAPANESE CRAFT AND TRAIN HIS DESTROYER'S GUNS ON THEM.

THE LANDING BOAT FLOTILLA WAS CAPABLE OF CARRYING A FRESH BATTALION OF 1,000 JAPANESE SOLDIERS WITH SUPPLIES AND AMMUNITION.

AGAIN TONIGHT THE DESTROYER CAUGHT ANOTHER BARGE RUNNING SOUTH FOR THE JAPANESE HELD NORTHERN TIP OF PELELIU. THE DESTROYER'S FIVE INCH GUNS SANK THE VESSEL.

THE NIPPONESE GAVE UP FOR THE NIGHT THEIR ATTEMPTS TO RUN IN REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE STRONGLY GARRISONED PALAU ISLANDS TO THE NORTH VIA THIS TOY-SCALE TOKYO EXPRESS.

GG754ACW NM

BY LEIF ERICKSON

PURPLE BEACH, PELELIU ISLAND, PALAU, SEPT.24 (DELAYED)-(AP)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-THE FIRST BATTALION OF THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION IS SETTING UP BIVOUAC AMIDST CAPTURED JAPANESE ENTRENCHMENTS AFTER NINE DAYS OF BITTER FIGHTING AGAINST NIPPONESE DUG IN UMORBROGOL MOUNTAIN.

"I NEVER SAW A PLACE LIKE THIS ISLAND," SAID LT. COL. STEPHEN SABOL OF CAMPBELL, OHIO, WHOSE BATTALION DREW THE HOTTEST SPOT IN ONE OF THE PACIFIC WAR'S TOUGHEST ISLAND ASSAULTS. "EVERY MAN IN MY OUTFIT WAS A HERO IN THIS SHOW."

"I WAS SCARED STIFF UP THOSE DAMNED HILLS. ONCE I WENT UP TO THE TOP OF A BARE ROCK. THERE WASN'T ANY COVER AT ALL. JAPS STARTED LAYING MORTARS ALL AROUND US."

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"ALL I COULD DO WAS TO KEEP PRAYING THE NEXT ONE WOULDN'T DROP."

WISECRACKING SGT. ARTHUR DOOLEY OF MAYWOOD, N.J., A HARDENED VETERAN OF GUADALCANAL, BOASTED, "THERE WAS NO YELLOW GUY IN THE WHOLE OUTFIT.

"WE STARTED FOR THIS PLACE WITH ONLY 250 GUADALCANAL GUYS STILL WITH US. WE TOLD THE BOOTS WE WERE CARRYING AN AWFUL LOAD WITH THEM ALONG. BOOTS, HELL! THERE WASN'T ONE GUY WHO WASN'T ON THE BALL".

"THAT'S RIGHT," AGREED SHORT, GOODLOOKING SGT. PETER ABDELLA OF COHOES, N.Y., WHO WON THE SILVER STAR AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN. "EVERYBODY WAS PITCHING ALL HE HAD., WITH ALL THE STUFF COMING OUR WAY THEY HAD TO BE."

THEY LOST FOUR CLOSE BUDDIES ON PELELIU.

"I DON'T FEEL LIKE CRYING OR ANYTHING LIKE THAT," SAID DOOLEY "WE'D ALL DECIDED WE'D MORE LIKELY GET IT THAN NOT. SO IT DOESN'T MEAN SO MUCH TO US, BUT I KEEP THINKING WHAT IT'S GOING TO BE LIKE FOR THEIR FOLKS."

SABOL SAID HE WAS GOING TO "WRITE UP" DOOLEY FOR A DECORATION FOR RESCUING A WOUNDED MAN WHILE "MACHINE GUNS AND RIFLES WHISTLED ALL THROUGH THERE".

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"DOOLEY'S A GREAT MARINE," THE COLONEL SAID.

THE MOUNTAIN FIGHTING, ABDELLA SAID, "WAS THE SCREWIEST BUSINES IS EVER SAW. MARINES WERE ON ONE SIDE OF THE RIDGE, JAPS ON THE OTHER. MARINES WERE THROWING GRENADES OVER THE TOP. JAPS WERE THROWING GRENADES FROM THEIR SIDE.

"IT SEEMED FUNNY AS HELL, SEEING GRENADES GOING BOTH DIRECTIONS OVER THAT ROCK."

SABOL SAID DEMOLITION SQUADS HAD A LOT OF TROUBLE BLOWING UP ENTRANCES TO JAPANESE CAVES.

"IN ONE CAVE THE BOYS WOULD GET THE DEMOLITION CHARGE SET AND THE JAPS WOULD PULL IT IN AND PULL OUT THE FUSE. THEY DID THAT WITH THREE DEMOLITIONS. FINALLY THE BOYS SET THE CHARGE SO HIGH THAT THEY COULD PICK OFF WITH THEIR RIFLES ANY JAPS TRYING TO GET IT. THOSE FOUR CHARGES WENT UP IN ONE BLAST.

"I GUESS ABOUT 12 OR 20 JAPS WERE IN THE CAVE. THEY MADE A SMEAR ON THE ROCKS."

HG 10[illegible]ACW

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, SEPT.25-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN SAID IN A NATIONAL BROADCAST TODAY HE COULD GIVE NO HOPEFUL ASSESSMENT POINTING TO AN EARLY CONCLUSION OF THE PACIFIC WAR.

HE SAID THAT STRESSES ON AUSTRALIA WOULD DOUBLE OR TREBLE WHEN THE ALLIED FORCES FIGHTING JAPAN REACHED THE MASSIVE PROPORTIONS UPON WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL HAVE AGREED.

PM449APW NM

MEXICO CITY--FIRST ADD SECOND LEAD PLANE X X X TONIGHT.

THE PLANE CAME DOWN, THE MINISTRY ANNOUNCED, NEAR A HIGHWAY BETWEEN PUEBLA AND PEROTE, MIDWAY ON THE AIRLINE FROM VERA CRUZ TO MEXICO CITY, DURING A STORM SATURDAY. IT WAS EN ROUTE FROM HAVANA TO MEXICO CITY.

NEWS OF THE CRASHED PLANE CAME FROM THE LITTLE TOWN OF TLANALAPA, TO WHICH SOME OF THE PASSENGERS MADE THEIR WAY AFTER THE ACCIDENT.

THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION OF WHY IT TOOK TWO DAYS FOR WORD TO REACH HERE WHILE MEXICAN ARMY PLANES AND CIVILIAN AIRCRAFT WERE SEARCHING THE COUNTRYSIDE. TROOPS ALSO HAD BEENCOMBING THE MOUNTAINOUS REGION.

PASSENGERS WERE QUOTED AS SAYING THE PLANE HAD RUN OUT OF GAS LESS THEN TWO HOURS FROM MEXICO CITY.

THE MEXICAN AVIATION COMPANY IMMEDIATELY SENT TO THE SCENE A CARAVAN OF TEN CARS AND AMBULANCES WITH DOCTORS AND NURSES. IT WILL BE DAWN BEFORE IT CAN REACH THE SCENE.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY SAID:

"INFORMATION RECEIVED IN THE COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT, SECTION OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS, AT 7:00 O'CLOCK TODAY IS TO THE EFFECT THAT THE DOUGLAS PLANE XA-CAO, LOST SINCE LAST SATURDAY, WAS FOUND NEAR A SAWMILL IN THE VICINITY OF TLANALAPA, NEAR THE TOWN OF SALTILLO LA FRAGUA, STATE OF PUEBLA, AND IT SEEMS THAT ONE PERSON WAS KILLED AND TEN INJURED.

"THE MEXICAN AVIATION COMPANY HAS ORDERED THE IMMEDIATE DEPARTURE OF A RELIEF FORCE TO PEROTE TO GET TO THE SCENE AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE AND TO BRING TO THIS CAPITAL THE SURVIVORS AS WELL AS THE BODY OF THE PERSON KILLED, IN CASE THAT IT IS TRUE THAT THERE WAS A DEATH".

PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS AND THE MEXICAN PETROLEUM RADIO NETWORKS HAVE BEEN SEEKING NEWS OF THE LOST PLANE SINCE SATURDAY AND TODAY THE ARMY AIR FORCE SEARCHED THE ENTIRE ROUTE. MIST AND RAIN OBSCURED THE LOWER REGIONS, HOWEVER, AND THERE ARE FEW INHABITANTS OF THE MOUNTAINOUS REGION WHO MIGHT HAVE SEEN IT.

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HJ852PEW

ADD MONTREAL x x x #1,200,000

L.B.PEARSON, THE CANADIAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES, WHO IS THE CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN, SAID HE BELIEVED THE BRITISH-AMERICAN PROPOSAL "SIMPLY DELINEATED THE TYPES OF PEOPLE UNRRA MAY ASSIST," AND LEAVES ITS SCOPE ABOUT THE SAME AS COVERED BY THE ORIGINAL AGREEMENT BEFORE THE RUSSIANS BEGAN TO ADVOCATE PRIORITY TREATMENT.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF UNRRA'S BUDGET REPRESENTS ONLY 10 PER CENT OF THE FUNDS UNRRA WILL COLLECT. THE OTHER NINETY PERCENT--TO WHICH THE U.S.S.R., AS AN INVADED NATION, NEED NOT PAY--WILL BE HANDLED SEPARATELY AS OPERATING FUNDS FOR THE ACTUAL DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF.

N1242PEW

MONTREAL, SEPT 25-(AP)-REDUCTION OF SOVIET RUSSIA'S SHARE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION FROM 15 TO 10 PER CENT WAS RECOMMENDED IN THE BUDGET COMMITTEE'S REPORT TENTATIVELY APPROVED AT TODAY'S COUNCIL MEETING.

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1945 ARE ESTIMATED AT $11,500,000 AND THIS WILL BE SUPPLIED IN PART BY AN ESTIMATED $4,000,000 WHICH WILL BE LEFT OVER FROM 1944 ALLOCATIONS.

THE AMOUNT TO BE MADE UP--$7,500,000--WILL BE ALLOCATED AMONG THE 44 MEMBER NATIONS AT AN AGREED PERCENTAGE SET FORTH IN THE COMMITTEE REPORT.

THE UNITED STATES WILL PAY 40 PER CENT, CANADA THREE PER CENT, THE UNITED KINGDOM 10, RUSSIA 10, INDIA AND THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE 4 PER CENT EACH, CHINA 5 PER CENT, AND THE OTHERS SMALLER AMOUNTS RANGING DOWN TO .05.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF THE REDUCTION OF RUSSIA'S SHARE BUT IT IS UNDERSTOOD THE REQUEST WAS MADE BECAUSE RUSSIA HAS BEEN HARD HIT IN THE WAR AND BECAUSE OF A PARTICULARLY UNSETTLED FOREIGN EXCHANGE POSITION. THE 5 PER CENT REDUCTION REMAINS UNALLOCATED.

JP1052PEW

MONTREAL, SEPT 24-(AP)-ANY OF THE INVADED NATIONS OF EUROPE DESIRING TO GET RID OF GERMANS LIVING IN THEIR TERRITORIES AFTER THE WAR ENDS WILL GET AN ASSIST FROM THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION.

THE UNRRA'S COMMITTEE ON DISPLACED PERSONS RECOMMENDED YESTERDAY THAT SUCH ASSISTANCE BE GIVEN. THE RECOMMENDATION IS TANTAMOUNT TO ADOPTION BY THE FULL UNRRA COUNCIL IN CONFERENCE HERE.

AS MANY AS 2 1/2 MILLION GERMANS ARE EXPECTED TO BE FOUND IN OTHER COUNTRIES AS A RESULT OF THE NAZI COLONIZATION OF OCCUPIED LANDS.

EUROPEAN DELEGATES, DETERMINED TO PREVENT USE OF UNRRA FUNDS FOR RELIEF OF THE GERMANS, AGREED THEIR PRESENCE IN THE HOMES OF UNITED NATIONS CITIZENS MIGHT BLOCK THE RETURN OF PEOPLE THE GERMANS MADE HOMELESS.

M516AEW

EDMONTON,ALTA.,SEPT 25-(AP)-FLIGHT OFFICER ROBERT J. ARMERUST OF MENOMINEE, MICH., AND 2ND LIEUT. FREDERICK W.PEARDON, WATERTOWN,N.Y., WERE KILLED WHEN A BOMBER OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE, ALASKAN DIVISION, AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND CRASHED AND BURNED 16 MILES SOUTHEAST OF GRANDE PRAIRIE, ALTA., SEPT.16, IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY.

BODIES OF THE MEN WERE DISCOVERED IN THE WRECKAGE OF THE PLANE BY A RESCUE PARTY SUNDAY AND HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO THEIR HOMES FOR BURIAL.

GRANDE PRAIRIE IS 310 MILES NORTHWEST OF EDMONTON.

EN1052PEW

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OTTAWA, SEPT. 25-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT PRIVATE PHILIBERT DAIGLE, WHOSE FATHER, LUDGER DAIGLE, LIVES AT 195 CLIFFORD AVE., WALTHAM. MASS, HAS BEE KILLED IN ACT. CP-JA320A

OTTAWA, Sept. 25, -(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT TROOPER WILLIAM YUILLE MELVILLE OF THE CANADIAN ARMORED CORPS, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. MARY MELVILLE, LIVES AT 567½ 22ND AVE., SAN PEDRO, CALIF., HAS BEEN WOUNDED IN ACTION. CP--JA--325A

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, SEPT. 25-(AP)-FLIGHT LT. RUSSELL EDWARD CURTIS, D.F.M., WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. F.M. CURTIS, LIVES AT (8 WATER STREET ALBION, PA., WAS LISTED AS DANGEROUSLY INJURED ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, SEPT. 26)

OTTAWA, SEPT.25-(AP)— THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FLYING OFFICER CECIL FREDERICK O'DONNEL, WHOSE FATHER, C.V. LINDO, IS LISTED AS RESIDING AT 702 CALIFORNIA PACIFIC BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., IS REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

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CP--JA-- 328A

NEW YORK, SEPT 25-(AP)-AFTER FIVE DAYS OF HARD FIGHTING YUGOSLAV PARTISAN TROOPS HAVE DRIVEN THE GERMANS FROM BANJA LUKA, SECOND LARGEST TOWN IN BOSNIA, A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM MARSHAL TITO'S HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID 3,000 ENEMY TROOPS WERE KILLED AND 4,000 CAPTURED DURING THE FIGHTING.

M520AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 25-(AP)-GOVERNMENT MONITORS REPORTED TODAY A MOSCOW BROADCAST SAID THE SOVIET PRESS HAD PUBLISHED "A FULL ACCOUNT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ELECTION ADDRESS." MONITORS SAID THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST WAS DIRECTED TO NORTH AMERICA.

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, SEPT. 25--THE LONDON RADIO SAID TODAY THAT BRITISH ARMORED UNITS WHICH "HAVE ENTERED THE REICH NEAR NIJMEGEN" ARE LESS THAN 37 1/2 MILES FROM ESSEN, THE HOME OF KRUPP WORKS IN THE HEART OF GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL RUHR. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY CBS.

JR746AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 25-(AP)-A HOLLAND-BORN FORMER AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE CAPTAIN WAS ARRESTED BY FBI AGENTS TODAY ON A CHARGE THAT HE HAD BEEN SENT TO THIS COUNTRY BY THE FASCIST ITALIAN INTELLIGENCE TO OBTAIN PLANS FOR RADAR, E.E.CONROY, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE NEW YORK FBI, ANNOUNCED.

THE 50-YEAR-OLD NATURALIZED AMERICAN WAS IDENTIFIED BY CONROY AS LAURENT HENDRIKUS JOHANNES BRACKX, (CQ) WHO HAS BEEN UNDER INVESTIGATION SINCE 1940. BRACKX SAID HE WAS INNOCENT AND DEMANDED A HEARING. HE WAS HELD IN $25,000 BAIL ON A CHARGE OF CONSPIRING TO COMMIT ESPIONAGE.

CONROY SAID BRACKX ADMITTED THAT THE ITALIAN FASCIST GOVERNMENT WAS VITALLY INTERESTED IN OBTAINING PLANS FOR RADAR AS ADAPTED TO MARINE USE BY THE UNITED NATIONS, AND THAT

ZFPIS NATION

MARINE USE BY THE UNITED NATIONS, AND THAT THE AXIS NATIONS WANTED INFORMATION CONCERNING SHIPPING IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA, AND U.S. AIRPLANE PRODUCTION.

CONROY SAID THE ITALIAN AND GERMAN GOVERNMENTS PAID BRACKX FOR HIS SERVICES THROUGH AN ITALIAN WOMAN COMPANION WHO HE TOOK FROM SYRIA TO ITALY IN 1941.

BRACKX, CONROY ADDED, ADMITTED CORRESPONDENCE WITH SEVERAL MAIL DROP ADDRESSES IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES FURNISHED HIM BY THE AXIS AGENTS.

HJ856PEW

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NEW YORK, SEPT 25-(AP)-WILLIAM R.ENYART, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTIC ASSOCIATION, SAID TODAY THAT ALLIED TECHNICIANS ARE "CATCHING UP FAST" AND MAY SURPASS THE GERMANS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AUTOMATIC ENGINE CONTROL WHICH HE SAID THE NAZIS PIONEERED IN AIRPLANES.

ENYART, WHO ALSO IS PRESIDENT OF THE SIMMONDS AEROCESSORIES, INC. ARRIVED AT LA GUARDIA FIELD FROM ENGLAND WHERE HE WENT IN AUGUST IN CONNECTION WITH THE TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT OF AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT. HE DESCRIBED THE ENGINE CONTROL AS AN INSTRUMENT WHICH PERMITS THE PILOT TO CONCENTRATE ON FIGHTING WITHOUT REGARD TO ENGINE PROBLEMS.

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SN1039PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 25-(AP)-THE TOKYO WEEKLY ECONOMIC REVIEW HAS WARNED THE JAPANESE PEOPLE THAT DESPITE A CLAIMED FIVE-FOLD INCREASE IN JAPANESE WAR PRODUCTION SINCE THE BEGINNING OF HOSTILITIES "THE WAR SITUATION REQUIRES MORE THAN WHAT WE ARE PRODUCING NOW," THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID IN A BROADCAST REPORTED TODAY BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

DECLARING IT WAS IMPERATIVE FOR THE NATION TO PUT ALL ITS "STRENGTH AND MATERIAL" INTO WAR PRODUCTION, PARTICULARLY OF PLANES AND VITAL RAW MATERIALS, THE ARTICLE CALLED FOR A REORGANIZATION OF WARTIME PRODUCTION CONTROLS AND THE CLOSING OF ALL "INEFFICIENT" WAR INDUSTRIES.

WITH THE "TIME FOR THE DECISIVE BATTLE WHICH WILL DETERMINE THE RISE OR FALL OF OUR EMPIRE COMING CLOSER AND CLOSER," THE JAPANESE MAGAZINE SAID, "SUPER-EFFORTS" MUST BE MADE TO MEET THE INCREASED DEMANDS OF JAPAN'S WAR MACHINE.

M617AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 25-(AP)-A TOKYO BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FCC TODAY SAID AMERICAN AIRCRAFT RAIDED CHICI ISLAND IN THE BONIN GROUP, ABOUT 650 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO, YESTERDAY AND ALSO STRUCK AT MILI IN THE MARSHALLS.

THE SAME BROADCAST ALSO REPORTED A RAID SATURDAY (JAPANESE TIME) ON KOROR, NORTH OF INVADED PELELIU IN THE PALAU GROUP.

M518AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 25-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAS REPORTED ON ONLY "VERY FEW" AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE PAST YEAR BUT SIMILAR INFORMATION FROM GERMANY HAS BEEN "RELATIVELY PROMPT AND FULL," LT.COL.JOSEPH B.KAVANAUGH, CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN SECTION OF THE PRISONER OF WAR INFORMATION BUREAU, SAID TODAY.

SPEAKING AT A RED CROSS PRISONER OF WAR CONFERENCE, COLONEL KAVANAUGH SAID HE GOT MORE INFORMATION ABOUT AMERICANS HELD IN JAPANESE PRISON CAMPS FROM THEIR RELATIVES THAN FROM JAPANESE AUTHORITIES.

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LIFE IN A GERMAN PRISON CAMP WAS DESCRIBED AT THE CONFERENCE BY FIRST LT.RAGUAR BARHAUG, 28, OF CASPER, WYO, CO-PILOT OF A FLYING FORTRESS WHO WAS A GERMAN PRISONER FOR EIGHT AND A HALF MONTHS, THREE OF WHICH HE SPENT IN A HOSPITAL.

ALTHOUGH FOOD WAS SCARCE AND PRISONERS DEPENDED LARGELY ON WEEKLY RED CROSS PACKAGES, LT.BARHAUG SAID MORALE AT HIS CAMP WAS HIGH.

SN1233AEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT MIDNIGHT EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, MONDAY,SEPT.25, NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES BEFORE 9 P.M. MONDAY, SEPT.25)

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,SEPT.25-(AP)-THE TEXT OF A JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN ON A POSTWAR BLACKLIST, FOLLOWS: (ABOUT 320)

IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED BY THE UNITED STATES ANDLBRITISH GOVERNMEN THAT THE CONTINUATION OF THE PROCLAIMED LISTS WILL BE NECESSARY FOLLOWING THE CEUSATION OF ORGANIZED RESISTANCE IN GERMANYM

THIS ACTION IS REQUIRED IN ORDER TO PERMIT THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS TO DEAL PROPERLY WITH FIRMS WHICH HAVE BEEN PART AND PARCEL OF THE AXIS EFFORT TO GAIN WORLD DOMINATION. MANY OF THESE FIRMS HAVE BEEN CONTROLLED FROM AXIS TERRITORY AND HAVE BEEN UTILIZED AS INSTRUMENTS OF THE AXIS WAR MACHINE.

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CONTROL OVER THESE AXIS SUBSIDIARIES WILL BE NECESSARY AS A SUPPLEMENT TO ALLIED CONTROL OF THE HEAD OFFICES OF THESE FIRMS IN GERMANY UNTIL ADEQUATE MEASURES ARE TAKEN TO PREVENT THE FURTHER UTILIZATION OF THESE FIRMS AS INSTRUMENT OF AXIS POLICY.

IT WILL ALSO BE NECESSARY TO CONTINUE ON THE LISTS THOSA FIRMS THAT HAVE SOLD THEMSELVES OUT TO THE AXIS THROUGH THEIR DESIRE TO MAKE TEMPORARY EXORBITANT PROFITS AT THE EXPENSA OF THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY.

THE CONTINUATION OF THE LISTS IS ALSO NECESSARY IN ORDER TO MAINTAI CONTROLS OVER FOREIGN ASSETS, WHICH HAVE BEEN LOOTED FROM THEIR RIGHTFUL OWNERS BY THE AXIS GOVERNMENTS, UNTIL STEPS ARE TAKEN TO DEPRIVE THE AXIS OF THIS STOLEN PROPERTY.

OTHER FIRMS ON THE LISTS CONSTITUTE FOREIGN INVESTMENTS BY AXIS LEADERS IN AN EFFORT TO FINANCE THEMSELVES AND THEIR CAUSE FOLLOWING THA SURRENDER OF GERMANY.

THE LISTU WILL ALSO CONSTITUTE A MEANS OF FURTHERING THE WARTIME ECONOMIC UTRANGULATION OF JAPAN.

WHILE THE LISTS WILL BE MAINTAINED DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM WAR TO PEACETIME CONDITIONS WHEREVER THE REMNANTS OF AXIS ACTIVITY REQUIRE, IT IS CONTEMPLATED THAT THE COMPLETE OR VIRTUAL WITHDRAWAL OF THE LISTS WILL BE POSSIBLE AT AN EARLY DATE WITH RESPECT TO THOSE COUNTRIES WHERE ADEQUATE CONTROLS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED AND AXIS

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SPEARHEAD FIRMS HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EXPRESSES ITS HOPE THAT ALL GOVERNMENTS AND PERSONS IN SUPPORT OF THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY WILL COLLABORATE TO END THAT THESE STATED OBJECTIVES SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT MIDNIGHT EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY MONDAY SEPT.25, NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES BEFORE 9 P.M. MONDAY SEPT.25)

UNDATED

BY CRONIN

CHIEF OF THE FORMOSA-PHILIPPINES BUREAU

EG-LT741PEW

DECLARATION OF WAR ON THE UNITED STATES BY THE JAPANESE PUPPET GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES STRONGLY IMPLIES THAT THE NIPPON INVADERS WILL ATTEMPT TO FORCE FILIPINOS TO FIGHT AMERICAN LIBERATORS WHEN YANK TROOPS CARRY HOSTILITIES BACK INTO THE ISLANDS.

IN A TOKYO BROADCAST SATURDAY DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, ANNOUNCED THE WAR DECLARATION AND SAID THE NIPPON GOVERNMENT WILL RENDER "EVERY ASSISTANCE" TO THE REGIME OF PUPPET PRESIDENT JOSE P. LAUREL UNDER AN ALLIANCE SIGNED IN THE FALL OF 1943.

LAUREL ISSUED THE DECLARATION AS AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES CONTINUED HEAVY AERIAL ATTACKS ON MILITARY TARGETS IN THE MANILA AREA.

THE PUPPET CHIEF PAVED THE WAY FOR THE DECLARATION MONTHS AGO WHEN HE TOLD THE FILIPINO PEOPLE THAT AMERICA INTENDED TO MAKE THE PHILIPPINES A BLOODY BATTLEFIELD AGAIN. HE CALLED ON THEM TO OPPOSE THE "INVADERS" IF AND WHEN U.S. FORCES ATTEMPTED TO RETURN TO THE ARCHIPELAGO AND SPOKE OF THE "PEACEFUL" PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC, CREATED THROUGH THE "MAGNANMITY" OF JAPAN, AND OF ITS DESIRE TO AVOID FURTHER WARFARE.

SOON AFTER THEY OCCUPIED MANILA, AND WHILE I WAS IN AN INTERNMENT CAMP THERE, THE JAPANESE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION LAUNCHED AN INTENSIVE RECRUITING CAMPAIGN FOR THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY, WHICH WAS A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG. IN MID-1943 IT WAS ESTIMATED BY RELIABLE QUARTERS THAT THE CONSTABULARY HAD A STRENGTH OF NEARLY 35,000. IF RECRUITING WAS CONTINUED THE CONSTABULARY NOW MAY TOTAL UPWARDS OF 50,000.

THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT AMONG THOSE WHO KNOW THE JAPANESE AND THEIR METHODS THAT THE NIPPONESE WILL ATTEMPT TO USE THE CONSTABULARY AGAINST AMERICAN FORCES.

THE JAPANESE ALSO MAY TRY TO USE THE THOUSANDS OF FILIPINO VETERANS OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR AGAINST THE AMERICANS. THE JAPANESE TRIED TO CURRY FAVOR WITH THEM BY RELEASING THEM FROM MILITARY PRISON CAMPS LATE IN 1942. THE MEN SIGNED AN OATH NOT TO HINDER JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES AND PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO RESPOND TO A CALL TO ARMS FROM THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT "TO DEFEND THE HOMELAND."

I BELIEVE MOST OF THESE FILIPINO SOLDIERS ARE LOYAL TO THE U.S., AND THAT IF THE JAPANESE OR THE PUPPETS ATTEMPT TO CONSCRIPT THEM TO OPPOSE AMERICAN FORCES THEY WILL HIDE IN THE HILLS OR JOIN GUERRILLA BANDS.

THE JAPANESE ARE OLD HANDS AT ATTEMPTING TO FORCE OTHER PEOPLE TO FIGHT FOR THEM. FOR INSTANCE -- TWO DIVISIONS OF KOREANS, WHO HATE THE NIPPONESE, SPEARHEADED THE DRIVE DOWN THE BATAAN PENINSULA WITH JAPANESE GUNS AT THEIR BACKS. LATER, MANY OF THE KOREANS DESERTED.

QD131APW NM

SEP 26 1944

UNDATED WAR COMPARISON

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 26 1944

THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY OF 600,000 MEN LAUNCHED ITS GREAT MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE 26 YEARS AGO TUESDAY, STRIKING OUT ON A 20-MILE FRONT ON THE WAR-TORTURED SOIL OF FRANCE NEAR VERDUN IN A DRIVE THAT WAS TO BRING GERMANY TO HER KNEES.

IN CONCERT WITH A FRENCH ARMY ON THEIR LEFT, GEN.JOHN J. PERSHING'S TROOPS DROVE FORWARD AN AVERAGE OF 12 MILES ACROSS THE MIRE OF RAIN-SODDEN BATTLEFIELDS SCARRED BY THE SHELLS FROM COUNTLESS STRUGGLES. THEY TOOK MORE THAN 5,000 PRISONERS.

THERE WAS NO MAJOR BATTLE FOR VERDUN IN THIS WAR. THE OLD FRENCH FORTRESS FELL WITH HARDLY A SHOT AS THE MOBILE U.S. THIRD ARMY COVERED MORE MILES IN A DAY THAN THE 35 MILES IT TOOK THIS FIRST AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE 43 DAYS TO CONQUER.

NOW TWO GREAT AMERICAN ARMIES ARE SLOWED TO A CRAWL, INSIDE GERMANY AS MUCH AS 125 MILES NORTH OF THIS BATTLE LINE OF AN EARLIER GENERATION, AND AS MUCH AS 65 MILES EAST OF VERDUN WHERE THE LINES SWAY BEYOND NANCY IN A TANK BATTLE THAT DWARFS ANYTHING IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT. 26, 1918--AMERICAN FIRST ARMY, IN COOPERATION WITH THE FRENCH, ATTACKED OVER A 20-MILE FRONT WEST OF VERDUN, ADVANCING TO AN AVERAGE DEPTH OF 12 MILES THROUGH THE HINDENBURG LINE AND CAPTURING 12 TOWNS AND MORE THAN 5,000 PRISONERS. THE FRONT OF THE COMBINED OFFENSIVE WAS 55 MILES. BRITISH AND GREEK TROOPS INVADED BULGARIA FROM THE DOIRAN REGION, AMID BULGARIAN DEMORALIZATION.

SEPT. 26, 1940--GERMANS DIVE-BOMB SOUTHAMPTON; BRITISH BOMB CHANNEL PORTS.

CB528PEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1--WESTERN FRONT: 305 MILES (FROM WEST OF KLEVE)
2--RUSSIAN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW)
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 570 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF BOLOGNA)

CB629PEW

30. 24 — 19105

SPEARHEAD FIRMS HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EXPRESSES ITS HOPE THAT ALL GOVERNMENTS AND PERSONS IN SUPPORT OF THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY WILL COLLABORATE TO END THAT THESE STATED OBJECTIVES SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT MIDNIGHT EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY MONDAY SEPT.25, NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES BEFORE 9 P.M. MONDAY SEPT.25)

UNDATED INTERPRETIVE (350)
BY CRONIN EG
CHI OF THE FORM ASSOCIATED PRESS PHILIPPINES BUREAU

DECLARATION OF WAR ON THE UNITED STATES BY THE JAPANESE PUPPET GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES STRONGLY IMPLIES THAT THE NIPPON INVADERS WILL ATTEMPT TO FORCE FILIPINOS TO FIGHT AMERICAN LIBERATORS WHEN YANK TROOPS CARRY HOSTILITIES BACK INTO THE ISLANDS.

IN A TOKYO BROADCAST SATURDAY DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, ANNOUNCED THE WAR DECLARATION AND SAID THE NIPPON GOVERNMENT WILL RENDER "EVERY ASSISTANCE" TO THE REGIME OF PUPPET PRESIDENT JOSE P. LAUREL UNDER AN ALLIANCE SIGNED IN THE FALL OF 1943.

LAUREL ISSUED THE DECLARATION AS AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES CONTINUED HEAVY AERIAL ATTACKS ON MILITARY TARGETS IN THE MANILA AREA.

THE PUPPET CHIEF PAVED THE WAY FOR THE DECLARATION MONTHS AGO WHEN HE TOLD THE FILIPINO PEOPLE THAT AMERICA INTENDED TO MAKE THE PHILIPPINES A BLOODY BATTLEFIELD AGAIN. HE CALLED ON THEM TO OPPOSE THE "INVADERS" IF AND WHEN U.S. FORCES ATTEMPTED TO RETURN TO THE ARCHIPELAGO AND SPOKE OF THE "PEACEFUL" PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC, CREATED THROUGH THE "MAGNANMITY" OF JAPAN, AND OF ITS DESIRE TO AVOID FURTHER WARFARE.

SOON AFTER THEY OCCUPIED MANILA, AND WHILE I WAS IN AN INTERN- SEP 26 1944
MENT CAMP THERE, THE JAPANESE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION LAUNCHED AN INTENSIVE RECRUITING CAMPAIGN FOR THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY, WHICH WAS A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG. IN MID-1943 IT WAS ESTIMATED BY RELIABLE QUARTERS THAT THE CONSTABULARY HAD A STRENGTH OF NEARLY 35,000. IF RECRUITING WAS CONTINUED THE CONSTABULARY NOW MAY TOTAL UPWARDS OF 50,000.

THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT AMONG THOSE WHO KNOW THE JAPANESE AND THEIR METHODS THAT THE NIPPONESE WILL ATTEMPT TO USE THE CONSTABULARY AGAINST AMERICAN FORCES.

THE JAPANESE ALSO MAY TRY TO USE THE THOUSANDS OF FILIPINO VETERANS OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR AGAINST THE AMERICANS. THE JAPANESE TRIED TO CURRY FAVOR WITH THEM BY RELEASING THEM FROM MILITARY PRISON CAMPS LATE IN 1942. THE MEN SIGNED AN OATH NOT TO HINDER JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES AND PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO RESPOND TO A CALL TO ARMS FROM THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT "TO DEFEND THE HOMELAND."

I BELIEVE MOST OF THESE FILIPINO SOLDIERS ARE LOYAL TO THE U.S., AND THAT IF THE JAPANESE OR THE PUPPETS ATTEMPT TO CONSCRIPT THEM TO OPPOSE AMERICAN FORCES THEY WILL HIDE IN THE HILLS OR JOIN GUERRILLA BANDS.

THE JAPANESE ARE OLD HANDS AT ATTEMPTING TO FORCE OTHER PEOPLE TO FIGHT FOR THEM. FOR INSTANCE -- TWO DIVISIONS OF KOREANS, WHO HATE THE NIPPONESE, SPEARHEADED THE DRIVE DOWN THE BATAAN PENINSULA WITH JAPANESE GUNS AT THEIR BACKS. LATER, MANY OF THE KOREANS DESERTED.

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CB629PEW

Big Yank Planes Carry Supplies To Sky-Troops Trapped by Nazis; British Smash to German Border

SEP 27 1944

BIG BATTLE RAGES FOR CONTROL OF ARNHEM CORRIDOR

H-COWAN

Allies Open Alternate Supply Route Into Critical Area.

FIGHT NEARS CLIMAX

Germans Claim Parachutists Wiped Out With 600 Surrendering.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Wednesday, Sept. 27. — (AP) The British Second army sent another column east toward Germany yesterday, pulling up on the Meuse river at Boxmeer, 13 miles south of Nijmegen and only three miles from the Dutch-German border.

At the same time an alternate supply route into the fiercely-contested Nijmegen-Arnhem area was opened up through Grave by British armor striking along the western side of the corridor that leads up from Eindhoven.

This new drive came as American transports landed close behind the front in Holland with men, weapons and supplies for the beleaguered airborne troops in the Nijmegen-Arnhem sector and bolstered the Allied forces for the increasingly vital struggle at the northern gateway to the Rhine.

No Word of Sky Troops

There still was no word early today, however, of the fate of the British airborne "Red Devil" division which has clung stubbornly to a little foothold on the north bank of the Neder Rhine for nine days and nights.

A German broadcast, unconfirmed by Allied sources, asserted that the valient little band of British skyroopers finally had been liquidated with the last 600 surrendering yesterday morning.

The combination of powerful groud blows by British armor and the reinforcements and supplies landed from transports and gliders eased the critical situation along the narrow corridor stretching up into Holland and Supreme headquarters announced that the highway between Veghel and Nijmegen now was cleared of the Germans although still under artillery fire.

Cleaning up the west flank of the tenuous communications link with the northern spearhead of Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's Second army, British armor knocked the Nazis out of Oss, ten miles west of grave, and from Heesch, eight miles north of Veghel. These successes provided an alternate supply route to Nijmegen by way of Grave.

Still farther south, Belgian forces of the Second army were driving toward the German frontier east of Maeseyck.

The Germans were resisting strongly and in some sectors the opposition seemed to be gaining in strength as the critical battle flamed toward a climax.

Big American freighters of the air, C-47 transports towing gliders loaded with men, weapons, jeeps and supplies, landed at a forward airfield yesterday giving succor to the harrassed Allied forces.

Associated Press Correspondent A. I. Goldberg, who made the flight in the sky-train, said these first actual landings of supply planes were made in a grassy pasture within sight of the smoke of battle.

The supply operation was run so smoothly that the first planes were unloaded and taking off for their bases in England before the last of the transports flew in through the narrow, uncertain corridor.

Fighters Escort Transports

More than 200 Mustang fighters escorted the unarmed transports. Neither enemy planes nor flak was encountered and the entire convoy completed its round trip from England.

Another dispatch from the front in Holland declared the Germans were throwing thousands of men and all available armor and material into an all-out effort to stem the threat to the Rhine and emphasized that "there is no minimizing the importance of this battle. On it rests the whole success of the campaign. "The Germans forced a powerful wedge into the narrow supply corridor up from Eindhoven for 24 hours, this dispatch said, and succeeded in temporarily isolating the northern spearhead of Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's Second army by cutting the road between St. Oedenrode and Veghel.

But Britsih armor, supporting the airborne troops, was slowly forcing the Germans back and field commanders said they expected highway convoys to resume traffic some time today.

At least three times German armored and infantry attacks had severed the thin Allied supply line between Eindhoven and Nijmegen, the vital artery along which reinforcements were being shoved toward Arnhem. As many times British tanks and self-propelled guns had smashed the Nazis back and cleared the highway.

In their determined effort to halt this Allied thrust toward Germany the Nazis struck with their hoarded reserve of fighter planes. A single flight of 100 Focke-Wulf fighters attacked British forces near Nijmegen, and another 75 swept down on the besieged airborne Tommies at Arnhem. Sixteen of the attacking Nazis at Nijmegen were shot down by RAF Spitfires and Typhoons.

Ferry Supplies to Troops

The last official announcement from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Headquarters before the news censorship was imposed said that amphibious trucks and assault boats of the British Second army were ferrying a small quantity of reinforcements and supplies across the quarter-mile wide Rhine to the bitterly-resisting force at Arnhem.

(The German DNB broadcast said the last British skytroops surrendered in an area little more than a quarter-mile square west of Arnhem. "The prisoners still were in possession of their arms of all kinds, which fell into German hands," the broadcast said. "They were over-fatigued, exhausted and starved."

(The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said that efforts to supply the little force by air were frustrated by German anti-aircraft defenses, which it claimed shot down 34 heavy Allied transport planes.)

A cold autumn rain swelled the muddy Rhine torrent between the isolated force and its would-be rescuers. The season's first snows, which whitened the slopes of the Jura mountains near the southern end of the long front along the Reich frontier, found the opposing armies all but stalemated.

American Doughboys of the First, Third and Seventh armies who had been shivering in their light uniforms were being issued winter clothing — long underwear, extra blankets and overcoats. Sleeping bags were reported on the way to cut the chill of frosty nights and mornings. The great offensive to crush Hitler was going into the Winter.

Big Artillery Duels

Along a front of roughly 250 miles from north of Aachen in Germany to south of Belfort near the Swiss frontier the only signs of life today were desultory artillery duels and minor German counter-attacks. Near Dieuze, 25 miles northeast of Nancy, six German tank and infantry attacks were stopped yesterday, and Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army gained some ground northeast and southeast of Nancy.

Nazi defenses against the Americans had stiffened everywhere. Above Aachen the Nazis herded several thousand non-German refugees out into no-man's-land and toward the American lines, apparently to be rid of the burden of feeding them.

In a continuing onslaught against the enemy's supply routes to the Siegfried Line, 1,100 American Flying Fortresses and Liberators poured nearly 3,500 tons of bombs on freight yards at Hamm and Osnabruck and on unspecified targets at Bremen.

A severe blow was struck at the Germans' service of supply in Holland when a food dump containing 10,000,000 rations, including 8,000 tons of meat, was captured by American and British troops near the little town of Oss, 15 miles southwest of Nijmegen.

The huge dump was believed to have been intended to supply all Nazi troops in the Netherlands for a long period.

It was estimated that total German casualties since June 6 in troops killed, captured, badly wounded or hopelessly cut off now amounted to nearly 1,000,000—well over twice the enemy force now believed to be lined up along Germany's western frontier.

The figure included at least 100,000 killed, well over 200,000 badly wounded, more than 500,000 captured and the remainder sealed off in holdout ports along the channel coast and on the channel islands. The Canadian assault on Calais continued with heavy aerial assistance, and the Nazi garrison was reported to have been driven from high ground dominating the port.

There was no late news of the British and American column which yesterday drove across the German frontier in the Reichswold forest at a point a few miles southeast of Nijmegen. A French radio broadcast said that Kleve, northern terminus of the Siegfried Line, had been captured by Allied troops, but this was unconfirmed from other sources and appeared highly unlikely.

British Take Turnhout

British troops of the Canadian First Army captured Turnhout, 25 miles northeast of Antwerp, Belgium, and other British forces pushed west of Eindhoven to Rousel, nine miles from Turnhout. The process of widening the Allied corridor in this area was described officially as "satisfactory," though the Nazis still were in Best, six miles northwest of Eindhoven.

The present strong concentration of British troops in the Nijmegen area was seen by one German radio commentator as "an admission that the enemy has reduced the aim of his airborne thrust"—an apparent implication that the Allies had given up hope of turning the northern end of the Siegfried Line.

On the other hand, there was nothing in the fierceness of the British effort to build up a broader supply line to the north to indicate any lessening of effort. In a swift advance northeast of Eindhoven the Tommies drove through Deurne and Helmond and on 15 miles north of Oploo and Mil, forging a second supply line parallel to the first almost to Nijmegen.

International Information Bureau, a propaganda agency, said the British paratroops had been wiped out.

Nothing was disclosed at supreme headquarters to indicate whether this was true or false.

Bombers Attack Nazis

Allied air commanders, in an attempt to stop the flow of enemy troops and equipment to the Moselle and Dutch fronts, sent 1,100 Fortresses and Liberators against two vital German freight yards. With almost 3,500 tons of bombs the planes blasted the yards at Osnabruck, through which the enemy has been funneling supplies to his forces in Holland, the very large yards at Hamm and unspecified military targets at Bremen.

The latest information at supreme headquarters on the Arnhem troops was more than 24 hours old. This was that the British were holding on desperately, thinly supplied by night across the quarter-mile-wide Rhine.

Nazi Accounts Disagree

There was no attempt to minimize the danger of their position—nor any indication that they were not at least in strength to hold out yet a while longer.

Even the Germans gave divided accounts of what had happened.

Almost an hour after first German report that the last of the troops had laid down their arms, the Berlin commentator Ludwig Sertorius indicated they were still fighting. He said Lieut Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey's column from the south had thus far failed to reach

Trapped British Sky Troops Now Wiped Out, Nazis Say

LONG

London, Sept. 26 (AP)—Silence cloaked the ninth day of one of the most dramatic battles of the invasion—the north-bank stand of isolated British "Red Devils" who fought to keep a foothold across the Dutch Rhine.

General Eisenhower's headquarters, imposing a security dimout of news from middle Holland, called the situation fluid. The British press declared it critical. And the German

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"the remnants of the British First Airborne Division in the area of Arnhem."

Second Supply Line

Certainly there was nothing in the fierce British effort to build up a broader supply lifeline to the north that would indicate any lessened urgency to pushing power up to the Rhine.

In a swift advance northeast of Eindhoven the Tommies drove through Deurne and Helmond and on 15 miles north to Oploo and Mill, forging a second supply line parallel to the first and reaching from Eindhoven almost to Nijmegen.

This provided a buffer against German attacks from the east against the main supply road, but it was still subject to hard German pressure from the west.

Nazi "Wiped Out" Story

The German broadcast by the International Information Bureau, a Nazi propaganda agency, declared 1,400 British wounded had surrendered, and said that "this morning the last 600 British paratroopers west of Arnhem put down their arms."

Ten miles to the southeast, British and American forces fought through the forest approaches to Kleve, northern bastion of the Siegfried Line, in a double-headed invasion of the Reich from Holland.

(A wholly unconfirmed French broadcast said Kleve, eight miles inside Germany, had fallen.)

U. S. Push In South Reported

The Berlin radio also asserted that United States troops far to the south had launched a big push in the Epinal-Remiremont sector of France, apparently in prelude to an offensive against Belfort, 30 miles to the southeast. Belfort's fortresses guard the mountain gap into southwestern Germany.

As for Holland, the enemy said the fierce German blows were intended to win time and delay the "final Allied assault on Germany until winter, when defense conditions would be most favorable."

Lifeline Cut Third Time

The Germans broke the supply corridor midway between Eindhoven and Nijmegen last night for the third time, keeping a five-mile stretch of the road cut for five hours before the British hurled them out.

Reinforcements Trickle In.

At last reports parts of three or four Nazi divisions were hammering at the pocketed "Red Devil" airborne soldiers fighting west of Arnhem—holding an Allied foot in the door to the German Ruhr, rich in war factories.

Amphibious trucks and assault boats of the British Second Army were ferrying a thin trickle of reinforcements and supplies across the upper Rhine to the airborne men, said the last announcements before Gen. Eisenhower imposed the news dimout.

The lifeline was even thinner to the north between Nijmegen and Arnhem, and it was learned that the Germans had held the midway town of Elst, on this main road, for several days. Second Army supply columns were moving up over parallel secondary roads to the west, with even these sometimes under fire.

Two attempts to relieve this situation could be disclosed as developing. One was the thrust through Deurne and Helmond, seven miles southeast of Veghel, where the Germans have mounted some of their strongest attacks. The second was a patrol thrust across the Waal, or lower Rhine, 18 miles west of Nijmegen at Ochtem, and about 15 miles from Utrecht. The patrol reported Germans digging in along both the Meuse and Waal.

A solid seal-off wall was being built up to the south.

Million Nazi Casualties

German casualties on the Western front—in killed, wounded and captured, or troops hopelessly cut off—were estimated at Allied headquarters tonight at close to 1,000,000 since D-day.

The estimate included at least 100,000 killed, well over 200,000 badly wounded, more than 500,000 captured and the rest sealed off in the Channel islands, the last holdout ports of France, and various pockets along the coast and the Bay of Biscay.

The million casualties are well over twice the German force now believed to be lined up along the West Wall for the homeland stand.

520,739 Nazi Prisoners

The number of Germans announced or estimated as captured by the Allies in France and the Low Countires since June 6 is 520,739, of which 385, 739 surrendered to American armies.

The United States First Army captured 183,827; the United States Third Army 92,600; the United States Seventh Army and its French divisions more than 90,000; and the United States Ninth Army 19,312 through the last-announced figures two days ago.

The British Second Army was credited with 75,000 captives and the Canadian First Army with 60,000 at that time.

Nazis Turn Refugees Loose

British troops of the Canadian First Army captured Turnhout, 25 miles northeast of Antwerp, and some Second Army men shoved west of Eindhoven to Rousel, nine miles from Turnhout.

The whole German defense had stiffened along the rest of the front, from north of Aachen to the Belfort Gap.

Above Aachen, German lines suddenly opened and the Nazis herded several thousand refugees out into no man's land and toward the American lines. These persons were described only as non-German. It was not clear why the enemy gave them up, unless it was to be rid of the burden of feeding them.

East of Aachen United States First Army men met strong reaction to any push toward Duren on the road to Cologne. Extremely heavy artillery fire roared on this sector.

Tank Fight Widens

The seesaw tank fight for the Lorraine plain east of Nancy widened to the south. It was heavy going, but American and French troops of the 3rd and 7th Armies scored gains up to several miles. Near Dieuze, 25 miles northeast of Nancy, six German tank and infantry attacks were stopped yesterday.

(NBC Reporter Robert St. John, speaking from London, said today it was officially announced that 1,000 German tanks were knocked out.)

Despite rain the 3rd Army gained some ground northeast and south east of Nancy.

Past Week's Fighting Dims Hopes for Quick Victory

LONDON, Sept. 26 — (AP) The past week has done much toward putting into a more realistic perspective a great deal of the talk about certain victory before the end of 1944.

In the week the British sweep to the weak northern flank of the Siegfried Line has been stymied and three racing American armies have been slowed to a walk in the stiffening enemy defenses short of the Rhine.

Announce One Penetration

The Allies announced one penetration through the Siegfried defenses. But so far they have not been able to exploit it into anything resembling a break-through. The German army was whipped in France, but it has yet to be whipped on its home soil and in its own defense belt.

This is the fight that is shaping up now. The power, the position and the initiative have been maintained by the Allies despite the intensity of the German counter-attacks. But the victory remains to be won only after hard fighting.

Correspondents were told on the evening of Sept. 16 that "at one point east of Aachen troops of General Hodges' American First army have completely penetrated the Siegfried Line and have taken up positions on the other side of the line."

It was emphasized that this did not represent a break-through and that a break-through was accomplished only when such a penetration had been exploited so that troops could flow freely through the gap for operations beyond the defense belt.

The next morning a Communique said "our forces are fighting in the southern outskirts of Aachen and strong elements have broken through the Siegfried defenses east of the city against heavy resistance."

That may yet become a break-through. But it has not become one in these ten days. On the other side of this breach, the Germans have hurled in enough force to plug the opening while behind them a pick and shovel army of civilians was put to work digging a new trench line.

Sixty miles to the south of Aachen other First army forces generally are across the Reich frontier. But they have been unable to fashion any really substantial gains out of their initial wedges into the Siegfried Line at Prum and Trier.

Farther south Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third and Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh armies still are forced to fight with fury for every foot across the Moselle river, 40 miles and more from the Rhine.

Sky Troops in Trap

At the northern end of the line, the daring of the greatest airborne operation in history gave the Allies a cross-Rhine foothold on the northern flank of the Siegfried Line, but the enemy's reaction has placed the parachute troops in a perilous position.

Now that sector, with its potential crisis at the end of the touch and go 50-mile supply line, is under a news dimout for security reasons. This has done nothing to allay public apprehension in England, where the words "fluid situation" have in the past sometimes had sinister implications.

These are not signs that the Allied drives have ended, but they are signs that German defenses have stiffened. It was the brittleness of the enemy line in Normandy which led to the whirlwind victory of France once Patton broke through into Brittany.

FIRST U. S. PLANES LAND HOLLAND AID

Take Jeeps, Men and Supplies to Forward Airfield and Put Them Down There

By A. I. GOLDBERG
Associated Press Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN THE NETHERLANDS, Sept. 26 — American freighters of the air late today poured jeeps, men and weapons onto a forward airfield here in the first airplane landings with supplies for the harassed forces in the Eindhoven-Arnhem corridor. Previously supply and reinforcing of this battle zone has been done by glider or by parachuting men and materiel.

There were Germans near and the blue smoke of battle was clearly visible when the C-47's highballed onto this grassy pasture and began to disgorge their loads. The first planes had been emptied and were taking off for their British bases by the time the last planes came in through the narrow, uncertain corridor.

The unarmed transports of the first Allied airborne army had a thick escort of fighters buzzing on their flanks and no enemy planes challenged them. There was no flak, and all planes in the convoy headed safely back to England, belying the German radio, which announced at 6 P. M. that the German Air Force had broken up an attempt to reinforce the corridor with heavy losses to the Allied planes.

Major William Childers of Memphis, Tenn., who briefed the squadron with which this correspondent flew and led in the first element, stood in the pasture airport and there was no mistaking his keen satisfaction as red-bereted Royal Army Service Corps men swung jeeps out of the planes.

"It's been a success so far," he ventured.

Capt. Perry Dean of Worthville, Tex., who flew one of the leading planes, agreed enthusiastically.

"This is actually flying stuff to the front line," Major Childers said.

It was the third trip into the area for him, and most of the other pilots of the Redball Air Fleet, but it was the first time they had landed. Many of them also have been flying supplies to other armies all along the front.

Major Childers also effected what may have been the first air evacuation from this zone.

As the last supplies hit the ground and pilots began warming up for the jaunt home, up came Flight Officer James Sindeldecker of Bellaire, Ohio, looking for the commanding officer. He was sunburned and battlestained but otherwise he was looking well. A glider pilot, he landed with troops four days ago and then made his way back here trying to hitch a ride to his home base.

He had wiggled through where the Germans later cut the road but had no startling story to tell. His wife, the former Lorraine Grimes, now lives in Louisville, Ky.

On a previous landing attempt he had had to set down at Ypres.

Pilot of my jeep-hauling transport was Lieut. R. H. Koon of Sheridan, Ark. The co-pilot was Lieut. J. J. Higgins, who used to live around the corner from me at Baldwin, Long Island, N. Y.

Others of this freight crew, all veterans of heavy glider and cargo hauls since D-day, were Sgt. Kenneth Allers of Keystone, Iowa, and Staff Sgt. A. G. Cimmino of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

artillery fire.

British Reach Meuse

Meanwhile, on the right flank, British armor reached the Maas (Meuse) river south of Grave and only isolated by-passed pockets of German infantry were believed left between the corridor and the Maas in a great triangle northeast of Eindhoven.

The left flank was temporarily held up in the tiny town of Best, which was on the western edge of this airborne unit's landing cone nine days ago but where Germans sent in hundreds of reorganized troops.

It is believed the Germans hope to hold on and contain the Allies within a rough semi-circular line to preserve the vital railroad and highway terminals of Tilburg and Hertogenbosch, from which escape to Germany still is possible.

British At Oss River

British armor driving through the American airborne troops reached the Oss river ten miles north of here but is now engaged in stiff fighting.

The Oss was reached by light armored reconnaissance units which found a store of hundreds of tons of food which the Germans were using to feed their armies. The Germans quickly counterattacked and both forces now are throwing reinforcements into full-scale engagements.

While the battle of the corridor

Germans Throw Everything At Second Army's Corridor

By WALTER CRONKITE
[Representing the Combined American Press]

With American Airborne Troops at Veghel, Holland, Sept. 26 (AP)—The last Germans were driven from the Eindhoven-Arnhem corridor at 11 A. M. today, after holding a wedge in our lines for 24 hours.

During that time the Nazis had mined a tiny strip of the Eindhoven-Arnhem highway, but by noon today fast-working British and American engineers had cleared the road. The convoys immediately began rolling northward to feed Lieutenant General Sir Miles C. Dempsey's spearheads.

The Germans were hurled back northwest from the road at least three miles to the Uden-Boxtel railroad, south of the town of Schijndel at a point about 11 miles northwest of Eindhoven.

American airborne troops and British armor are still shoving out to clear, once and for all, the corridor from the threat of harassing is going in our favor, the Germans are still pouring tanks and heavy guns into the fight.

There is every indication that this is likely to be the main German effort to reduce the threat to the Rhine. The Nazis already have committed thousands of men, dozens of tanks and scores of heavy artillery pieces to this front along a comparatively tiny stretch of road.

The obvious German intention is to solidify the wedge and then drive north and south in an attempt to roll up from the middle the long Second Army spearhead.

Tough General At Work

But there are other British forces steadily widening the corridor along a 20-mile front between here and Eindhoven. It is believed that sitting back 16 miles from here is a hard, tough, competent general.

At every road junction in south-

ern Holland German SS police are believed halting every beaten German unit down to the most bedraggled soldier and reorganizing them at collection centers. There they add a few remaining SS *Panzer* grenadier brigades and pour them back into this battle.

There is no minimizing the importance of this battle. On it rests the whole success of the campaign. German patrols pushed south beyond the road and into every byway thousands of yards in a triangle between the road and the Zuid Willems Vaart canal south of the Veghel area. There is no normal link by road at present between troops on either side of the wedge.

ALLIES REVEAL BIG TOLL TAKEN BY INVADERS

Foe's Casualties Since D Day Include 100,000 Dead and 200,000 Hurt.

HALF MILLION ARE PRISONERS

Thousands More Hopelessly Cut Off in Channel Islands and Coastal Pockets.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—German casualties on the western front—in killed, wounded and captured or troops hopelessly cut off—were estimated tonight at close to 1,000,000 since D day.

The estimate included at least 100,000 killed, well over 200,000 badly wounded, more than 500,000 captured and the rest sealed off in the channel islands, the last holdout ports of France and in various pockets along the coast and the Bay of Biscay.

The million casualties are well over twice the German force now believed to be lined up along the West Wall for the homeland stand.

The Germans announced or estimated captured by the Allies in France and the Low Countries since June 6 total 520,739, of which 385,739 surrendered to American armies.

The American First Army captured 183,827. the American Third Army 92,600; the American Seventh Army and its French divisions more than 90,000; and the American Ninth Army 19,312 through last announced figures two days ago.

The British Second Army was credited with 75,000 captives and the Canadian First Army 60,000 at the time.

YANK TROOPS RECEIVE HEAVY WINTER CLOTHING

IN GERMANY, Sept. 26—(AP) American troops are receiving their first issue of Winter clothing today.

Rainy weather already has set in and the chill of frosty nights and mornings makes heavier battle garb welcome to frontline soldiers.

Most troops had the same equipment and clothing they brought ashore with them in June. Each had two pairs of pants, shirts, light socks, and usually a light field jacket.

Now they are getting "long handle" underwear, extra blankets and overcoats. Lightweight sleeping bags are reported on the way to combat troops. With one blanket, these sleeping bags are expected to keep the soldiers warm at night in temperatures as low as 40 degrees.

Ex-Senator Takes 4 Nazis

With the American Seventh Army, Sept. 26 (AP)—Not all reconnaissance officers are heroes to their jeep drivers but Lieut. Col. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., former United States Senator from Massachusetts, is.

Yesterday he captured four German prisoners who were operating as a patrol and the fact became known only when Lodge's driver, Private Henry Howell, of Portsmouth, Ohio, told the story.

"The colonel was looking through field glasses and all of a sudden he told me to hop in a jeep as we were going to take some prisoners," Howell said.

"It turned out he had spotted the Germans a long way off, when we got close to them Colonel Lodge pulled out a pistol, leaped out of the jeep and the Germans put their hands in the air."

g Almost Gone, Flyer Helps Land

A United States Liberator Base in England, Sept. 26 (AP)—With his leg almost severed below the knee, Lieut. William R. Brown, of Macon, Ga., a Liberator copilot, stemmed the flow of blood with one hand by holding the main artery at the wound and with the other hand helped steer his crippled bomber back to its base.

The incident occurred some time ago after an attack on a railway bridge in France, but the story of Brown's gallantry was told for the first time today as doctors announced he was well on the road to recovery. It was necessary, however, to amputate his leg.

The big bomber was lurching at 20,000 feet after a direct flak hit. Brown refused morphine.

Hydraulic System Out

"He knew the hydraulic system was knocked out and the controls damaged and that the pilot would need his help to make a brakeless landing," said Lieut. Daniel A. Abraham, Cannonsburg, Pa., the ship's navigator.

Once the ship was out of the flak zone Brown had called Abraham on the interphone saying, "Dan, come up and bring your maps."

Abraham said Brown didn't mention the injury.

"By this time he was too weak to stop the flow of blood himself so I held an artery with one hand and performed the rudiments of navigation with the other while Brownie helped steer her in," Abraham said.

NAZI GENERAL KILLED

German Gen. Wegener, commander of an army corps, has "met a hero's death" on the Eastern front, the Berlin radio said today in a broadcast reported by the FCC.

LACK OF RESERVES CITED AS CAUSE OF NAZI RETREAT

LONDON, Sept. 26—(AP) Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, German high command radio spokesman, said tonight there are still "hopelessly corrupt personalities" in the German army, especially in its rear forces and administrative branches, and that these "must be annihilated wherever they show themselves."

This admission was contained in the home broadcast version of Dittmar's weekly speech as recorded by the Associated Press. Extremely caustic of the performance of the "Etappe", (rear) he accused this personnel of giving way to panic and "being swept as chaff before the wind" by Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's sweeping advance across France.

Is Less Revealing

In the version of his speech transmitted on the official German News agency's European service, Dittmar was less revealing and more hopeful of Germany's military situation, claiming that the Allies' prospects for quick victory in August had deteriorated and that "the Allies have failed to split up the German front in the west."

Dittmar admitted, however, that fortress Europe had been whittled down to "Fortress Germany" and that this inner fortress was now beleaguered and "under a state of siege."

Declaring that Patton's breakthrough at Avranches was "the most fateful event of this Summer" Dittmar said it occurred because "we lacked forces, especially reserves, and the Allied airforce had full superiority."

The sweeping American advance often swept the German rear forces (Etappe) as chaff before the wind," he said. "This must be admitted. But members of the fighting front have not taken part in this. We must pronounce these things, fully conscious of their meaning, but without false shame treat them openly. We are convinced that the same people who become panicky will do their duty when incorporated into a fighting (frontline) unit. Only personalities who are hopelessly corrupt—corruption and cowardice usually go together—have to be annihilated wherever they show themselves, not only in that narrowly framed sector of the oft-mentioned German rear."

Action Thwart Allies

The High command spokesman contended that German delaying actions had thwarted the Allies from "repairing any decisive strategic advantages" from the airborne invasion of Holland. There, he said, the "German front has not been split and the Allies must confine themselves to lesser aims."

He contended also that the American advance in the center had been stopped and the Germans had succeeded in "rebuilding a new west front on the upper Moselle as far as the Swiss Jura where we will take our stand for decisive battles to come."

While hedging that the "present frontline in some sectors is not necessarily earmarked by the German command as the line of final defense" Dittmar exulted that "the time for easy victories for the enemy has definitely passed."

Yanks Hammer Targets in Reich; RAF Heavies Pound Calais Area

LONDON, Sept. 26 — (AP) For the second successive day approximately 1,200 American heavy bombers smashed targets in Germany dropping more than 3,500 tons of high explosives and incendiaries on Nazi warplants and railway yards jammed with army supplies without encountering any fighter opposition and running through only spotty patches of flak.

Also for the second straight day R.A.F. heavies—a fleet of 600 Lancasters and Halifaxes, carrying more than 4,000 tons of bombs—attacked German fortified positions at Calais in support of the Canadian drive to capture the channel port and former capital of the flying bomb country.

They also blasted one of the last German radio stations in France at Cap Gris Nez and nearby big guns that have been shelling the British coast for three years.

Fanning out over northwestern Germany in three directions the Flying Fortresses and Liberators with a smaller bodyguard than usual hit steel mills and freight yards at Osnabruck and Hamm and unspecified industrial targets at Bremen. Mitchells and Bostons pounded German fortifications at Breskens, on the Scheldt estuary almost due south of Flushing.

Although thinning clouds offered the bombers less protection than yesterday fewer than 500 fighters were assigned to cover them. Pilots reported seeing only a few straggling Nazi aircraft and they were not looking for a fight.

However, American fighters patrolling over Holland and Germany shot down 28 German planes and destroyed two on the ground when they spotted 40-odd Germans forming up near Munster. Ten American bombers and three fighters failed to return. The R.A.F. lost two bombers on the Calais operation.

Late in the afternoon an airborne supplying operation over Holland was escorted by more than 200 Spitfires and Mustangs.

Besides being the home of big steel mills, Osnabruck is the largest rail center directly east of the Arnhem battlefield. Hamm also is a key feeder point to the Western front.

Other Allied planes hurled rockets and machinegunned enemy troop concentrations and gun emplacements along the Eindhoven-Nijmegen corridor. Ninth air force Thunderbolts supported American troops in the Moselle valley.

Last night R.A.F. Mosquitos attacked Mannheim and Beaufighters attacked enemy shipping off the Dutch coast.

During the night flying bombs apparently launched from aircraft over the North Sea landed in the London area causing some casualties and damage.

1,700 Bombers Attack Calais, Reich Cities

London, Sept 26 (AP)—Armadas of 1,700 American and British heavy bombers, operating in support of land troops, attacked Osnabruck, Hamm and Bremen in Germany and the besieged port of Calais today.

Forces of 1,100 Fortresses and Liberators bombed the German cities. The RAF sent 600 Lancasters and Halifaxes against the French Channel port which Canadians are attacking.

Osnabruck lies 93 miles northeast of the Dutch battleground at Arnhem. Bremen, a leading German port on the Weser river, is 150 miles northeast of Arnhem. Hamm, one of the chief railroad junctions of northwest Germany, is 82 miles southeast of the Dutch city.

Weather Fairly Good

The Americans dropped almost 3,500 tons of bombs on Bremen, Hamm and Osnabruck. Nazi men and materiel have been moving through yards of the last two cities to the Dutch and Moselle river fronts.

Weather was fairly good over the targets, pilots said. Some bombing at Hamm and Bremen was by instrument, however. Between 250 and 500 Mustang and Thunderbolt fighters convoyed the heavies and strafed some German airfields.

Medium Mitchell and Boston bombers attacked German fortifications this afternoon at Breskens, on the Schelde estuary almost due south of Flushing. German occupation of Flushing still denies use of the great port of Antwerp to the Allies.

Support Arnhem Troops

Allied planes again supported hard-pressed airborne troops in the Arnhem area of Holland with rocket and machine-gun attacks on German troop concentrations, gun emplacements and other targets along the Eindhoven-Nijmegen corridor.

Unescorted Liberators from Italian fields attacked Greek harbors for the second straight day yesterday, bombing Salamis, Skaramanga and Piraeus. Following all-day attacks on troop masses and communications in northern Italy, medium bombers struck during the night in Milan, Verona, Genoa and south of Bologna, starting many fires. The Balkan Air Force ripped up roads and rails in Yugoslavia, Albania and northern Greece. Eight planes were lost in the south.

ROCKETS HIT ENGLAND

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 27.—(AP) London had a brief alert early today as a few buzzbombs zoomed over Southern England for the eleventh night in a row. There was no immediate report on damage.

MORE ROBOTS LAND

London, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—German flying bombs, apparently launched from aircraft over the North Sea, were directed at southern England and the London area during the night but caused no deaths, it was announced today.

NAZIS FALL BACK ON RIGA FOR LAST STAND IN BALTICS

HERCHER

Only Narrow Escape Corridor Along Sea Remains Open to Enemy.

SEP 27 1944

REDS CAPTURE CESIS

Moscow Reports Capture of 500 Towns and Villages in Swift Advance.

LONDON, Sept. 26—(AP) Yielding more than 500 towns and villages to the Russians, the mauled divisions of the German northern army corps fell back on Riga tonight for what may be their last stand in the Baltic states.

A brief Soviet communique reported that Red Army forces took more than 200 places in their drive to clear the scattered and disorganized enemy from the west coast of Estonia southwest of Tallinn and pressed on down within 45 miles northeast of Riga, taking 300 places in Latvia.

NIGHT

Russians Take Cesis

A supplement to the Communique mentioned capture of Cesis, 50 miles northeast of Riga, and Madliena, 37 miles east of Riga, as among the day's notable feats.

The powerful stronghold of Cesis, it said, was reinforced by a motorized SS division and air cadets freshly arrived from Germany, but Soviet troops carried the town by storm in hot fighting.

Madliena fell after a combination outflanking and frontal attack.

Riga, last Baltic capital in enemy hands and a highly valuable naval base for the newly unfettered Red Baltic fleet, already is closely threatened by the Russians six miles to the south, and only a narrow escape corridor leading westward along the sea remains to the Germans.

The Soviet communique also announced capture of Turka, in southern Poland 12 miles from the border of Czechoslovakia, and nine other communities in that mountainous frontier region.

The Russians were silent concerning all other fronts, but the German radio said Soviet pressure on the Hungarian border from Romania was increasing, with several attempts to cross into Hungary from the area north of Arad. The Ankara (Turkish) radio said the Russians had crossed the border northwest of Arad and were 15 miles inside Hungary.

Silent on Warsaw Fight

The only news of the fighting at Warsaw came from the Polish underground forces of General Bor, which reported a sustained Soviet artillery barrage from the right bank of the Vistula, with Poles inside the city acting as spotters.

The German radio said Soviet attacks on the Beskid passes leading from Poland to Czecho-Slovakia were repulsed, but the commander of Czecho-Slovak forces inside the German puppet state of Slovakia reported through London that the Germans had been forced to withdraw forces from the interior to meet the Red army pressure.

This, the Czechs said, enabled the patriot forces to speed up their drive to free in east-central Slovakia.

German broadcasters claimed that south of Riga the Nazi forces had won more space for their "disengaging movements" by a series of counterattacks.

Nazis Retreat To Riga

The Germans, according to their own radio accounts, were disengaging along a 65-mile front northeast and east of Riga to wheel back into the city for a last-ditch fight.

Red Star, official Soviet army paper, confirmed this, saying the Germans had shifted three divisions northeast of Riga in an effort to "gain time for concentration of their troops into Riga." It said the German movements in that area were limited, however, because railways and main highways were in Russian hands.

The Germans were being pressed closely, however, and a considerable force already had been pinned against the sea north of Riga, and the German radio announced that an infantry general named Wegener was killed in this fighting. He was the eighteenth German general to fall since the Soviet offensive that began June 23 far back in White Russia.

The German military commentator Lt. Col. Alfred Von Olberg admitted in a broadcast tonight that the Russians had occupied the whole of Estonia. The biggest task still facing Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's men in that state was the reduction of the big offshore islands of Hiiu and Saare (Dago and Osel), traditional fortresses.

Elimination of the Germans in the Baltic states, notably at Ri[illegible] was considered here as likely to be the signal for a renewed drive against East Prussia by the Third White Russian army which stands rested and reinforced on the frontier with Lithuania.

REDS HAMMER LAST GERMANS INSIDE ESTONIA

LUCE

Begin Organizing Attack on Baltic Islands in Gulf of Riga.

SEP 27 1944

FLEET BELIEVED IN ACTION

Nazis Fight to Keep Russians From Getting Latvian Capital as Base.

Moscow, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Russia's northern armies hammered the final small pocket of German resistance in Estonia today and began organizing an assault on two key islands guarding the Baltic Sea approaches to Riga, the besieged capital of Latvia.

[Red Army troops in Estonia are rounding up great numbers of German prisoners who had fled into the woods," the British radio said today. All organized resistance has ceased, the broadcast, recorded by CBS, reported.]

DAY

The islands—Ristna and Saare—dominate the entrances to the Gulf of Riga, to the southeast, and the Gulf of Finland, to the northeast. Lying some six miles off Estonia's west coast, they could be by-passed indefinitely by the Russians, but as long as enemy garrisons remain there, they will have a certain nuisance value.

On the west coast of the Estonian mainland, Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad Army has now captured all important forts except Virtsu. A communique last night announced the fall of Haapsalu, Estonia's third port, sixty-three miles southwest of Tallinn. The Soviet forces also hold Parnu, on the southwest coast.

[There were several indications that the Soviet Baltic fleet was joining in the battle to reduce the Estonian Islands. An official announcement two days ago said Soviet naval forces had captured the seaport of Paldiski, midway between Tallinn and Haapsalu.

Helsinki dispatches last night reported heavy gunfire from the Finnish Gulf and belief was expressed in that capital that the Red fleet had moved in strength into the Baltic Sea. The gunfire lasted for hours.]

Eighty Towns Fall.

The Russian communique announced the fall of eighty communities in the area east of Riga, carrying Russian forces to within forty miles of the Latvian capital from that direction. Other Red Army columns were within sixty-five miles of Riga on the north, fifty-six miles on the northeast, and last were reported only six miles away on the south. The Germans hold open a narrow coastal escape and supply corridor.

The Moscow communique announced advances in southern Poland, including capture of Berehy Gurne, three miles from the Czecho-Slovakian frontier. Massed for a distance of fifty miles along this frontier, the combined Russian and Slovak forces continued to send patrols into Slovakia.

The Russian Fleet, which was bottled up during the siege of Leningrad and the Finnish war at Neva, was reported ready to fight for supremacy of the Baltic Sea, long dominated by Germany. Well aware that the capture of Riga would give the Red Fleet its best base for operations into the Baltic, the Germans clung tenaciously to every yard of territory in the great city of 393,000. There was no indication of evacuation. artillery, troops and tanks.

(Reuter reported in London that Lieut. Col. Alfred Olberg, military commentator of the German Transocean News Agency, admitted tonight that the Russians have occupied the whole of Estonia.)

Officers of the naval section of the United States military mission to Moscow, who recently visited the Baltic fleet, said they were impressed with its power and that the fleet was fit, ready and eager for open battle. Considerable numbers of American-made small craft and equipment are used by the Baltic fleet. The Americans were impressed also by the naval air arm operating in the north against the Germans, their warships, merchantmen and transports.

Nazis Bolster Defenses

Red Star said the Germans have shifted three divisions west of Ruiev and Valmiera, which lie northeast of Riga, hoping to "gain time for concentration of their troops at Riga."

On the west coast of the Estonian mainland, Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's army has now captured all important ports except Virtsu. A communique last night announced the fall of Haapsalu, Estonia's third port, 63 miles southwest of Tallinn. The Soviet forces also hold Parnu.

One Force Six Miles Away

The Russian communique announced the fall of 80 communities in the area east of Riga, carrying Russian forces to within 40 miles of the Latvian capital from that direction. Other Red army columns were within 65 miles of Riga on the north, 56 miles on the northeast, and last were reported only six miles away on the south. The Germans hold open a narrow coastal escape and supply corridor.

The battle of Warsaw, now in its 56th day, brought no fresh news from Russian official sources, but Polish sources declared the Germans were being shoved back steadily.

Hungary Thrust Stalls

German - Hungarian reinforcements appeared to have parried temporarily the Red army's invasion thrust to southeastern Hungary. No Russian advance has been mentioned there in 48 hours.

The communique announced advances in southern Poland, including capture of Berehy Gurne, three miles from the Czechoslovakian frontier.

RED PLANES SUPPLY POLES IN WARSAW

GILMORE

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 — (AP) Russian war planes have flown supplies to partisans battling the Germans in Warsaw, the Soviet-sponsored union of Polish patriots said today, declaring that 282 Red army planes parachuted 300 tons of food and large quantities of cartridges and hand grenades to the besieged Poles Sept. 13 and 14.

This was the first announcement here that Russia, like the United States and Britain, had sent supplies to the underground army in the capital.

Details of the fighting were told to the union by "Lieutenant Eva," described as the first messenger out of Warsaw who has arrived in Lublin. She said that when she left Warsaw the Germans were shelling every part, "street after street and house after house," seeking to drive the population away.

The embattled garrison is holding on, however, she said.

The home army and the peoples' army have joined forces she related but, she declared, General Bor and the London government in exile "enjoy no authority either among the fighting forces or the population."

NIGHT

(The Polish Foreign Press bureau in London said Tuesday that "General Bor" was Lieutenant General Tadeusz Komorowski, 48, who helped defend Warsaw in 1939. After Poland's collapse, the bureau said, he organized underground resistance around Krakow. He became head of the Polish underground army in the Summer of 1943 after its former chief was caught by the Gestapo.)

The young woman said a joint command had been set up to direct the fighting.

Lt. Eva, a member of the Peoples' army, said she had been in the Warsaw fight since the beginning Aug. 1. She said that when she left the Poles still were fighting in the downtown area.

SEP 27 1944

Russ Drop Supplies To Poles In Warsaw

Moscow, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Union of Polish Patriots announced today that 282 Soviet planes dropped 300 tons of food and a large amount of cartridges and hand grenades September 13 and 14 to Poles fighting the Germans within Warsaw.

DAY

(General Bor, commander of the Polish Partisan forces, acknowledged last week the receipt of airborne supplies from Russia.)

American and British bombers also have dropped supplies to the underground army.

2 Red Officers Promoted

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (AP).—Colonel General Mikhail Nikolaievich Chritiakov, one of the heroes of Stalingrad, was promoted today to the rank of marshal of artillery, and Colonel General Semion Feodorovich Zhavoronkov was promoted to marshal of aviation, on order of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

FINNS OPEN DRIVE AGAINST GERMANS

SHAFFER

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 26 — (AP) Finnish troop movements against the retiring Germans in northern Finland are developing as planned and "the advance continues in all operative directions," a Finnish communique reported today.

Travelers reaching Helsinki from the north were quoted by a correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet as saying two German S.S. divisions were concentrated between Oulu and the Swedish border along the Tornea river.

The travelers reported that Austrian soldiers were continuing to desert from the Nazi forces in Finland, while in the east, Russian partisan units were disrupting the German withdrawal. The Germans also were said to have cut telephone and telegraph lines from Oulu to Tornea and destroyed a bridge over the Iijoki river, 20 miles north of Oulu, delaying the Finnish advance.

NIGHT

The Finnish press today reported "cruelties and plundering" as the Nazis fell back, Swedish correspondents said. The newspapers said German troops had robbed evacuated homes at Sodankylae and, at Ylpvieska, had halted and plundered a train which was evacuating women and children. The Germans reportedly were taking Finnish crops and potatoes and corn to feed themselves and their horses.

GERMANS PLACE PRICE ON HEAD OF GENERAL BOR

LONDON, Sept. 26 — (AP) The Germans have placed a price of $1,600,000 on the head of General Bor, identified by the Polish forces press bureau as Lt. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski, courageous leader of the Warsaw underground.

More than 200 secret agents have been sent out to get the Polish general, the Army bureau said, and eight times he has been surrounded by Gestapo men. Once he was captured and escaped.

Bor was born near Lwow in 1898, the second son of a farmer who pioneered the oil industry in eastern Poland. He was a cavalry colonel in the Polish army in 1939 at the end of the Polish-German campaign. Then he disappeared.

Now he is the leader of one of the largest underground armies in Europe—a force of about 250,000 men fighting not only inside Warsaw but elsewhere behind German lines in Poland, the bureau said.

Gen. Bor's Real Name Is Komorowski

London, Sept. 26 (AP)—The real name of Warsaw's Patriot "General Bor" was disclosed today to be Lieut. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski, 48, who became commander of the underground army in the summer of 1943 when the Gestapo caught its former chief.

The Polish Forces Press Bureau said Komorowski helped defend Warsaw in 1939. After the collapse of Poland he vanished and organized underground forces around Krakow.

POLISH GENERAL MAY BE RELIEVED

SINGERTON SEP 27 1944

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP) Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski will be relieved as commander-in-chief of Polish armed forces and the cabinet of Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's exiled Polish government will be revised slightly within a few days unless some unforeseen factor intervenes, it was reported tonight.

The changes may come before Prime Minister Churchill addresses Parliament Thursday.

President Wladyslew Raczkiewicz, facing the alternatives of accepting the cabinet mandate that the general go in the interest of harmony with Russia or of finding a new government, decided reluctantly to sacrifice Sosnkowski, a reliable source said.

Raczkiewicz's reluctance was deepened by the knowledge that he himself might be the next victim of Soviet demands, as a result of his conviction that Sosnkowski had done an efficient job of reorganizing the Polish forces and his belief that Sosnkowski's dismissal might endanger the fighting forces' morale.

These were the difficulties the Premier had to overcome in approaching the President with a plea supported by the British and the United States governments.

Mikolajczyk backed up his plea with an argument that an accord with Russia was impossible while Sosnkowski remained as army commander, and that an agreement must be reached to permit the government to return home for the long and difficult job of reconstruction.

The President, it was reported, acquiesced, but with the condition —to which Mikolajczyk agreed— that the present cabinet be widened to include a greater representation of the Polish national, or conservative right, party.

The Soviet-recognized Polish National Council, meeting today at Lublin, formed a provisionary supreme council, with Boleslaw Brobner as chairman. Edward Osubka-Morawski, president of the parent body, the Polish Committee of National Liberation, made a verbal attack on the government in exile, particularly Mikolajczyk. The Polish Socialist party pledged its support to the committee.

CHURCHILL SAYS WAR CRIMINALS WILL NOT ESCAPE

CHESTER

LONDON, Sept. 26—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill promised a sharp crackdown on war criminals and the House of Lords debated treatment of a post-war Germany today as Parliament reconvened in what some persons have called its "Victory session."

Asked whether neutrals had been properly warned against harboring war criminals and whether Adolf Hitler in particular might escape. Churchill told the House of Commons caustically: "it is not our intention to allow the escape of these men to be effected without exerting almost every resource which a civilized country can contemplate."

He added, however, that Spain was not among the neutrals which already have promised to refuse war criminals asylum.

Churchill, cheered as he returned to the capital from his Quebec conference with President Roosevelt, projected "a joint conference of all the United Nations" to discuss such permanent peace proposals as may grow out of Washington's Dumbarton Oaks conference, but added that no commitments had yet been reached.

In the House of Lords a sharp but inconclusive debate was touched off by Lord Vansittart, leading British exponent of a hard peace for Germany, who demanded to know "who is going to occupy what" in a defeated Reich, and suggested that a no-fraternization order be issued to all Allied troops in Germany.

He urged that it be made clear "we entered Germany, not as friends, but as conquerors, bent on reducing the German nation to sufficient spiritual humiliation and military impotence to make it impossible for them to behave in the same way again."

Lord Cranborne, government leader in the House of Lords, replied that the British government could not make a unilateral answer without further consultations with other governments, but that the Allied aim was "not a slave world," even though "we cannot hold the German people (as contrasted with the Nazis) entirely guiltless for these continued aggressions."

Lord Selborne, minister of economic warfare, announced that even after Germany's defeat the government would continue the blacklist "against thousands of firms in neutral countries" as a means of controlling German commerce and hitting those who shield German property abroad under the 1939 trading-with-the-enemy act.

Lord Strabolgi, a Labor party leader, and the Bishop of Chichester differed immediately with Lord Vansittart on the post-war treatment of Germany.

Churchill's Aim On Criminals Restated

SEP 27 1944 CHESTER

London, Sept. 26 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill reiterated today that the British Government insists German war criminals find no haven in neutral territories.

Some neutrals already have made satisfactory statements on the matter, Churchill told Commons, but he has not "noticed any particular pronouncement" from Spain in this connection. His statement about Spain was in reply to a direct question.

Cheered from all quarters of Commons as he resumed his seat following the Quebec conference, Churchill planned a full-dress statement Thursday. A two-day debate starting then may disclose Britain's attitude on what to do with Germany after the war—a question which already has brought divided opinion in President Roosevelt's Cabinet.

DAY

Tanned, Appears Fit

Weather-tanned and apparently fit, Churchill was asked about a statement that present machinery might leave Hitler himself untouched if he managed to escape to a neutral country. As to whether neutrals had been properly warned, he asserted caustically:

"The Government are resolved to do their utmost to prevent Nazi criminals finding a refuge in neutral territories from the consequences of their crimes. . . . It is not our intention to allow the escape of these men to be effected without exerting almost every resource which a civilized power can contemplate."

No Dumbarton Commitments

In answer to the first peace question directed at him, Churchill confined himself to the Dumbarton Oaks conference, saying no commitments had been reached there as yet on post-war plans.

This conference, representing the United States, Britain, Russia and China, he said, is seeking agreement "upon a set of proposals for the establishment of an organization to maintain peace and security and further social and economic cooperation among peace-loving nations."

Will Consult Others, He Says

"If, as we greatly hope," he said, "we succeed in framing such joint proposals, they would be communicated to the other Governments of the United Nations concerned as a basis for discussion at a joint conference of all United Nations."

Churchill likewise took opportunity to praise "the heroism of the Polish home army and the population of Warsaw who, after five years of oppression, had yet fought for nearly two months to contribute all in their power to the expulsion of the Germans from the capital of Poland."

Has Tried To Help Poles

He said that the British Government was "too far away from the scene" to take responsibility for ordering an uprising in Poland, but that it had contributed supplies and endeavored to promote cooperation between Poland and the Soviet authorities. He added that the Soviet armies were heavily engaged in other fighting at the time, "but when operational plans permitted they sent supplies to the Polish forces and provided air cover and AA support."

Mr. Churchill likewise took occasion to praise the heroism of the Polish Home Army and the population of Warsaw who, after five years of oppression, had yet fought for nearly two months to contribute all in their power to the expulsion of the Germans from the capital of Poland. He said that the British Government had been too far away from the scene to take responsibility for ordering an uprising in Poland, but that it had contributed supplies, and had endeavored to promote co-operation between Poland and the Soviet authorities. He added that the Russian armies were heavily engaged in other fighting at the time, but that, when operational plans permitted, they sent supplies to the Polish forces and provided air cover and anti-aircraft support.

[In Moscow today the Union of Polish Patriots announced that 282 Russian planes dropped 300 tons of food and a large amount of cartridges and hand grenades to the Polish Patriots in Warsaw on September 13 and 14. The Polish commander in Warsaw acknowledged last week the receipt of airborne supplies from Russia. American and British bombers also have dropped supplies.]

Richard Rapier Stokes, Laborite, cross-questioned Hugh Dalton, president of the Board of Trade, on whether he had done anything to match the American decision "to switch over 40 per cent. of total production to peace purposes" after Germany collapsed and whether his department would follow "the great enterprise being shown by Americans in sending travelers overseas now."

Dalton replied that he was seeking every opportunity to increase the production of civilian goods both for home and for export as the claims of war production allowed. Then he snapped back at Stokes' second question: "You have personally applied for facilities to travel abroad and they have been granted by my department."

Chance For Questioning

The war debate will give members of Commons an opportunity to question Churchill or Eden on the Government's views on the peace for Germany.

While Churchill was out of the country Government officials cautiously sidestepped getting involved in the dispute between United States Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, who wants to convert Germany into an agricultural nation, and War Secretary Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of State Cordell Hull who object to complete de-industrialization.

The British press, too, while giving prominent display to the stories on the American dispute, for the most part has avoided comment.

Guardian Wants Statement

However, the Manchester *Guardian* asserted "there is general hope that Mr. Churchill will go beyond the military narrative of these last stirring months and will redefine the European policy of the Allies and, in particular, of our own country."

"It is not enough," said the *Guardian*, "to keep hearing of what President Roosevelt is supposed to think or of how Mr. Morgenthau differs from Mr. Hull. It should be possible for Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden, without prejudice to the questions still unsettled, to tell the British people something of what is being done at Dumbarton Oaks toward forming the new international system and—for the enlightenment of the Germans no less than of ourselves—to sketch the broad outlines of the conditions that are to be imposed on the beaten enemy."

Greeted At Station

As Churchill, returning from the Quebec conference, arrived in the city today, he was greeted by several Cabinet Ministers.

The Prime Minister stepped from the train with Mrs. Churchill and they received kisses from their daughters, Miss Mary Churchill, wearing an ATS uniform, and Mrs. Duncan Sandys.

Crowds at the station cheered. In the official party greeting the Prime Minister were Clement R. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, and Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary.

Churchill was in buoyant spirits. He and Mrs. Churchill were joined by Duncan Sandys, Member of Parliament, and Julian Sandys, the Prime Minister's grandson.

Crossed On Queen Mary

Churchill emerged from the train which brought him to London from a Scottish port, where he debarked from the Queen Mary yesterday.

Churchill shook hands with Lord Woolton and said: "I must congratulate you on your White Paper."

He referred to the British social security plan which was presented to Commons by the Government today.

Program Described

The program provides for unemployment and sickness insurance, health service, widows' pensions, retirement pensions, family allowances, orphan allowance, motherhood and death grants.

Compulsory weekly contributions from all persons able to pay would finance the program, expected to cost $2,600,000,000 in the first year, compared with the Beveridge plan's $2,788,000,000, rising to $2,924,000,000 in 10 years and ultimately to $3,224,999,000 in 1975. The plan would go into effect in 1945.

BRITISH OFFICIAL IS RELEASED FROM BRIXTON PRISON

PITKIN

LONDON, Sept. 26.—(AP) Capt. Archibald Ramsay, a member of Parliament who has been detained under defense regulations since 1940, was released unconditionally today from Brixton prison in a government move which precipitated an angry protest in the House of Commons from Communist William Gallagher, who was ordered from the chamber for his remarks.

Home Secretary Herbert Morrison's announcement of his decision to release Capt. Ramsay surprised Commons, reconvening today after a seven-week recess.

Ramsay was picked up May 24, 1940, on suspicion of action "prejudical to the security of the state" when the British government began a roundup of persons suspected of pro-Facsist activities. His release follows by ten months that of Sir Oswald Mosley, who was leader of the British Fascist party.

Morrison, in announcing his decision to release Ramsay, said, "I do not propose to release en bloc all those who are at present detained on the ground of hostile origin or associations, or of having been concerned in acts prejudicial to the safety of the realm. The time has not yet come when that could safely be done."

"After weighing all the considerations," he said, "I have come to the conclusion that the time has come when it would be legitimate to face any risk there may be that Capt. Ramsay will be tempted again to engage in irresponsible and mischievous activities."

After Morrison's announcement Gallagher demanded "are you aware that this man is a rabid anti-semitic?"

"Anti-semitism is an incitement to murder," Gallagher added.

"Are the mothers of this country whose lads are being sacrificed to be informed that this sacrifice has enabled the Home Secretary to release this unspeakable blackguard?"

The speaker ruled Gallagher's remarks unparliamentary and demanded that he withdraw them, amid shouts of "order" from other members.

Gallagher refused and the speaker ordered him to leave the chamber for the rest of the day's session.

Morrison said that Ramsay, who had retained his seat in Parliament because he had not been convicted of any offense, would be released as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. Since his detention Ramsay has sent numerous questions from prison to be placed on the House list.

The Home Secretary also told Commons that, except for 14 persons whose cases are under review, all detained on the ground of membership in Mosley's Fascist-patterned British union had been released.

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British M. P. Free After 4 Years

Capt. Ramsay, Held Under Defense Law, Was Linked Here to Tyler Kent Case.

London, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Capt. Archibald Ramsay, a Member of Parliament detained since 1940 under the Defense of the Realm regulations, was released tonight from Brixton Prison.

The Home Secretary, Herbert Morrison, announcing earlier that Capt. Ramsay would be freed unconditionally, said that he had been detained "on the ground that there was reasonable cause to believe him to be a person who had recently been concerned in acts prejudicial to the public safety or the defense of the Realm, or in the preparation or instigation of such acts."

Last June in the United States Senate, Senator Shipstead (R.-Minn.), read a London dispatch to the Chicago Tribune which quoted John McGovern, Independent Laborite M. P., as saying that Capt. Ramsay was imprisoned along with Tyler Kent, the American embassy code clerk, to prevent the disclosure of a reported pre-war understanding between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, at that time First Lord of the Admiralty. That understanding was described as a pledge that if Britain entered the European war the United States would aid her.

Kent was convicted in London in October, 1940, of violating the official secrets act, and was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Capt. Ramsay has been confined since May, 1940, when the British Government began a roundup of persons suspected of pro-Fascist activities. The order for his release follows by several months that of Sir Oswald Mosley, who had been the leader of the pre-war British Fascists. As in the earlier case, the release precipitated a flurry in the House of Commons, where William Gallacher, Communist, attacked Capt. Ramsay as "a rabid anti-Semitic." Capt. Ramsay retains his seat in Parliament because he has been convicted of no offense but was merely detained.

Vansittart Asks British To Bar Fraternization

Would Order Troops Not to Befriend German Civilians

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP).—Lord Vansittart asked the government today to follow the American example and forbid any British soldier to fraternize with German citizens.

He suggested in the House of Lords that an order make clear that "we entered Germany not as friends but as conquerors, bent on reducing the German nation to sufficient spiritual humiliation and military impotence to make it impossible for them to behave in the same way again."

The Bishop of Chichester and Lord Strabolgi, Laborite, disagreed with Lord Vansittart, formerly Permanent Under Secretary of the Foreign Office. Lord Strabolgi said photographs of Allied troops being friendly with German civilians in ocupied Villages should be dropped by the millions all over the Reich as an answer to enemy propaganda that "we are advancing to murder and rape and destroy."

Pierlot Forms New Belgian Cabinet

London, Sept. 26 (AP)—Premier Hubert Pierlot announced today the formation of a new Government of "national concentration" for liberated Belgium, according to a Brussels broadcast heard by the Associated Press.

The new Cabinet contains representatives of all parties, including the Communist. Three holdover members beside Pierlot are: Foreign Minister Paul Spaak, Finance Minister Camille Gutt and Minister of Colonies Albert de Vleeschauwer.

Patriots Reported Near Athens

London, *Wednesday*, Sept. 27 (AP). ...triot forces are only three ...n Athens, said a Moscow ...dcast heard in London by ...

...reek partiot army is now 50,000 strong and there are another 50,000 held in reserve," the broadcast said.

Britain to Continue Blacklist

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP).—Britain will continue its blacklist of firms dealing with the enemy, even after the defeat of Germany, the Earl of Selborne, Minister of Economic Warfare, told the House of Lords today.

World Leadership For U. S. Urged

London, Sept. 26 (AP)—Representative Karl E. Mundt (R., S. D.) said today the United States had earned the right to world leadership as a result of the major role she played in two bloody wars.

In present and future world conferences, Mundt said shortly before leaving for Washington, America should discard the role of a boy in knee pants and insist upon recognition above the rank of junior partner. He said frank and full discussions and an enduring understanding between English-speaking peoples were necessary, "for if we should fall apart, civilization would fall asunder."

Mundt expressed belief Britain had moved farther and planned more constructively in the field of post-war rehabilitation than the United States. He added, however, that conditions developing here indicated that the success of Britain in the post-war world depended largely upon there being a prosperous United States in which social peace and economic opportunity were sustained.

"In a definite degree, but to a lesser extent," he said, "I am convinced that a prosperous and peaceful United States can best be maintained in a world in which Britain is economically, politically and socially sound."

Briton Hits Slur On Indian Army

London, Sept. 26 (AP) — L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, today described as "libels" statements that the Indian army was "a purely mercenary one" and that its quality and morale were low.

At a press conference, Amery attributed publication of these statements to the Washington columnist Drew Pearson, "apparently for purposes connected with electioneering maneuvers in his own country."

Phillips And Stilwell

"These libels have been reproduced as quotations from a letter alleged to have been written by Mr. (William) Phillips, at one time the President's representative in Delhi, or quoted in a letter as remarks alleged to have been made by General Stilwell," Amery said. "What is regrettable and, indeed, scandalous is that these remarks should have been exhumed or invented in part for purposes of prejudicing a great effort made by the British Empire and by India in particular."

He asserted Stilwell himself knew how much was owed to the Indian army in the campaign against Japan and said the attacks could safely be left to the judgment of British and American, Italian and German troops who had fought with and against the Indians in the field.

Britons Will Build 4 Million Homes

London, Sept. 26 (AP)—A Government aim to build some 4,000,000 permanent houses in bomb-ravaged England within 12 years after the construction of homes is generally resumed was revealed today in the House of Commons.

Thomas Johnston, Secretary of State for Scotland, also announced applications were on hand, meanwhile, for the erection of more than 221,000 temporary houses.

Johnston said the three types of emergency houses so far approved —all with standard fittings and a calculated life of at least ten years —would consist of prefabricated concrete units, of light steel frames with asbestos cement walls and of prefabricated wood covered with asbestos sheeting.

Richards To Seek Lend-Lease Figures

London, Sept. 26 (AP)—Representative James P. Richards, South Carolina Democrat, said today he would ask the House Foreign Affairs Committee for item-by-item bookeeping on lend-lease, once the war is over.

He said in an interview that lend-lease had been a potent factor in the winning of the war, but that the people and nations of Europe should realize American money does not come from a bottomless well.

Rotary Chief Abroad To Revitalize Clubs

London, Sept. 26 (AP)—Richard H. Wells, president of Rotary International, arrived from New York today to start a preliminary reorganization of 484 European clubs lost during the war. Philip Lovejoy, international secretary, accompanied him.

Lovejoy said the 3,500 Rotary clubs in the United States were prepared to send as much clothing, food and relief for robot-bomb victims as the British need.

Wells is a merchant of Pocatello, Idaho.

Jack Dempsey in London

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Lieut. Comdr. Jack Dempsey has arrived in London for a brief stay in connection with the Coast Guard physical fitness program. It is his second visit to England.

Christian Of Denmark Marks 74th Birthday

Stockholm, Sept. 26 (AP)—King Christian of Denmark celebrated his 74th birthday today, and the population hoisted flags and deluged the castle with telegrams.

Castle Amalienborg was attacked by the Germans last week in a skirmish with palace guards, and now the guards seal off the square in front of the King's residence.

Nazis' Lunch Time Is Cut

War Workers, Found Loitering, Will Get Only 15 Minutes

MADRID, Sept. 26 (AP).—German factory workers henceforth will be allowed only fifteen minutes for their midday meal, the Nazi press disclosed today, in line with a campaign to step up war production.

Hitler's newspaper, the "Voelkischer Beobachter," said there had been "too much idling" in restaurants and lunchrooms in factory districts.

At each table, the paper added, one worker must be appointed a "table fuehrer" to see that his companions do not overstay their allotted time.

Reich Chancellery Leveled, Report Says

Madrid, Sept. 26 (AP) — Allied bombers scored direct hits on the Reich's Chancellery, Hitler's Berlin headquarters, Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels' home, the Adlon Hotel and the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* printing plant during a raid September 15, according to a traveler from Germany who was in Berlin during the attack.

The traveler, who arrived here yesterday, said the Chancellery was "almost a complete wreck," and that Goebbels' home near by also was badly damaged. Goebbels, he said, emerged uninjured from an elaborate bomb shelter beneath his home.

It cost "two kilograms (4.4 pounds) of coffee" in bribes to get through official red tape to take the plane to Spain even after he had War Ministry, Foreign Office, police and Lufthansa (German air line) authorization complete with priorities, the traveler said. "And the coffee," he added bitterly, "cost me 1,000 reichsmarks a kilogram on the black market" (roughly $200 a pound).

He described Germany as "a nation of weary people who now are little more than mechanical men, too tired to do anything save their appointed jobs."

ALLIES CROSS THE RUBICON

8th Army Forces Historic Stream; 5th In Heavy Battle

Rome, Sept. 26 (AP)—American Fifth Army troops advancing toward Bologna, major enemy communications center in northern Italy, have smashed three heavy German counterattacks, and on the Adriatic battle front British Eighth Army forces have crossed the tiny but famous Rubicon against strong enemy resistance, Allied headquarters announced today.

Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring, using seasoned troops, hurled three vicious counterassaults at the Yanks near Monte la Fine, 21 miles southeast of Bologna. Headquarters said the Germans suffered heavy casualties in their futile attempt to check the advance of the Americans.

Fifth Army In Moradaccio

Three miles southeast of Monte la Fine other Fifth Army troops were reported battling the Germans in the streets of Moradaccio, 16 miles south of Imola on the lateral Bologna-Rimini highway.

Although it had been stated at headquarters that the Americans were as close as 15 miles to Bologna, no places were specifically named closer than 21 miles.

On the Americans' eastern flank British and Indian troops took Palazzuola, eight miles east of Firenzuola, and Marradi, four miles farther east, capturing many prisoners.

The British also occupied San Beneditto, 23 miles south of Imola, and drove the enemy from the heights of Monte Scarabatolle and Monte Carnevale.

Wilson Hails Rubicon Crossing

The forcing of the Rubicon, which Julius Caesar crossed southward in 49 B. C., was hailed by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied Mediterranean commander, with the hope it "will lead, as with a famous commander in the past, to a decisive victory and to the destruction of Kesselring's army."

In Caesar's time the Rubicon formed the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul. Caesar's action forced a state of war between the Roman legions and Pompey and the Senate. Since then "crossing the Rubicon" has come to mean a definite commitment to a set course of action.

General Wilson also commended the Fifth Army for breaching "the Gothic Line at its strongest place" and declared the successes of the Fifth and Eighth armies have "paved the way for further great victories" in Italy.

Nazi Loss Put At 25,000

British troops also captured Bordonchio, nearly six miles beyond Rimini, pushing through the main body of the German First Parachute Division after an extremely heavy barrage, during which the Germans suffered severe casualties.

Headquarters said Nazi casualties in opposing the Eighth Army's advance during the last month are estimated at 25,000 men, including 8,709 prisoners.

In the Ligurian coastal area, headquarters said, "continued moderate advances were made by Brazilian troops of the Fifth Army and the 92d Infantry Division and other American elements."

Air Forces Lend Support

Allied air forces supported the ground action with attacks on communications and targets close to the battle line.

Eighth Army troops captured instructions issued to officers of the German First Parachute Division exhorting them to combat at all times use of the phrase "If the Fuehrer only knew."

"This statement is stupid," an order said, "We ought to say: Unfortunately, the Fuehrer does not know; otherwise he would put it right. However, officers may rest assured that he knows far more than they suspect."

Rubicon River

Crossed By British

Rome, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Eighth Army has hammered across the historic Rubicon and the Allied commander in the Mediterranean expressed hope today the crossing "will lead, as with a famous commander in the past, to a decisive victory" for Allied forces in Italy.

Crossing of the little stream which Cæsar made famous came after German counterattacks slowed advances both of the Fifth and Eighth armies. The Rubicon flows into the Adriatic just north of Rimini.

Coastal Town Taken

The Eighth Army captured coastal Bordonchia, six miles north of Rimini, in a night tank and infantry attack. The Rubicon was crossed father inland, several bridgeheads being won.

Below Bologna, the Fifth Army was driving down several valleys running in a northeasterly direction after breaking the Gothic Line.

General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied Mediterranean commander, congratulated General Sir Harold Alexander, ground commander in Italy, on destruction of the Gothic Line.

"The skill and speed with which the Eighth Army was regrouped," he said, "once more completely surprised Field Marshal Albert Kesselring."

Fifth Army Commended

Sir Henry commended the determined attack of the Fifth Army through the mountains which "breached the Gothic Line at its strongest place."

Northeast of Firenzuola, Americans smashed three counterattacks near Monte la Fine and were reported fighting the reinforced Germans in the streets of Moraduccio.

On the American right flank, British and Indian troops captured the road junction towns of Palazzuolo, 8½ miles east of Firenzuola, and Marradi, 12 miles east. Many prisoners were taken.

In the Ligurian coastal area, heavy machine-gun and mortar fire were encountered, but an official report said "continued moderate advances were made by Brazilian troops of the Fifth Army and the 92d Infantry Division and other American elements."

25,000 Casualties

Losses inflicted on the Germans in the drive beyond Rimini were estimated to have boosted Nazi casualties in opposing the Eighth Army's 30-mile drive from the edges of the Gothic Line in the past month to 25,000 men, including 8,709 prisoners.

British troops of the Eighth Army crossed the Rubicon at two major places—one in the area of Sant'Arcangelo, six miles west of Rimini, and at a point 1,000 yards northwest of Poggio Berni, eight miles west and a little south of Rimini.

An official report said the Fifth Army advance was hampered by rain and muddy roads.

Nazis Reinforce Lines

"Although the vaunted Gothic Line defense zone was smashed on a wide front by Fifth Army troops," it said, "the enemy is attempting to make up for this loss of prepared positions by reinforcing the critical central sector with seasoned troops.

"Desperate enemy efforts are being made to set up a new holding line along the forward slopes of high ground north of the Gothic defenses."

The Mediterranean Allied Air Force flew about 750 sorties, striking targets in Yugoslavia, Albania, northern Greece and shipping off the Grecian coast. A British warship destroyed an enemy convoy of five vessels in the Aegean Sea.

SOUTH ALBANIA BATTLE RAGES

Germans Cross Border Trying To Escape From Greece

Bari, Italy, Sept. 26 (AP)—Heavy fighting was reported today in the neighborhood of Sarande, a southern Albanian port, as German troops crossed the Albanian border in their attempt to escape from northwestern Greece.

Advancing up the Adriatic coast, the Germans reportedly were thrown back six and a half miles by Albanian Partisans before they could make a stand. Details of the battle were not yet available.

Other enemy elements, believed to total approximately 7,000 men, were concentrating on the Greek border at a point 25 miles east of the Albanian town of Argyrokastrom, with advance elements moving northward on foot.

Heading Northeastward

It was believed that this force, in order to avoid the area where Albanian Partisans are concentrated, is heading northeastward to Lake Ohrid to join German units streaming in the same direction from Serbia and Macedonia.

The Germans in northern Greece and southern Albania also were attacked by Allied Balkan air force fighters, while fighter-bombers raided enemy communications in Yugoslavia.

While the Albanian forces were holding up their end of the campaign to bottle up all the Germans in the western Balkans, Marshal Tito followed up his announcement of the capture by Yugoslav Partisans of Banjaluka in eastern Bosnia with a communique reporting the capture of three more towns and extermination of all enemy forces in them between Banjaluka and the Sava river, 35 miles to the north.

7,000 Casualties Reported

The communique claimed the death or capture of 7,000 of the 13,000 Germans and collaborationists who had defended Banjaluka and its approaches.

The capture of the city, Tito's announcement continued, netted some 30 airplanes, 25 heavy guns and several thousand badly needed rifles.

The Partisans also reported mopping up enemy resistance in the Kosmaj hills south of Belgrade and said the Germans were working to strengthen the defenses of the Dalmatian port of Split.

Elements of the Partisan force which took the airport northeast of Fiume last week were on the move again and were reported clearing the enemy from the coast south of the city.

Nazi Orders Resent Slur On Hitler's Omniscience

By The Associated Press.

ROME, Sept. 26—Eighth Army troops have captured instructions issued to officers of the German First Parachute Division exhorting them to combat at all times use of the phrase "If the Fuehrer only knew."

"This statement is stupid," an order said. "We ought to say: Unfortunately the Fuehrer does not know; otherwise he would put it right. However, officers may rest assured that he knows far more than they suspect."

D. S. C. Is Awarded To Buffalo Officer

Rome, Sept. 26 (A. P.).— Lieut. Arpo D. Sabo of Buffalo, N. Y., received the Distinguished Service Cross today for single-handedly routing two German tanks, killing four Nazis and wounding two others while fighting with the Fifth Army. Brig.-Gen. Thoburn K. Brown pinned on the decoration in a special ceremony in the Piazza Venezia where Mussolini used to orate.

A Purple Heart award was given to Technician Fifth Grade Jean L. Guillou of 328 West 49th street, New York city.

Where Was "Master Race"?

Rome, Sept. 26 (AP)—When Lieut. William Johnson, of Cairo, Ill., led a platoon across a river on the Fifth Army sector five German soldiers walked up and surrendered. They identified themselves as a Frenchman, two Yugoslavs and two Austrians who had been pressed into service.

Spellman Back In Rome

Rome, Sept. 26 (AP)—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, of New York, returned to Rome today after an extensive tour of the battlefronts.

NEW JERSEY ACES

Fifth Air Force Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, Sept. 18 (Delayed) (A. P.). — Leaders among fighter pilots now active in this theater are Major Thomas B. McGuire, 51 Chestnut street, Ridgewood, N. J., and Major Jay T. Robbins, Coolidge, Tex., each with twenty-one enemy planes shot down. They made their kills in Lightnings named respectively, "Pudgy" and "Jandina" for their wives.

Among other Fifth Air Force pilots from New Jersey and their kills are Capt. Paul H. Stanch, 44 North Haviland street, Audubon (he is now in the United States) ten; Capt. John J. Jones, Pine Road, Paterson, eight; Capt. Edward S. Popek, 25 Henry Place, Hackensack, five, and Capt. Robert C. Sutcliffe, Trenton, five.

200 Steps, Count 'Em

Pisa, Sept. 26 (AP)—There are exactly 200 steps to the top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa, on the authority of Corporal Earl Bishop, of Nepton, Ky., military policeman on guard at the entrance.

"Practically every GI coming in here has been asking that question for days," Bishop explained. "This morning I climbed 'em myself to count 'em."

Algiers Censorship Protested

ALGIERS, Sept. 26 (AP).—Proprietors and editors of all Algiers newspapers signed today a joint protest against what they described as political censorship of local news from metropolitan France. They asked that they be put on a basis similar to that of the papers in France.

ALLIED FORCES CLOSE ON TIDDIM

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, Ceylon, Sept. 26—(AP) Troops of the Fifth Indian division are closing in on Tiddim, strategic Japanese base in northern Burma, and are meeting "no serious opposition," Headquarters announced today.

Just how close the vanguards were to the city was not announced, but the distance last Saturday was reported to be only seven miles. Tiddim was the jump-off base for the enemy in their unsuccessful drive into India last Winter.

On the other Burma war fronts the communique reported only patrol operations, but planes of the Eastern air command were active over Central Burma and targets along the Burma road were bombed.

(The German News agency, DNB, broadcast a Tokyo dispatch which said that Lt. Gen. Heitaro Kimura had been appointed commander in chief of Japanese forces in Burma. The dispatch did not say what had become of the former commander, Lt. Gen. Shozo Kawabe, who headed last Winter's invasion of India.)

Allies Close On Japs' Tiddim Base In Burma

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Fifth Indian Division closing in on the Japanese base at Tiddim in the Chin Hills sector of western Burma still is encountering no serious opposition, headquarters announced today.

The hill and jungle fighters of this division were reported Saturday to be seven miles from Tiddim.

British patrol activity continued in the railway corridor of northern Burma and Chinese patrols were active south of Kazu, 15 miles south of the Allied base at Myitkyina.

Communications Bombed

Allied aircraft, meanwhile, continued attacks upon Japanese communications, hammering the Monywa railway center on the Irrawaddy river and sweeping on east for attacks on enemy troop concentrations on the road linking Bahmo and Lungling on the Salween front.

For the second successive day a Japanese reconnaissance plane was intercepted and downed in the Pinlebu area of Burma.

Command Shakeup

London, Sept. 26 (AP) — Lieut. Gen. Heitaro Kimura has been appointed commander in chief of Japanese forces in Burma, according to a DNB dispatch from Tokyo intercepted by the Associated Press.

Lieut. Gen. Shozo Kawabe was commander in Burma before the ill-starred Japanese invasion of India was launched. The dispatch did not indicate what had become of him.

U. S. SUPERFORTS HAMMER ANSHAN FOR THIRD TIME

A B-29 SUPERFORTRESS BASE IN WEST CHINA, Sept. 26—(AP) A heavy force of American Superfortresses bombed industrial installations at Anshan in Manchuria for the third time by daylight today.

The B-29 squadrons, second in size only to those which made a mass attack on Manchuria Sept. 8, took off early in the morning to "clean up anything overlooked in previous visits to the key city in Japan's Manchurian war production area."

(In Washington, a War department announcement of the raid stated that two other towns, believed to be Andan, just south of Anshan, and Dairen, a port city, also were attacked, but details were not yet available.)

(The Tokyo radio, in a broadcast heard by the Associated Press, said that Anshan and other localities were attacked by approximately 70 American planes and that a smaller number had attacked Dairen. The broadcast said only negligible damage was inflicted in the raid and that two of the American craft were shot down and four damaged. A later English-language broadcast from Japan heard by U. S. Government monitors said 13 planes were destroyed.)

Primary targets of the raid were steel and chemical plants in the Manchurian manufacturing center in the Japanese empire.

The damage inflicted on basic raw material plants in the area in previous assaults by American bombers is believed to have caused a sharp drop in Anshan's war production and the bombing today of fabrication and processing facilities is expected to knock out the city as a functioning arsenal for many months.

Results of the latest attack will not be released until returning pilots have made their detailed reports. Announcement of opposition offered by the enemy in the air and from the ground also has been delayed. Some of returning pilots said Japanese interceptors arose at several points in occupied China while the B-29's were en route to their targets but failed to interfere with the mission.

U. S. Superforts Again Attack Manchuria

A Superfortress Base in West China, Sept. 26 (AP)—A heavy force of American superbombers raided industrial installations at Anshan, in Manchuria, by daylight today, with the object of cleaning up "anything overlooked" on two previous raids on that key city.

The raiding squadron today was second in size only to that which made a mass attack September 8.

The primary targets were steel and chemical plants integrated in the vast manufacturing center of Japan's Manchuria.

Output Believed Cut

Basic steel and coke production installations were heavily hit on the previous attacks.

Destruction previously inflicted on basic raw materials plants is believed to have caused a sharp drop in the output of the Anshan area.

Today's bombing was expected to knock Anshan out as a functioning arsenal for many months. Details must await the questioning

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of returning crewmen.

Pilots reported that interceptors arose at several points in occupied China while the Superfortresses were en route to their target, but failed to interfere with the mission.

Japs Admit Damage

Washington, Sept. 26 (AP)—United States Superfortresses attacked Manchuria again today the War Department announced. No details were given.

Tokyo domestic broadcast said some 70 American planes had raided Anshan for about an hour and that a small number struck at Dairen, in the Kwantung peninsula. This broadcast, which conceded only negligible damage, said two of the raiding planes were shot down and four were damaged. A short time afterward a Japanese English-language propaganda broadcast, heard by United States Government monitors, said 13 planes were destroyed.

The Penhsihu area of Manchuria also was identified as a target, but Tokyo said the main force of the attack was against Anshan.

JAPS CONTINUE DRIVE AGAINST KWEILIN BASE

CHUNGKING, Wednesday, Sept 27—(AP) The Japanese continued to advance today toward Kweilin from positions east of the Kwangsi province city, whose loss would be the greatest reverse for the Chinese since the fall of Hankow and Canton in October, 1938.

The High command acknowledged a 12-mile gain by a Japanese column cutting southward from Kwanyang, 50 miles east, northeast of Kweilin.

At the same time invaders slashing northwestward from Yungming, 75 miles east of Kweilin, in an apparent attempt to cut the Hunan-Kwangsi railway south of Kweilin were reported by the High command to have advanced 28 miles. Severe fighting was in progress in this area the communique said.

In Hunan province, the bulletin said, the embattled Chinese defenders of strategically valuable Poaching, 63 miles west of Hengyang, were successfully warding off enemy attacks [illegible] east, north and south.

Japanese thrusting westward from south of the West river in Kwangtung province captured the town of Loting, 110 miles from Canton, after an advance of over 30 miles the communique said.

Chungking was under a four-hour alarm last night as an undisclosed number of Japanese planes bombed the outskirts of nearby Chengtu. On their way back to bases in Hupeh province the enemy planes attacked Liangshan, 105 miles northeast of Chungking.

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Warplanes of the 14th air force attacked enemy supply lines and positions in support of ground troops in the east China battle area a communique from the headquarters of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell announced.

On the Salween front Chinese troops engaged Japanese forces withdrawing from Pingka, southeast of Luglnig. The High command said the main body of Japanese had reached the Burma road town of Mangshih.

Nanking Railway, Warehouse Centers Hit

Chungking, Sept. 26 (AP)—United States 14th Air Force Liberators bombed rail and warehouse facilities in Nanking Sunday and yesterday sank a tanker and damaged a cargo vessel west of Takao, Formosa, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's China headquarters announced today.

American P-51s damaged nine steamers in a river sweep in French Indo-China.

Chungking, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Chinese troops have engaged a Jap column withdrawing from Pingka, a key village in the Salween bend, and killed sixty of the enemy before the arrival of Jap reinforcements from the east forced a Chinese withdrawal, the Chinese High Command said today.

Pingka is twenty-five miles southeast of Lungling, where the Japs have been isolated for the last four months.

4 JAP SHIPS SUNK NEAR PHILIPPINES

Allied Fliers Destroy Enemy Freighters off Halmahera, Borneo.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Wednesday, Sept. 27—(AP) In continuing heavy blows at Japanese shipping on the south approaches to the Philippines, Allied fliers have sunk four freighters at Halmahera and Borneo.

Headquarters announced today that a 3,000-ton freighter was sunk Monday at Borneo, which recently has been brought within the regular raiding sphere of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's New Guinea-based planes.

NIGHT

Three small freighters were sunk off Halmahera, an area in which MacArthur's invasion forces now stand within 300 miles of the Southern Philippines.

Today's communique listed a 65-ton bombing which neutralized Japanese airdromes on Ceram.

A one-thousand ton enemy freighter was damaged off Dutch Celebes.

Headquarters said that 686 more Japanese have been killed in the jungle war around Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea.

The 686 were accounted for during the past six weeks by inland army patrols aided by native irregulars and were found within a 20 to 40 mile arc of Hollandia. The grand total of enemy casualties in the Hollandia sector includes 4,427 counted dead and 669 prisoners.

The freighter sunk off Borneo fell victim to a night-flying Catalina, the same type of plane which was credited yesterday by headquarters with sinking a seaplane tender and two destroyer escorts off Davao, southern Philippines. Today headquarters reported a coastal vessel destroyed by a Catalina in the same general area.

Lightnings, equipped for bombing, took care of the small freighters off Halmahera, spotting them despite enemy attempts at camouflage.

686 YANKS KILLED IN PELELIU BATTLE

Nimitz Reports 4,408 Wounded and 406 Missing Through Sept. 25.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 26—(AP) Six hundred and eighty-six Americans have been killed, 406 are missing and 4,408 have been wounded in the invasion of the Palaus through Sept. 25, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced in a communique tonight.

First Division Marines, which opened the campaign Sept. 15 by invading as yet unconquered Peleliu—an island where the last Japanese now are pocketed on the north end—have lost 680 killed. Four hundred and four Leathernecks are missing and 3,639 have been wounded.

Army Suffers 168 Dead

The 81st Army division, which conquered Augaur island, southernmost of the Palaus and now have joined in the Peleliu campaign have sustained 168 losses in dead, five are missing and 769 have been wounded, mostly in the Angaur drive.

Admiral Nimitz announced yesterday that the counted enemy dead in the Palaus exceeds 7,000.

Tonight he reported that the Marines on Peleliu drove almost to Akarakoro Point, at the northern extremity of Peleliu, Monday while other Marines maneuvered to encircle strongly resisting Japanese entrenched on Umorbrogol Hill.

He said 81st Army troops took additional high ground in the center of the western arm of the island.

The invaders thus have severed Japanese communications between their north and south pockets. The northward advance was made against automatic weapons and artillery fire. The successes included capture of Amiangal Hill.

In a dispatch dated Sept. 26, Peleliu time, Leif Erickson, an Associated Press war correspondent, indicated the bitter fight was in its closing stages.

For days, the marines had been halted in bitter fighting in their attempt to take Umorbrogol Mountain by frontal assault. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced Monday night that an advance had been made Sunday along the western shore of the island, indicating a flanking move was under way.

Coral Knob Taken

Erickson reported that one marine spearhead pushed north along the western peninsula of the island, securing all roads on that side. This column captured a coral knob known as Amiangal Mountain, throwing a block across the peninsula's eastern road.

Meanwhile 81st Division infantry, transferred from near-by Angaur Island, drove westward all the way across Umorbrogol's ridges and established a mile-long block across a road skirting the eastern cliffs of the peninsula.

In Two Tight Pockets

These two operations caught the Japanese defenders in two tight pockets. Only a tenth of the island remained in enemy hands after 12 days of fighting.

The marine advance, spearheaded by tanks, had squeezed by the fortress-like mass of rock, also known as "Bloody Nose," honeycombed with caverns concealing the defenders.

PALAU FOE IN TRAP; B-29'S HIT IN NORTH

ERICKSON

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Americabs Seal Japanese in Caves, Hold Nine-tenths of Peleliu—Manchuria Bombed

By The Associated Press.

ABOARD JOINT EXPEDITIONARY FLAGSHIP, Peleliu Island, Sept. 26—American Marines drove to the northern point of Peleliu Island today and two spearheads cut off the cave of entrenched Japanese on Umurbrogol Mountain. Only a tenth of the island's land area remains in enemy hands after twelve days of bitter fighting.

[B-29 Superfortresses struck again Tuesday at Japan's steel and chemical centers in Manchuria. The third smash at Anshan, big mill city, was indicated by the attack, reported designed to "mop up" targets there previously overlooked.]

Pushing north along the western shore of Peleliu, one of the Palau islands on the eastern flank of the Philippines, the Marines captured a ruined phosphate refining plant across a shallow channel from the fighter plane strip on Ngesebus Island. This advance secured all roads running along the western side of the island's northern arm or peninsula.

Doughboys of the Eighty-first Army Division drove westward all the way across Umurbrogol's ridges and established a mile-long block across the road skirting the peninsula's eastern cliffs. This gain closed a tight pocket around Japanese dug into caves behind Bloody Nose Ridge, overlooking the airfield.

Farther north, Marines captured the coral knob known as Amiangal Mountain and threw a second block across the peninsula's eastern road.

Surviving remnants of the enemy garrison, once 10,000 strong, thus were caught in two pockets.

Advancing against snipers and harassing mortar fire, the northern Marine force captured four enemy field guns.

The captured Peleliu airdrome is being reconditioned for full-scale land-based air operations.

Marines By-Pass Hill Positions On Peleliu

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 26 (AP)—Marines bypassed strong Japanese hill positions on Peleliu and advanced to within a mile of the island's northern tip yesterday as the enemy death toll for the Palau campaign rose to 8,288.

MCMURTRY

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced last night the Americans had progressed more than a mile along Peleliu's west coast, after slanting past Japanese positions in the Umorbrogol hills, which the marines had failed to crack in days of bitter fighting.

Fleet Move A Secret

Abrupt silence cloaked movements of the United States Third Fleet, whose carrier planes smashed objectives in the Philippines last week. American confirmation was still lacking of Japanese-reported attacks on Manila and the central Philippines, Friday and Saturday (United States time).

Southwest Pacific bombers continued to patrol the southern Philippines, and one of them contributed one of the war's most unusual feats. A lone Catalina flying boat destroyed a seaplane tender and two destroyer escorts in Davao Gulf with four bombs in a single bombing run. The vessels, caught while refueling, exploded violently.

Airdromes Blasted

Other planes sank a 10,000-ton Japanese tanker and damaged a 3,000-ton freighter in Dutch Celebes, while airdromes on that island and Ceram were hit with 122 tons of bombs.

Admiral Nimitz announced a total of 7,313 Japanese were killed on Peleliu through Sunday and an estimated 975 on Angaur, six miles southward, where the 81st Army Division continued mopping-up operations.

Elements of the 81st have reinforced the Peleliu marines.

The new Japanese death toll showed that only 293 dead have been counted on Peleliu during the last three days. That figure illustrated the stalemate induced by stubborn enemy defense from the Umorbrogol's concrete-lined caves.

Run into Swamps

In advancing along the west coast the marines encountered swamps and heavily wooded low hills.

Reporting from the battle area Leif Erickson, Associated Press correspondent, said tanks spearheaded the coastal advance. Against light mortar and machine-gun resistance the armor reached a large enemy radio station only 1,500 yards from the island's northern end.

Infantrymen meanwhile advanced northward along the narrow coastal plain, then wheeled eastward in a drive to cross the Umorbrogol behind the most formidable Japanese positions. The sharply ridged hills rise a few hundred yards north of the American-held Peleliu airdrome.

Philippine Bases Reinforced, Japs Say

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New York, Sept. 26—The Tokyo radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said today "the fortification of the Philippines and adjacent islands as air bases has been completed."

Asserting that the defense works are "truly formidable" and "form solid defenses," the broadcast declared that "these island fortresses" had been "fully reinforced by newly arrived aircraft."

Australia Plans Consulate Here

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 26 (AP).—The Australian Cabinet has decided to establish consulates at New York and San Francisco, Information Minister Arthur Calwell announced today. The commonwealth will also appoint press attaches to the Australian Ministers in Washington and Chungking and to the High Commissioners in Ottawa and New Delhi. "Our one great problem is to see that as the Pacific war focus moves further from Australia," Calwell said, "the Australia war effort will not be overlooked nor minimized."

Gas Is Rationed In Mexico City

Mexico City, Sept. 26 (AP)—Mexico City, with two thirds of the country's 150,000 automobiles, started rationing gasoline temporarily today because a broken pipeline and storm-wrecked rail lines have cut supplies.

The private car gets five liters or a gallon and a third daily.

Taxis are allowed five times as much.

UNRRA Relief Due For Balkans, Italy

Montreal, Sept. 26 (AP)—Relief supplies will begin to move into Italy and some Balkan areas shortly from the funds set up by the 44 nations which, as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, are completing their second relief conference here today.

The 11-day conference has been devoted to the details of aiding 20,000,000 Europeans to return to their homes and starting rebuilding industries which are essential to the relief job.

Scope Extended

The final resolution adopted in full plenary session today extended the number of people UNRRA will assist by including limited relief of not more than $50,000,000 to Italy, which will start almost immediately, and by agreeing to aid "political, social and religious" refugees, most of them Jews, whether or not they are citizens of Axis or Allied nations, in either Axis or Allied territory. Aid will also be extended to those who are now living in camps in areas which have not been invaded.

The council adopted a resolution whereby UNRRA's central committee will extend an invitation to Denmark to join as soon as her Government is reconstituted.

"Denmark Never Yielded"

The vote was taken after the Norwegian Ambassador to the United States, Wilhelm Morgensticrne, commented that "Denmark never really submitted to the Germans."

Cutting through a mass of detail involving numerous complex problems, many of which will be solved only as they arise, committees yesterday concluded their work and all that now remains is for the council itself to approve their recommendations.

Recommendation Okayed

One measure tentatively approved by the council yesterday was a budget committee recommendation reducing Soviet Russia's share of the UNRRA administrative expenses from 15 to 10 per cent. Administrative costs for 1945 were estimated at $11,500,000, on which will be applied a surplus of $4,000,000 left over from 1944 allocations.

The United States will pay 40 per cent. of the remainder, Canada 3 per cent., the United Kingdom 10, India and the de Gaulle administration of France 4 per cent. each, China 5 and the rest of the 44-member nations amounts ranging down to .05.

Mussolini Speech Slated

New York, Sept. 26 (AP)—The OWI reported a broadcast by the Nazi-controlled radio in northern Italy today saying that Benito Mussolini would broadcast a speech tomorrow on the fourth anniversary of the signing of the tripartite pact among Germany, Italy and Japan.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Sept. 26, 1940—German planes divebomb English port and naval base of Southampton, blasting industries and residential areas and leaving hundreds homeless. British planes pound French channel ports and targets in Germany.

U.S. SHIPS BARRED FROM CALLING AT ARGENTINE PORTS

State Department Cuts Trade Between Two Countries to Minimum.

EXPORT LICENSES CUT

Only Trade Allowed Necessary for Public Health, Essential Services.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—(AP) The United States tightened screws on Argentina today with two moves thinning trade between the two countries to a trickle.

The State department announced the first move—a ban preventing American ships from calling at Argentine ports after October 1.

At the same time, it was learned, the Department instructed the Foreign Economic administration to restrict export licenses to Argentina to a minimum.

Export Licenses Cut

About a year ago, export licenses for Argentina were ordered held down, but the new confidential directive cuts exports which can go to Argentina to those necessary for public health and to maintain essential services.

Normally, Argentina buys chemicals, lumber and iron and steel from the United States in large quantities and has difficulty getting those commodities elsewhere nowadays.

The shipping ban means that no American vessels can engage in trade with Argentina, resulting in a huge slash in the amount of goods which can be carried.

A State department spokesman said the reason for the shipping ban was because routes must be responsive to war requirements.

Those countries contributing effectively to the prosecution of the war will of course continue to receive sympathetic consideration with respect to American ships for their domestic needs, he continued.

The trade restrictions headed the list of a long series of diplomatic and economic measures which this government has taken against the militaristic regime of President Edelmiro Farrell since it seized power at the beginning of the year.

Recognition was refused to Farrell's government and American Ambassador Norman Armour was withdrawn from Buenos Aires this Summer.

Secretary of State Hull published detailed charges against Farrell's government, citing instances of aid to the Axis and totalitarian actions. Recently, he branded the Argentine government as Fascist.

Last month, all exports of gold were banned to Argentine, and the State department made clear yesterday that Argentine firms which helped the Nazis will continue on an American blacklist after the war.

Political isolation of Argentine from the rest of the Allied world was climaxed when Farrell's government withdrew this month from the inter-American committee for political defense.

The South American country, which has broken diplomatic relations with the Axis, was not invited to the international air conference in November, to which all the rest of the world except enemy countries has been asked.

Exports Go To Britain

The bulk of Argentine exports at present go to Britain which purchases meat for the United Nations. The British have refused to sign a new meat contract and are buying on a month to month basis.

The United Nations have also been obtaining large amounts of wheat, corn and hides from Argentina, which consequently has had a high level of prosperity throughout the war.

Beyond putting meat purchases on a month-to-month basis rather than contractual basis, the British have not cracked down against Argentina economically, although they have joined in the political moves.

Britain has virtually no goods to export to Argentina however, and the imports are considered of prime importance to the war effort.

The War Shipping administration said five to eight American ships have been stopping at Buenos Aires monthly and have brought from 50,000 to 100,000 tons of Argentine materials to this country. WSA pointed out that the new order does not prevent Argentine ships from bringing strategic materials to this country.

Shipping Ruling Fails To Disturb Argentines

Buenos Aires, Sept. 26 (AP)—Shipping circles here expressed the opinion today that the United States ban on American flag ships calling at Argentine ports would not seriously inconvenience Argentine exporters who are sending goods to the United States.

The shippers said that generally speaking, sufficient tonnage is available in Argentine flag ships to handle most of the cargo in sight at the present time. This includes priority cargo, such as hides, quebracho and strategic minerals that now constitute the bulk of northbound tonnage.

Italian Home Rule Given Larger Measure of Control

FDR, Churchill Announce Policy of Aiding Italy in Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—(AP) President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill announced tonight a greater measure of home rule for Italy and projected a program of industrial reconstruction to help that one-time enemy nation join "the struggle to defeat Germany and Japan."

How this program is to be financed was not disclosed and speculation immediately arose that since its announced purpose is the prosecution of the war, United States lend-lease assistance and British mutual aid might be extended to Italy.

Decided at Hyde Park

The new policy was decided by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill at Hyde Park, Sept. 18 and 19, where they met secretly following their conference at Quebec.

The effects of hte policy seemed certain to be far-reaching. The designation of Italy as an "enemy" nation barred from normal commercial relations with this country and Britain is to be removed, the President and Prime Minister said, and direct political relationships are to be entered into between Rome and Washington and London.

The purposes of placing this "increasing measure of control" in the hands of the Italian government were described as being to help restore order in riotous, hungry Italy; to encourage the political rebirth of the Italian people; and enable the Italians to bring their full resources to bear in the fights on Germany and Japan.

Since her surrender in September, 1943, Italy has held the never clearly defined status of "co-belligerent" but has been under strict control of the Allied (British) high command in the Mediterranean. Prime Minister Churcholl visited Rome just before the Quebec conference.

The announcement did not clarify the future status of the thousands of Italian war prisoners still held in this country.

A joint statement issued here and in London declared that as an initial mark of the new conversion from Allied military to Italian civil control of the defeated country the Allied control commission hereafter will be known as the "Allied commission" and the British and American principal representatives here and in Rome will be known as ambassadors while the Italian government will be invited to appoint direct representatives to Washington and London.

The United States representative in Rome, Alexander Kirk, has held the rank of ambassador personally since his assignment to Italy.

Other Subjects Discussed

The President and Prime Minister reached their decisions on Italy during post-Quebec conferences at Mr. Roosevelt's Hyde Park, N. Y., home, Sept. 18 and 19. The present problems in Italy constituted only one of the subjects discussed, the others being mainly "postwar policies in Europe," the statement said, and added:

"The result of these discussions can not be disclosed at this time for strategic military reasons, pending their consideration by our other Allies."

In stressing that the "first and immediate considerations in Italy are the relief of hunger and sickness and fear," the President and the Prime Minister evidently took cognizance of mounting reports of unrest, disorders, black market operations and other disturbances which have shaken Italy during recent months.

The British and American chiefs, the statement explained, instructed their representatives at the recent United Nations relief conference at Montreal to seek "the sending of medical aids and other essential supplies to Italy."

"We are happy to know that this view commended itself to other members of the UNRRA conference," Roosevelt and Churchill said.

They opened their statement with a declaration that the Italian people have earned the right to greater control of their own affairs and with increasing responsibility should be able to prevent a recurrence of such acts as the recent mob violence in Rome.

Close With Forecast

They closed with a forecast of the day "when the last vestiges of Fascism in Italy have been wiped out and when the last German will have left Italian soil, and when there will be no need of any Allied troops to remain—the day when free elections can be held throughout Italy, and when Italy can earn her proper place in the great family of free nations."

Among specific steps to aid Italy, they promised modification of the "trading with the enemy acts" so that the Italians and the people of the outside world may resume normal business contacts.

In proposing to aid in reconstruction of the country, primarily as a military step, they said:

"For military reasons we should assist the Italians in the restoration of such power systems, their railways, motor transport, roads and other communications as enter into the war situation, and for a short time send engineers, technicians and industrial experts into Italy to help them in their own rehabilitation."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The joint statement of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on post-war Europe follows:

The President and the Prime Minister held further discussions Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 18 and 19, at Hyde Park, on subjects dealing with post-war policies in Europe. The result of these discussions cannot be disclosed at this time for strategic military reasons, and pending their consideration by our other Allies.

The present problems in Italy also came under discussion, and on this subject the President and the Prime Minister issued the following statement:

"The Italian people, freed of their Fascist and Nazi overlordship, have in these last twelve months demonstrated their will to be free, to fight on the side of the democracies, and to take a place among the United Nations devoted to principles of peace and justice.

"We believe we should give encouragement to those Italians who are standing for a political rebirth in Italy, and are completing the destruction of the evil Fascist system. We wish to afford the Italians a greater opportunity to aid in the defeat of our common enemies.

"The American and the British people are of course horrified by the recent mob action in Rome, but feel that a greater responsibility placed on the Italian people and on their own Government will most readily prevent a recurrence of such acts.

"An increasing measure of control will be gradually handed over to the Italian Administration, subject of course to that Administration's proving that it can maintain law and order and the regular administration of justice. To mark this change the Allied Control Commission will be renamed 'the Allied Commission.'

"The British High Commissioner in Italy will assume the additional title of Ambassador. The United States representative

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in Rome already holds that rank. The Italian Government will be invited to appoint direct representatives to Washington and London.

"First and immediate considerations in Italy are the relief of hunger and sickness and fear. To this end we instructed our representatives at the UNRRA [United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration] conference to declare for the sending of medical aids and other essential supplies to Italy. We are happy to know that this view commended itself to other members of the UNRRA Council.

"At the same time, first steps should be taken toward the reconstruction of an Italian economy—an economy laid low under the years of the misrule of Mussolini and ravished by the German policy of vengeful destruction.

"These steps should be taken primarily as military aims to put the full resources of Italy and the Italian people into the struggle to defeat Germany and Japan. For military reasons we should assist the Italians in the restoration of such power systems, their railways, motor transport, roads and other communications as enter into the war situation, and for a short time send engineers, technicians and industrial experts into Italy to help them in their own rehabilitation.

"The application to Italy of the Trading With the Enemy Acts should be modified so as to enable business contacts between Italy and the outside world to be resumed for the benefit of the Italian people.

"We all wish to speed the day when the last vestiges of fascism in Italy will have been wiped out, and when the last German will have left Italian soil, and when there will be no need of any Allied troops to remain—the day when free elections can be held throughout Italy, and when Italy can earn her proper place in the great family of free nations."

Solomons alone some 90,000 bypassed enemy troops still must be eliminated.

General Sir Thomas Blamey, deputy Allied commander in the Southwest Pacific under Gen. Douglas MacArthur, made the assertion in a broadcast speech, a summary of which was released here by the Australian Army Information Service.

Quoting "latest intelligence reports" on the number of enemy troops still clinging to areas in New Guinea and the Solomons, he said that, while they are no longer a threat to Allied progress, "they are still 90,000 fanatical Japanese who will fight to the death."

All the powers concerned, Blamey added, "agree that the Japanese conquests must be wrested from them. We cannot do that by . . . wishfully thinking that Japan must throw in the sponge because its allies in the European mainland thousands of miles away have been, or will be, defeated."

Brigadier General Rank For Philippine Officer

Washington, Sept. 26 (AP)—Col. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington and a member of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's staff, was promoted today to the rank of brigadier general.

Philippine President Sergio Osmena pinned the stars on General Romulo, who soon is to rejoin General MacArthur in Australia.

New Corregidor Stamp Based On AP Drawing

Washington, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Corregidor stamp to be issued tomorrow by the Postoffice Department is based on a drawing by Logan U. Reavis for the Associated Press and approved by the War Department in May, 1942.

The stamp bears the artist's conception of the island. Postoffice officials seeking proper subject matter for the new stamp borrowed a print of the artist's drawing from the Washington *Evening Star*.

Returning Servicemen Exempt From All Manpower Controls

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 — (AP) The government tonight lifted all its manpower controls as far as veterans of this war are concerned, thus giving a free reign to servicemen to seek any kind of civilian jobs.

War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, announcing the action, said it was intended to "speed the reemployment of returning veterans and remove all employment obstacles in the way of their return to civilian life."

The order has immediate application to the 1,500,000 veterans already discharged from the services. Previously these veterans were exempt from manpower controls for only 60 days after their discharge.

The new provisions eliminate entirely for veterans all the emergency restrictions affecting hiring and job-seeking that were put into effect to channel workers to essential industries. Erased, for example, are requirements that veterans secure or present statements of availability in order to change jobs. Service women also are exempt from this and other requirements where job controls have been applied to them.

The order makes service veterans eligible for a job with any employer without first clearing through the United States Employment service. WMC said, however, that any veteran who seeks employment through the U.S.E.S. "will be entitled to a referral, as a matter of right, to any job of his choice." The essentiality or priority status of such a job will not be a factor.

The order also stipulates that veterans may be hired without regard to employment ceilings, which are restrictions on the size of labor forces a plant may employ.

on an individual basis and not by companies or regiments or units of any kind.

And each man released will have to meet certain standards. Those standards—really credit ratings—give him a priority for consideration when troops are being discharged. Here are the credits:

1. Service Credit—Based upon the total number of months of army service since September 16, 1940.

2. Overseas Credit—Based upon the number of months served overseas.

3. Combat Credit—The number and kind of medals he has received for his soldiering.

4. Parenthood Credit—Which gives credit for each dependent child under 18 years up to a limit of three children.

Soldiers' Own Opinions

The army says this credit system is the result of opinions expressed by the soldiers themselves. Thousands of them were interviewed here and abroad on the matter.

But the value of the point credits will not be announced until after the European war ends.

But even if a man had all four credits—and the highest possible number of points for each credit—there is no guarantee he would be discharged after the war with Germany.

Special Needs Considered

The army will first consider whether the individual soldier is still needed for the continuing war against Japan because of some special ability or for some other reason. If so, he would be kept in the army.

Here's what will happen after Germany falls: Some troops will be kept in Europe as an occupation army; some, from Europe and the United States, will be sent to the Pacific for the war against Japan.

All of this will involve shifting troops and supplies. In that process some troops will be considered surplus. These will be sent to surplus pools in this country.

Question Of Shipping

Two things should be remembered:

1. A tremendous amount of shipping will be used in transportin troops from the European theater to the Pacific theater. So this will somewhat delay getting troops back from the war in Europe.

2. Troops in the Pacific area will be sent back to be discharged. They will be rated also according to the credit system, once the German war is over, but with the understanding that Pacific area troops will not be sent home, no matter what their discharge credit rating, until replacements have been sent in.

Troops In U. S.

Troops in this country, who have never served abroad at all, will also figure in the discharge system.

From the various pools of surplus men, these soldiers about to be discharged will be sent to what the army calls "separation centers."

It is from these centers that the men will be sent home.

'44 War Costs Top Last Year's

Washington, Sept. 26 (AP)—United States war costs for the fiscal year beginning last July 1 passed $20,000,000,000 on September 23, the daily Treasury statement showed today.

The figure of $20,091,192,720 is more than a billion higher than the $10,076,051,240 war costs in the corresponding period for the last fiscal year. Last year the 20,000,000,000 mark was not passed until September 28.

White House Needs Painting, But Waits Until War's End

SEP 27 1944

Washington, Sept. 26 (AP)—The little old lady halted on Pennsylvania avenue in front of the White House grounds and humphed:

"Humph! It's about time."

Sure enough, there was scaffolding at the pillars just as though the painters were going to give the President's home the coat of paint it has needed ever since the war started.

A couple of guys banged away with chisels, knocking chunks out of the stately, once-white columns now blistered and kind of sorry-looking.

Blames Lazy Characters

"No, it isn't so," unhappily explained Chief Usher Howell Crim today. "No paint; war's still on."

That was the dictum when the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor, and it still goes, even if Germany quits next week, he says, and he's boss . . . even over the Interior Department which nominally is charged with the maintenance of the mansion.

Crim had to call in the workmen to fix the pillars because of some lazy characters of long ago.

"We had gas lights on the pillars once," he said. "Then they were removed and electric lights put on. Somebody ordered the electric fixtures removed, oh, 30 years ago, I guess. I don't know why. The workmen put plaster in the holes. We're putting stone in now in case we do paint some day."

Fired By British

Here and there, spots of black are showing up on the building through the four-year-old coat of white paint. They're the marks of the terrible scorching when the British set fire to the White House in the War of 1812.

The decision to make the old coat do after Pearl Harbor was based pretty much on a "good example" for the nation idea, but it goes beyond that now.

"We don't have enough workmen here to handle such a big job now," says Crim.

New workmen would have to clear through a maze of checkups before the Secret Service would let them that close to the Chief Executive, and the Secret Service is pretty busy with other things.

"Oh, well," Crim added, "if we get through this war needing only a coat of paint, that'll be quite satisfactory."

House Seeks Court Action Against Federal Official

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—(AP) The House Campaign Investigating committee called today for Federal court action against an official of the committee for constitutional government who refused to submit a list of contributions of $100 or more.

The Congressional committee, headed by Representative Anderson (D-N.M.), cited Edward A. Rumely, executive secretary of the committee for constitutional government, founded by Publisher Frank Gannett, for "wilful and deliberate refusal" to produce subpoenaed records and held that he was "in contempt" of the House.

The committee's finding was certified to Speaker Sam Rayburn for certification to the United States Attorney for submission to the Grand Jury.

Should Rumely be indicted and found guilty, he could be fined $1,000 and jailed for twelve months.

The rare recourse to formal contempt proceedings recalled that the Dies committee, in 1940, certified several Communist officials for contempt, but none ever was tried or punished in court.

Rumely indicated that he was ready for a court fight in his stand that the House Campaign committee lacks jurisdiction over his organization. He insisted that the committee for constitutional government is a non-partisan, non-political organization and told the committee it had no power to "call for the names of citizens who support an organization that has never spent a dollar for or against any candidate or party."

"I will not produce them," he replied emphatically when the committee asked if he would furnish the subpoenaed records.

All four Democrats on the seven-man committee signed the contempt certification. They are Representatives Anderson, Sparkman of Alabama, Gathings of Arkansas and Murphy of Pennsylvania. The only Republican present, Church of Illinois, did not sign, explaining that he did not believe Rumely's group had broken any laws or was a partisan, political organization.

Did Not Furnish Names

Church pointed out that Rumely had furnished records of expenditures and a breakdown of contributions by amounts, but without names.

"They sent us about everything except what we asked for," commented Anderson.

The figures supplied showed total contributions of $95,197.95 by 6,470 donors between January 1 and September 2 of this year. Only 46 of the contributions, the report showed, exceeded $100.

"We wish," Rumely asserted, "to give you just as much as we can short of the individual names, which we feel under obligation to protect."

Anderson said the committee

90,000 By-Passed Japs To Mop Up, Aussies Told

Washington, Sept. 26 (AP)—Australian troops, cautioned by their commander in chief against any hope that Japan will crack soon after Germany's fall, were told today that in New Guinea and the

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP).—The War Department announced today the names of 4,180 United States soldiers wounded in action, among them the following:

Army Point Credit Setup Explained

By James Marlow

Washington, Sept. 26 (AP)—Who gets out of the army when Germany quits? There's no simple answer. Discharges will be given soldiers

would continue its investigation of Rumely's organization, especially its activities in Texas, to determine whether it represented "a new technique" in political activity.

He disclosed also that the committee has subpoenaed for Friday morning Joseph P. Kamp, executive vice-chairman of the Constitutional Education league, to produce a record of contributors of $100 or more. Kamp previously had refused to give the information when he appeared voluntarily before the committee.

Next Tuesday, Anderson said, the committee will hear Gerald L. K. Smith, head of the America First party.

218 Freed Yanks Reach U. S.

Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 26 (AP)—The Swedish liner Gripsholm, bringing home 218 sick and wounded American officers and enlisted men who were prisoners in Germany, docked at a Jersey City pier today.

Also aboard were 24 Canadian soldiers, 12 American, Swedish and Canadian civilians, and 8 State Department officials.

Corpsmen Carry Stretchers

To the accompaniment of music by the Fort Jay military band, Army Medical Corpsmen, carrying stretchers, marched down to the American Export Lines pier as the liner came in.

The repatriated passengers boarded the Gripsholm at Gotesburg, Sweden, where an exchange of prisoners was carried out early this month.

Ambulances Waiting

Smiling and cheerful, the American soldiers were the first to disembark. Most of them walked down the gangplank, although some were carried on stretchers. Ambulances were waiting to take them to Halloran General Hospital, State Island, where they will be permitted to give interviews tomorrow.

Canadian soldiers followed the Americans ashore and boarded a train that will take them directly to Canada. The civilian passengers were detained aboard for the usual questioning by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other agencies.

The Gripsholm sailed from Goteborg September 10 and stopped at Liverpool, where 700 British prisoners disembarked.

Must Work as Plan, Hershey Says

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 26—(AP) Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, declared tonight that demobilization as a plan "must not fail," and said the Selective Service system "accepts its responsibility to the veterans."

"The plan of demobilization must work, not just to release men from the Army or Navy but beyond that to the ultimate placing of the man back again with his family and his job and to insuring his rights and benefits," he added in an address prepared for a Buffalo Chamber of Commerce dinner meeting.

Asserting that Congress has placed much responsibility on Selective Service in connection with the reemployment of the veteran, General Hershey said the system "will endeavor to see that the veteran is given every consideration."

"If jobs continue to be plentiful the task will be easier," he stated. "If on the contrary, jobs are scarce it is our belief that congress intended to give preference to the veteran."

He asserted the army has reached its authorized strength, the Navy is proceeding to its authorized strength on schedule.

Europeans Use Only 5% Of Immigration Quota

Philadelphia, Sept. 26 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle said today that because of war conditions only one twentieth of the immigration quota of 153,879 established for countries outside the Western Hemisphere was used in the past fiscal year.

Biddle, in a statement released by the immigration and naturalization service, said only 28,551 alien immigrants were admitted for permanent residence. Europe accounted for only 8,694. A total of 113,641 were admitted as non-immigrants, on a temporary basis.

Big Crowd Hails Dewey at Tulsa; Talk Lauded

EN ROUTE WITH DEWEY TO ALBANY, Sept. 26 — (AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey sped homeward on the last lap of his transcontinental campaign tour tonight swamped, as his secretary said, by messages applauding his Oklahoma City rebuttal to President Roosevelt's "fraud" and "falsehood" speech.

Hailed at Tulsa, Okla., by what he later described as "the biggest station crowd I have seen in five years of campaigning," the Republican presidential nominee re-emphasized that his first act in the White House, if elected, will be to "get rid of the political parasites who have fastened themselves to your pocketbook and mine for 12 years."

He mentioned in this connection, as he has before, Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes and Labor Secretary Frances Perkins. He also scored what he called "that elegant collection of loafers" which he said was dependent on continuance of the New Deal administration.

"Will Never Divide People"

Declaring he never would use his office to "divide one part of the American people from another," he said:

"Your next President will never seek to undermine unity in this country for political purposes in war or in peacetime."

Dewey's train stopped in Tulsa for a few hours after a civic reception to Mrs. Dewey in her parents' home at nearby Sapulpa.

The Governor said he was "deeply gratified" by the tribute accorded his wife in her home town, where approximately 15,000 persons turned out to greet her. Although the ceremony was arranged entirely in her honor, she made no speech.

Aide Tells of Message

Paul E. Iockwood, the Governor's secretary, told reporters at Tulsa that he never had seen such an avalanche of telegrams and messages pour in before or after a political campaign speech.

"There was a note of genuine anger in many of them," he said "at the irresponsible speech" made by Mr. Roosevelt. They came from all over the country, from governors, Republican leaders and plain ordinary people. They came in bundles.

Asked if any were critical, he replied: "I saw one that was."

In his Oklahoma City speech last night Dewey answered "point by point," as he put it, the President's assertions that Republican speakers had resorted to "fraud" in the campaign.

He described Mr. Roosevelt's record in office as "desperately bad" and sought to show the White House was responsible for a lack of military preparedness before Pearl Harbor.

Reminded that Mr. Roosevelt has another fourth term speech scheduled for Oct. 5, Dewey declined to say whether he would follow the same personalized attack method in his next address. Tentatively set for Oct. 6 somewhere in West Virginia.

"I have no other speeches drafted," he told reporters when pressed for an indication of what line his campaign would follow from now on.

He said he expects to spend at least a week in Albany before setting out on another trip.

General Searby Killed In France

St. Augustine, Fla., Sept. 26 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Edmund W. Searby was killed in France September 14, the War Department has informed his widow, who resides here.

He was attached to the staff of the late Gen. Lesley J. McNair in Washington until last May, when he was ordered overseas. In addition to his widow he is survived by a daughter, Lucy, 13, and twin sons, Fred and Dan, 10.

New Era In Medicine Credited To War Effort

Chicago, Sept. 26 (AP)—War-stimulated medical progress may save more lives in the near future than will be lost in the war, Dr. Lyell C. Kinney, of San Diego, Cal., president of the American Roentgen Ray Society, said today in his inaugural address before the joint conference of that group and the Radiological Society of North America.

"The war has brought a new era in American medicine," he said. "Stimulated by the war effort and backed by the funds and force of a Government at war, the best efforts of our medical schools, hospitals and allied sciences have been focused on medical research to save lives and prevent disease. The increasing tempo of that research has placed medicine decades ahead of its position on September 1, 1939."

Number On Flak Is Number On Bomber

Evansville, Ind. (AP)—The old army saw about shells "having your number on them" is no bunk, says Lieut. John R. Slater, of Kennett Square, Pa.

He wrote Evansville relatives that his Liberator bomber crew recently found a piece of flak embedded in the ship after a raid.

The flak had the number 508 written on it—and 508 is the number of Lieutenant Slater's plane.

College Star Missing on Flight

MOSCOW, Idaho, Sept. 26 (AP).—Lieutenant Ted Kara, three times national collegiate boxing champion while he attended the University of Idaho in 1938-'41, is missing in action, the university said it was informed today. Lieutenant Kara, in the Army Air Forces, was on his fifth mission over enemy territory when he was reported missing Aug. 5, the university said. The theater of action was not reported.

THOMAS ASSAILS 'RACISM' THREAT

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26—(AP) Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, said today the flareup of "racism" against the California-born Japanese was "a far greater danger to American liberty in general than to the Japanese-Americans in particular."

In a club talk, Thomas said:

"President Roosevelt's order of Feb. 19, 1942, the Army's actions pursuant to it, and the decision of the Supreme court in the Gordon Hirabayashi case recognizing the right of government officials to discriminate among citizens on the ground of their 'racial affiliation' constitute the purest sort of totalitarian justice or injustice.

"What was done on the West Coast was, as Justice Murphy admitted, painfully similar in principle to the German treatment of the Jews."

Thomas asserted that Californians who would oppose the return of Japanese-Americans to their California homes "legally if possible, illegally if necessary," do not believe in democracy.

"And if in addition they support the present California ballot law (which makes minor party appearances on ballots difficult) they make their rejection of democracy doubly emphatic."

Earlier in a press conference Thomas said the Republican and Democratic parties were not meeting the major issues of the campaign, which he listed as "formation of a peoples' peace; what are we going to do about the next depression, and what are we going to do about another war."

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SEVENTH ARMY MEN TOOK JEUXEY, THREE MILES NORTHEAST OF EPINAL, HURLED THE GERMANS FROM ST. AME, FOUR MILES EAST OF REMIREMONT, AND BYPASSED NAZI STRONGPOINTS EAST OF LURE IN A DRIVE CARRYING WITHIN 10 TO 12 MILES OF BELFORT FROM THE WEST. THIS WAS THE SECTOR WHERE THE GERMANS TOLD OF LARGE-SCALE ACTIONS. CANADIAN TROOPS CONTINUED THE KNOCKOUT ATTACK BEGUN YESTERDAY AGAINST THE 7,000 GERMANS HOLDING CALAIS. THEY BROKE THROUGH OUTER DEFENSES SOUTHWEST OF THE TOWN, AND PUSHED IN DEEPER AGAINST BITTER RESISTANCE.

A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THE GERMANS HAD WON CONTROL OF THE NORTHERN END OF THE HIGHWAY BRIDGE AT ARNHEM IN HOLLAND BY POWERFUL BLOWS AGAINST THE POCKET OF BRITISH SKY SOLDIERS.

IT TOOK THE GERMANS THREE DAYS OF BITTER FIGHTING TO DISLODGE THE "RED DEVILS," SO CALLED BECAUSE OF THE RED BERETS THEY WEAR. CONTACT BETWEEN THE RELIEF COLUMN AND THE "RED DEVILS" WAS BEING MAINTAINED TODAY BY SEAGOING TRUCKS--THE FAMOUS "DUCKS" OF AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS--AND ASSAULT BOATS. THIS FERRYING OF MEN AND SUPPLIES TO THE AIR TROOPS MAINTAINING A PRECARIOUS FOOTHOLD ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE RIVER APPARENTLY WAS GOING ON DOWNSTREAM FROM THE ARNHEM BRIDGE. IT WAS BEING CARRIED OUT DESPITE A HAILE OF ENEMY SHELL AND MACHINEGUN FIRE.

THE GERMANS CUT THE VITAL EINDHOVEN-NIJMEGEN ROAD FOR FIVE HOURS YESTERDAY BEFORE BRITISH TANKS DROVE THEM OFF IN ACTION NEAR VEGHEL, 20 MILES SOUTHWEST OF NIJMEGEN.

SUPPLIES FOR THE RELIEF COLUMN ROLL OVER THIS ROAD, WHICH FORMS THE SPINE OF THE WHOLE NARROW BRITISH SECOND ARMY SALIENT RUNNING 50 MILES NORTH IN HOLLAND AND TO THE ARNHEM AREA. BY STF.ADILY WIDENING

Demobilization of Armed Forces

THE LIFE-LINE CORRIDOR EAST AND WEST OF THE DUTCH CITY OF EINDHOVEN THE BRITISH WERE MAKING THE GERMAN SALLIES AGAINST THE ROAD INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT.

EACH OF THE TWO ALLIED FORCES PROBING THE APPROACHES TO KLEVE WAS ABOUT EIGHT MILES FROM THE GERMAN FORTRESS CITY.

(THE FRENCH RADIO AT MONTPELLIER IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, SAID ALLIED TROOPS HAD TAKEN KLEVE).

THE COLUMN TO THE NORTH, COMPOSED OF AMERICAN SKY TROOPERS ATTACHED TO THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, SEIZED THE DUTCH FRONTIER VILLAGE OF BEEK, 10 MILES SOUTH OF ARNHEM, AND PUSHED ON EAST INTO THE REICH.

FOUR OR FIVE MILES FARTHER SOUTH BRITISH TROOPS AND TANKS, ALSO DRIVING EAST FROM HOLLAND INTO GERMANY, ENTERED THE FOREST OF THE REICHSWALD, WHICH SCREENS KLEVE ON THE SOUTHWEST. THE TWIN THRUSTS PUT THE ALLIES ABOUT 50 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE RUHR CITY OF ESSEN, WITH ITS GREAT KRUPP MUNITIONS FACTORIES.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ISSUED A CALL YESTERDAY TO THE 12,000,000 FOREIGN WORKERS INSIDE GERMANY TO TAKE UP ARMS, INDICATING THAT CLIMACTIC BATTLES WERE AT HAND.

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MOVING ON A 13-MILE FRONT EAST OF EINDHOVEN, THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY SENT ADVANCED ELEMENTS KNIFING INTO THE DUTCH TOWN OF DEURNE, ABOUT 18 MILES FROM THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

SOUTHWEST OF THE ALLIED SALIENT IN HOLLAND BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS SCORED 10-MILE ADVANCES ON A 20-MILE FRONT. BRITISH TROOPS CAPTURED TURNHOUT.

TWENTY MILES FARTHER WEST, CANADIAN TROOPS FORGED A BRIDGEHEAD ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE ANTWERP-TURNHOUT CANAL EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF ANTWERP. IN THAT AREA THE CANADIANS WERE PRESSING HARD AGAINST THE GERMANS CUT OFF BY THE BRITISH SWEEP THROUGH HOLLAND.

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID MORE ALLIED PARACHUTE TROOPS HAD BEEN DROPPED AT 'S HERTOGENBOSCH, (CQ) 18 MILES NORTHWEST OF EINDHOVEN, AND WERE BEING ATTACKED.

ON THE LONG FRONT FACING EAST, AMERICAN FIRST ARMY TROOPHS BROKE UP A GERMAN COUNTERATTACK EAST OF THE GERMAN FRONTIER CITY OF AACHEN. THE YANKS ALSO WIPED OUT A STRONGPOINT IN THE ROTGEN AREA, NINE MILES SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN, AND MADE LIMITED GAINS AGAINST DETERMINED RESISTANCE.

NEAR THE FRENCH TOWNS OF CHATEAU SALINS AND DIEUZE, 25 AND 30 MILES SOUTHEAST OF METZ, THE GERMANS HURLED REPEATED COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY'S SALIENT, WHICH HAS BEEN DRIVEN TO WITHIN 27 MILES OF THE BORDER OF THE SAAR INDUSTRIAL BASIN. IN THE HEAVY FIGHTING THERE THE GERMANS LOST 21 TANKS.

THE GERMANS WERE THROWN OUT OF LEYR, EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF NANCY. FRENCH FORCES OF THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY SCORED A GAIN OF FIVE MILES NORTH OF BACCARAT, 29 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NANCY AND 45 MILES FROM THE FRENCH CITY OF STRASBOURG ON THE RHINE.

EPINAL, A COMMUNICATIONS CENTER 35 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NANCY, WAS CAPTURED BY THE AMERICANS.

GERMAN TROOPS OPPOSING THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY HAVE BEEN PROHIBITED FROM RETREATING FROM FRANCE INTO GERMANY BY NAZI SS UNITS WHICH SEALED THE FRONTIER, A FRONT DISPATCH SAID. PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE AMERICANS SAID THE ORDER APPLIED TO GERMAN OFFICERS OF ALL RANKS AS WELL AS TO ENLISTED MEN.

CANADIAN UNITS ON THE SEAWARD FLANK DROVE ON THE FRENCH PORT OF CALAIS AND CAPTURED ESCALLES, FIVE MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST. AN ESTIMATED 28,000 GERMANS ARE HEMMED IN ALONG THE CHANNEL COAST OF WHICH 8,000 ARE BELIEVED TO BE IN CALAIS.

M503AEW

30.24 — 19117

ADD LONDON - (CHESTER) XX GERMANY

STRABOLGI ASSERTED IT WAS NECESSARY TO LIVE WITH THE GERMANS SOMEHOW AND THAT THE PEACE SETTLEMENT SHOULD NOT BE DICTATED "ONLY BY PASSION AND EMOTION."

REFERRING TO PHOTOGRAPHS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN FRIENDLY POSES WITH GERMAN CIVILIANS IN OCCUPIED VILLAGES, HE SAID THEY SHOULD BE REPRODUCED BY THE MILLIONS AND DROPPED ALL OVER GERMANY IN REPLY TO GERMAN PROPAGANDA THAT "WE ARE ADVANCING TO MURDER, RAPE AND DESTROY."

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THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER ARGUED THAT DISTINCTIONS HAD BEEN DRAWN BY RUSSIA'S PREMIER STALIN IN 1942 BETWEEN THE HITLERITE STATE AND THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD ENDORSED THE DISTINCTION IN 1943. HE SAID HE FAVORED DESTRUCTION OF THE NAZI STATE AND PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS BUT THAT THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE WERE SO INTERPEDENDENT ALL OF THEM MUST BE REBUILT.

VANSITTART SAID HE FEARED DEVELOPMENT OF SENTIMENT, PERHAPS IN HE UNITED STATES, TO BRING SOLDIERS HOME FROM GERMANY PREMATURELY.

LORD CRANBORNE TOOK ISSUE WITH THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER, DECLARING 'HAT HE WOULD NOT SAY ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT "THAT WE REGARD THE ;ERMAN PEOPLE, AS OPPOSED TO THE NAZI MOVEMENT, IN NO WAY RESPONSIBLE 'OR THIS TERRIBLE WAR." HE SAID THERE ALREADY WAS EVIDENCE THAT THE ;ERMAN GENERAL STAFF, FORESEEING DEFEAT, WAS BEGINNING TO MAKE PREPARATIONS FOR WINNING THE NEXT WAR.

"I DO NOT THINK WE HAVE ANY CERTAINTY," SAID LORD CRANBORNE, "THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE WOULD NOT FOLLOW NEW LEADERS INTO WAR LIKE SHEEP WHEN THE TIME CAME.

"THIS IS NOT A REASON FOR TREATING THE GERMAN PEOPLE WITH THE SAVAGE CRUELTY WITH WHICH THEY HAVE TREATED OTHER COUNTRIES. THAT, IN ANY CASE, WOULD BE CONTRARY TO OUR TRADITIONS AND PRACTICES AND ENTIRELY CONTRARY TO DECLARATIONS OF ALL THE ALLIED LEADERS."

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, CHURCHILL CONFINED HIMSELF TO REFERRING TO THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE IN REPLY TO THE FIRST PEACE QUESTIONS ASKED BY MEMBERS. HE SAID NO COMMITMENTS HAD YET BEEN MADE THERE.

A TWO-WAY WAR DEBATE--POSSIBLY ON THURSDAY--WILL GIVE MEMBERS FURTHER OPPORTUNITY TO QUESTION CHURCHILL OR FOREIGN SECRETARY EDEN ON THE GOVERNMENT'S PEACE VIEWS.

CHURCHILL TODAY INCIDENTALLY PRAISED THE POLISH HOME ARMY AND PEOPLE OF WARSAW WHO, HE SAID, "AFTER FIVE YEARS OF OPPRESSION, HAD YET FOUGHT FOR NEARLY TWO MONTHS TO CONTRIBUTE ALL IN THEIR POWER TO THE EXPULSION OF THE GERMANS FROM THE CAPITAL."

HE SAID THE BRITISH WERE "TOO FAR AWAY FROM THE SCENE" TO TAKE ESPONSIBILITY FOR ORDERING AN UPRISING IN POLAND, BUT HAD SENT UPPLIES AND TRIED TO PROMOTE SOVIET-POLISH COOPERATION.

OPPOSITION MEMBERS IN COMMONS MADE BARBED COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAM FOR MAKING 2,500 PREFABRICATED HOUSES WEEKLY AS A PRELIMINARY TO BUILDING 300,000 PERMANENT HOMES WITHIN TWO YEARS AFTER THE WAR AND 4,000,000 WITHIN 12 YEARS. DESPITE THE SHARPSHOOTERS, THE BILL WAS PASSED THROUGH THE SECOND OF ITS THREE REQUIRED READINGS.

SEYMOUR COCKS, LABOR MEMBER, DECLARED, "SUCH RABBIT HUTCHES SEEM ONLY SUITABLE FOR SNOW WHITE AND THE SEVEN DWARFS, ALTHOUGH ONLY SNOW WHITE AND THREE OF THE DWARFS COULD GET IN, AND ONE INEVITABLY WOULD BE GRUMPY."

THOMAS JOHNSTON, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND, REPORTED THE GOVERNMENT ALREADY HAD RECEIVED APPLICATIONS FOR 221,000 OF THE TEMPORARY HOMES AND INSISTED THEY WOULD BE LARGE ENOUGH FOR FAMILIES OF FOUR.

ADD LONDON XXX SOUTH

FOR HOURS YESTERDAY IN THE MIST AND LOW CLOUDS, SPITFIRES AND TYPHOONS PROVIDED AIR COVER FOR TROOPS BELEAGUERED AT ARNHEM, FIGHTING OFF MORE THAN 200 GERMAN CRAFT WHICH AT VARIOUS TIMES ATTEMPTED TO STRAFE THE BRITISH RED DEVILS.

TWENTYFOUR GERMAN PLANES WERE DESTROYED; SIX ALLIED CRAFT WERE LOST.

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FOR THE FIRST TIME THE GERMAN AIRMEN ENGAGED THE ROCKET-FIRING TYPHOONS. MORE THAN 25 MESSERSCHMITTS AND FOCKE WULFS DIVED ON FIVE TYPHOONS, BUT AFTER TWO OF THE NAZI CRAFT WERE DESTROYED, THE OTHERS FLED.

TO THE SOUTH NEAR EINDHOVEN, MEDIUM BOMBERS ATTACKED TRAINS ATTEMPTING TO BRING UP ARMORED VEHICLES AND SUPPLIES TO GERMAN TROOPS IN HOLLAND. THEY ENCOUNTERED 50 MESSERSCHMITTS AND DESTROYED FOUR AT THE COST OF ONE BOMBER.

BEAUFIGHTERS DURING THE NIGHT ATTACKED SHIPPING OFF THE DUTCH COAST. THUNDERBOLTS FLEW SEVERAL HUNDRED SORTIES IN SUPPORT OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE MOSELLE VALLEY.

(NO PICKUP)

NG409AEW

ONDON, SEPT. 26-(AP)-THREE HEAVY BOMBINGS OF KIEL IN PAST MONTH HAVE LEFT ALMOST TWO THIRDS OF GERMANY'S GREAT PORT CITY DESTROYED OR SERIOUSLY DAMAGED, THE AIR MINISTRY DECLARED TODAY.

THE DESTRUCTION STRETCHES SIX MILES BEYOND THE RAILWAY YARDS AND HARBOR AS FAR AS SUBURB OF HEINKENDORF, SAID A STATEMENT SUMMARIZING NEWEST RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS.

THEY SHOW THAT THREE OF THE GREAT SHIPBUILDING YARDS HAVE BEEN SEVERELY HIT AND IN THE ARSENAL ITSELF--A TOP PRIORITY TARGET--TEN BUILDINGS WERE ENTIRELY DEMOLISHED AND TWELVE DAMAGED. MANY OTHER BUILDINGS WERE GUTTED.

LONDON, SEPT. 26-(AP)-THE 28 GERMAN PLANES SHOT DOWN NEAR MUNSTER TODAY WERE BAGGED BY THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER GROUP LED BY COL. HUBERT ZEMKE OF MISSOULA, MONT.

"THEY LOOKED AS IF THEY WERE ASSEMBLING TO GO SOMEWHERE, BUT WE CHANGED THEIR PLANS," SAID LT.COL.JAMES M.HERREN, JR., OF ASHLAND, ALA., WHO CLAIMED DESTRUCTION OF THREE MESSERSCHMITT 109'S.

LT.GEORGE GLEASON OF MONTROSE, COLO., AND LT.QUENTIN PAVLOCK OF BARNESBORO, PA., ALSO CLAIMED THREE EACH, WHILE COL.ZEMKE HIMSELF CLAIMED TWO SHOT DOWN AND A THIRD DAMAGED.

WE830PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 26-(AP)-HUGE LAND MINES AND BOMBS, POSSIBLY SOME ABANDONED BY THE BRITISH IN FRANCE DURING THE RETREAT AT DUNKERQUE, WERE DROPPED BY PARACHUTE ON BRITAIN'S LARGEST CITIES DURING THE INTENSIVE GERMAN NIGHT RAIDS IN THE WINTER OF 1940-41, IT WAS REVEALED LAST NIGHT WITH RELAXATION OF CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS.

THE TARGETS INCLUDED LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, SOUTHAMPTON, PLYMOUTH AND LIVERPOOL.

(FRED BACKHOUSE, CANADIAN PRESS STAFF WIRTER, SAID AT ONE TIME THE MINES ALMOST BLOCKED BRITAIN'S VITAL SUPPLY

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(FRED BACKHOUSE, CANADIAN PRESS STAFF WRITER, SAID AT ONE TIME THE MINES ALMOST BLOCKED BRITAIN'S VITAL SUPPLY PORTS. OF 300 OR MORE PERSONS WHO VOLUNTEERED ORIGINALLY FOR THE HAZARDOUS TASK OF DISPOSING OF THOSE WITH DELAYED ACTION, HE SAID, LESS THAN 24 ARE ALIVE TODAY.)

THE MINES AND BOMBS CONTAINED ONE AND TWO TONS OF EXPLOSIVES. EVEN MAGNETIC SEA MINES WERE PARACHUTED INLAND.

TWO MINES DESTROYED 350 HOUSES OF AN UNSUBSTANTIAL NATURE IN THE LONDON AREA.

IT ALSO WAS DISCLOSED THAT DURING SEPTEMBER, 1941, THE GERMANS DROPPED A CHEMICAL IN THE FORM OF RED POWDER IN WESTERN ENGLAND WHICH CAUSED ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF THE SKIN OF THOSE WITH WHOM IT CAME IN CONTACT.

JS703AEW

(ADVANCE) LONDON, SEPT. 26-(AP)-AN INCREASING MEASURE OF CONTROL WILL BE HANDED OVER TO THE ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION AS A RESULT OF CONFERENCES BETWEEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

"THE ITALIAN PEOPLE, FREED OF THEIR FASCIST AND NAZI OVERLORDSHIP, HAVE IN THESE LAST TWELVE MONTHS DEMONSTRATED THEIR WILL TO BE FREE, TO FIGHT ON THE SIDE OF THE DEMOCRACIES, AND TO TAKE A PLACE AMONG THE UNITED NATIONS, DEVOTED TO PRINCIPLES OF PEACE AND JUSTICE" A JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED TONIGHT SAID.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5 P.M.EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY TUESDAY SEPT. 26)

WE455PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 26-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL PRESENT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY A BROAD SOCIAL SECURITY PLAN DESIGNED TO ELIMINATE EXTREME POVERTY AND GREATLY IMPROVE THE WELFARE OF MOST OF BRITAIN'S 47,000,000 PEOPLE.

THE PROGRAM FORMS AN ANSWER, AT LEAST IN PART, TO THE WIDELY DISCUSSED BEVERIDGE PLAN OF A YEAR AGO. PROLONGED DEBATE APPEARS LIKELY.

THE GOVERNMENT PLAN PROVIDES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE, HEALTH SERVICE, WIDOWS PENSIONS, RETIREMENT PENSIONS, FAMILY ALLOWANCES, ORPHAN ALLOWANCE, MOTHERHOOD AND DEATH GRANTS.

COMPULSORY WEEKLY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ALL PERSONS ABLE TO PAY WOULD FINANCE THE PROGRAM, EXPECTED TO COST $2,600,000,000 IN THE FIRST YEAR, COMPARED WITH THE BEVERIDGE PLAN'S $2,788,000,000, RISE TO $2,924,000,000 IN TEN YEARS, AND ULTIMATELY TO $3,224,999,000 IN 1975. THE PLAN WOULD GO INTO EFFECT IN 1945.

JS62 AEW

LONDON, SEPT 26-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TODAY A NOTICEABLE MPROVEMENT IN THE CONDITION OF FORMER FINNISH PREMIER HANTTI ACKZELL, WHO WAS TAKEN SERIOUSLY ILL WHILE VISITING THE SOVIET APITAL AS HEAD OF AN ARMISTICE DELEGATION.
M540AEW

LONDON, SEPT 26-(AP)-ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE PILOTS WHO MET THEIR FIRST OPPOSITION IN MANY WEEKS, REPORTED THEY DESTROYED TEN GERMAN AIRCRAFT OVER THE ARNHEM-NIJMEGEN AREA IN HOLLAND MONDAY AND, ACCORDING TO DISPATCHES FROM THE FIELD, SHOT DOWN ANOTHER EIGHT TODAY.
JP1036PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 26-(AP)-- REP. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS, MASS

HUSETTS REPUBLICAN, BELIEVES THE ARMY WILL FIND A PLACE [redacted] IN

HE SERVICE FOR SOME WACS AFTER THE WAR.

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MRS. ROGERS, AUTHOR OF LEGISLATION PUTTING THE WACS IN

UNCLE SAM'S UNIFORM, DECLARED AFTER AN INSPECTION OF THEIR WORK THAT "THE

ARE A FINE GROUP OF YOUNG WOMEN, AND THEY ARE ALL DOING SPLENDID WORK. I

FEEL SURE THAT THE MILITARY [redacted] AUTHORITIES WILL WANT TO KEEP IT GOING ON A

REDUCED SCALE AFTER THE WAR IS OVER, TRAINING SOME OF THEM FOR SPECIAL SER

ALB/ SINGLES 01656 APRA 1239PLW

LONDON, SEPT. 26-(AP)-THE POSITION OF THE ALLIED LINES SO FAR AS KNOWN FOLLOWS:

FROM ZEEBRUGGE ON THE BELGIAN COAST THE LINE EXTENDED

LONDON, SEPT. 26-(AP)-THE POSITION OF THE ALLIED LINES SO FAR AS KNOWN FOLLOWS:

FROM ZEEBRUGGE ON THE BELGIAN COAST THE LINE EXTENDS ALONG THE LEOPOLD CANAL TO SAS VAN GENT AND BULGES NORTHEAST OF ANTWERP TO ST. LEONARD AND TURNHOUT.

CONTINUING ON THE LINE SWINGS NORTHEAST THROUGH THE DUTCH CITIES OF EINDHOVEN AND NIJMEGEN TO THE SOUTH BANK OF THE NEDER RHINE RIVER

30 24— 19119

WEST OF ARNHEM. FROM THE APEX OF THE ALLIED SALIENT IN HOLLAND THE LINE RUNS SOUTH TO BEEK WHERE IT BULGES EAST OVER THE GERMAN BORDER. FARTHER SOUTH IN HOLLAD, IT BULGES AT DEURNE, EAST OF EINDHOVEN. FROM BEURNE IT RUNS TO BELGIUM TOWN OF NAESEYCK, LEAVING A THIN LINE OF GERMAN HELD TERRITORY BETWEEN THERE AND SITTARD.

AS IT RUNS SOUTH, THE LINE REMAINS UNCHANGED WITH BULGES EAST OF AACHEN, NEAR PRUM AND NORTHWEST OF TRIER. ITX PASSES WEST OF METZ IN FRANCE AND RUNS TO THE TOWNS OF CHATEAU SALINS AND DIEUZE, SOUTHEAST OF METZ. AS BEFORE IT RUNS SOUTH THROUGH BACCARAT, CHATEL, APINAI, REMIREMONT, EAST OF LURE AND WEST OF MONTBELIARD TO PONT-DE-ROIDE.
FW 654AEW

BELFAST, IRELAND, SEPT 26-(AP)-A UNITED STATES ARMY PRIVATE FROM HAVERHILL, OHIO, WAS HELD TODAY IN THE SLAYING OF EIGHT-YEAR-OLD PATRICIA WYLIE WHOSE RAVISHED BODY WAS DISCOVERED LAST NIGHT IN A FIELD.

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ARMY AUTHORITIES SAID THE SOLDIER HAD ADMITTED KILLING THE GIRL AND WOULD BE TRIED BY A COURT MARTIAL.

SN708PEW

ADD WITH ANY 7TH ARMY XXX AIR

LODGE TURNED HIS PRISONERS OVER TO SGT. CHRISTOPHER BRADY OF ROXBURY, MASS., AFTER DRIVING TO THE NEAREST ARMY OUTFIT BEHIND THE LINES.

LODGE'S CURRENT ASSIGNMENT IS FRONT LINE RECONNAISSANCE FOR THE OPERATIONS BRANCH OF SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS.

FW7AEW

BY WALTER CRONKITE
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
WITH AMERICAN AIRBORNE FORCES, VEGHEL, SEPT. 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE THIRD GERMAN ATTEMPT IN FOUR DAYS TO SLICE LT.GEN.SIR MILES C. DEMPSEY'S JUGULAR VEIN AT THE ZUID WILLEMS CANAL CROSSING--WAS JOINED TODAY.

EACH FIGHT HAS BEEN MORE INTENSE THAN THE LAST AND THIS LOOKS LIKE A BIG NAZI PUSH TRYING TO CUT OFF THE BRITISH SPEARHEAD NOW AT ARNHEM AND THREATENING TO TURN THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

THE GERMANS IN A SUDDEN THRUST CUT THE ROAD BETWEEN HERE AND ST. OEDENRODE AROUND 5 O'CLOCK YESTERDAY AFTERNOON WITH AT LEAST TWO ANKS, TWO OR THREE 88-MM SELF-PROPELLED GUNS AND A FEW SCORE LIGHTER APONS.

THEY GOT ON THE ROAD, ROAMING UP AND DOWN WITH TANKS BLOWING UP NSPORT THEY CAUGHT IN THE TRAP AND MOUNTING 88'S AT EACH END TO THIS TINY CORRIDOR. THEY ALSO LOBBED SHELLS INTO ONRODE AT THE S

HOLD THIS TINY CORRIDOR. THEY ALSO LOBBED SHELLS INTO ST.OEDENRODE AT THE SOUTHWEST AND VEGHEL AT THE NORTHEAST.

THROUGHOUT THE EVENING AND NIGHT AMERICAN PATROLS PROBED INTO GERMAN POSITIONS. ALIGNED WITHIN A TWO-MILE SEMICIRCLE NORTH OF US THIS MORNING WERE PROBABLY AROUND 3,000 GERMAN INFANTRYMEN, INCLUDING PARACHUTE TROOPS, AROUND 10 TO 15 PANTHER AND TIGER TANKS AND SOME 10 OR 15 88S. NAZI 150S ARE WITHIN SHELLING RANGE OF THE BATTLEFIELD.

TWICE BEFORE, THE GERMANS SUCCEEDED IN CUTTING THE ROAD TO ARNHEM IN THIS AREA, EACH TIME WITH A CONCENTRATED ARMORED ATTACK FROM THE SOUTH. TWICE BEFORE THEY WERE BEATEN OFF WITH HEAVY LOSSES AFTER INFLICTING SOME DAMAGE ON OUR SUPPLY COLUMNS AND STOPPING THE FLOW ALONG THE ROAD FOR PERIODS OF HOURS.

AIR SUPPORT HAS BEEN CALLED FOR, BUT IT IS RAINING HEAVILY RIGHT NOW.

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N905AEW

BY EDWARD D.BALL

WITH THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY, SEPT. 26-(AP)-SIX GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS WERE REPULSED IN THE DIEUZE SECTOR 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE FRENCH CITY OF NANCY YESTERDAY.

THE ENEMY THRUSTS WERE MADE IN BATTALION STRENGTH OF 300 MEN EACH UNDER ARTILLERY COVER. THE GERMANS USED 13 TANKS IN ONE ATTACK AND EIGHT WERE REPORTED KNOCKED OUT.

THE REMAINDER OF THE U.S. THIRD ARMY FRONT STILL WAS SLOWED DOWN BY HEAVY RAINS.

JS656AEW

PARIS, SEPT. 26-(AP)-THE PROVISIONAL FRENCH GOVERNMENT EXPRESSED ITSELF TODAY IN FULL AGREEMENT WITH THE AMERICAN CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION ADVOCATING FREE WORLD INTERCHANGE OF NEWS.

IN THE FIRST OFFICIAL DELINEATION OF FRENCH POLICY SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION IN THE U.S.CONGRESS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION PIERRE TEITGEN STATED TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY:

"THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT APPROVES THE RESOLUTION. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT BELIEVES THAT THE FREE DIFFUSION OF NEWS IS A CONDITION OF DEMOCRACY'S GOOD FUNCTIONING AND OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE."

"THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT THINKS THAT FREE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATI THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE WORLD NECESSITATES NOT ONLY FREEDOM OF NEWS AGENCIES BUT ALSO, FOR BOTH NATIONAL AND FOREIGN AGENCIES, FREE ACCESS TO MEANS OF COMMUNICATION WITHOUT DIFFERENTIAL RATES."

THE DECLARATION, ISSUED AFTER CONVERSATIONS WITH FRANK J.STARZEL, ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, CARRIED HIGH SIGNIFICANCE BOTH IN CONNECTION WITH FRANCE'S FUTURE INTERNAL PRESS POLICY AND PARTICIPATION IN AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT UPON THE PRESS SECTION OF THE FOUR FREEDOMS.

TEITGEN, IN SEVERAL INTERVIEWS WITH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, INDICATED THE NEW REGIME INTENDS RECREATING THE FRENCH PRESS--ALONG WITH THE OVERHAUL OF ALL OTHER BASIC NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS--FREE OF FRANKLY ACKNOWLEDGED BANEFUL PRE-WAR FEATURES IN RELATION TO WHICH ENDORSEMENT OF THE U.S.CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION CONSTITUTES A SWEEPING CHANGE OF POLICY.

THE TWO PRINCIPAL QUESTIONABLE FEATURES WERE MAINTENANCE OF THE NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY HAVAS WITH AN AVOWED CONNECTION WITH THE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL INFLUENCES AS WELL AS ADVERTISING BUSINESS; AND A NUMBER OF BIG NEWSPAPERS SUBJECT TO EXTRANEOUS FINANCIAL INFLUENCES.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT HAS VOWED TO BAR BOTH THESE FEATURES. THE NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY OF LIBERATION, AGENCE FRANCAISE DE PRESSE, WHICH, LIKE NEWSPAPERS, IS TEMPORARILY RECEIVING A GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY UNTIL IT GETS FINANCIALLY ESTABLISHED, BUT AFFIRMS A DETERMINATION TO SHIFT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO A COOPERATIVE STRUCTURE SIMILAR TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

"LIBERATION" OF NEWSPAPERS THEMSELVES WAS COVERED IN THE FINAL SECTION OF TEITGEN'S STATEMENT:

"THE SECRETARY FOR INFORMATION IS STUDYING WHAT MEASURES COULD BE TAKEN TO FREE THE PRESS FROM ANY PRESSURE FROM TRUSTS AND ESPECIALLY FROM TRUSTS OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS AND ADVERTISING."

THE DISTRIBUTION MENTIONED REFERS TO THE CARTEL SYSTEM BY WHICH, BEFORE THE WAR, PAPERS WITH UNWELCOME EDITORIAL VIEWS COULD BE SEVERELY HAMPERED IN THEIR CIRCULATION.

THE REFERENCE TO ADVERTISING PRESSURE INVOLVES THE FACT THAT BEFORE THE WAR THE NATIONAL VOLUME OF ADVERTISING WAS SO SMALL COMPARED WITH THAT OF UNITED STATES PAPERS THAT THE FRENCH PAPERS WERE FAR MORE DEPENDENT UPON IT AND HENCE WERE A PREY FOR SUB ROSA SUBSIDIES.

THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO GUARD THE FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE OF NEWSPAPERS FAR MORE ZEALOUSLY. DETAILS HAVE NOT BEEN WORKED OUT, BUT ONE METHOD DISCUSSED IS THE SETTING UP OF A MINIMUM SCALE OF NEWS STAND PRICES TO ASSURE ADEQUATE BASIC REVENUE.

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THIS METHOD ALREADY IS BEING USED TO PUT PAPERS--NOW PUBLISHED IN THE REQUISITIONED PLANTS OF THE COLLABORATION PRESS OF OCCUPATION DAYS--ON THEIR FEET FINANCIALLY. ALL PARIS' 15 DAILIES ARE SELLING FOR FOUR CENTS A COPY, FOUR TIMES THE PRE-WAR PRICE. SINCE BY GOVERNMENT ORDER ALL THE PAPERS ARE SINGLE-SHEET PUBLICATIONS, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THEY ARE MAKING A PROFIT OF AT LEAST ONE CENT PER COPY OR MOR

ENDORSEMENT OF THE RESOLUTION, WHICH WAS THE PRODUCT OF THE POLICIES URGED BY KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, AND OTHER LEADERS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS, WAS AFFIRMED IN THE FRENCH POLICY OF GIVING FOREIGN NEWS ORGANIZATIONS EQUAL ACCESS WITH FRENCH AGENCIES TO NEWS INSIDE FRANCE.

THE ENDORSEMENT WAS ECHOED IN UNOFFICIAL BUT SIGNIFICANT APPROVAL OF THE RESOLUTION EXPRESSED BEFORE ITS PASSAGE BY A LEADER OF THE FRENCH PRESS, LEON ROLLIN, A DIRECTOR OF AGENCE FRANCAISE DE PRESSE, IN AN EDITORIAL IN "LIBERATION," WHICH HE ALSO PUBLISHES.

ROLLIN, A DIRECTOR OF THE FOREIGN NEWS BRANCH OF HAVAS, THE PRE-WAR FRENCH NEWS AGENCY AND A LONGTIME OPPONENT OF GOVERNMENTAL AND COMMERCIAL CONNECTIONS OF THE PRESS, WAS FIRED FROM HIS JOB IN JUNE, 1940, FOR "INCOMPATIBILITY" WITH THE POLITICAL REGIME AND BECAME A LEADER OF THE UNDERGROUND RESISTANCE PRESS.

WE922PEW

AT A U.S.TROOP CARRIER BASE SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, SEPT. 26-(AP) SUPPLY PLANES OF THE FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY LANDED ON AN AIR STRIP IN THE ALLIED CORRIDOR IN HOLLAND TODAY.

THE PLANES UNLOADED VITAL SUPPLIES FOR ALLIED FORCES FIGHTING GRIMLY TO HOLD THEIR ADVANTAGEOUS POSITIONS IN THE NORTH.

THE LANDING WAS THE FIRST ONE ATTEMPTED SINCE AIRBORNE TROOPS DESCENDED IN HOLLAND. PREVIOUSLY SUPPLIES HAD BEEN DROPPED BY PARACHUTE.

ED538PEW

PARIS, SEPT 26-(AP)-AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN CANNOT HOPE TO REESTABLISH ACTIVITIES IN FRANCE BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT HAS STABILIZED CURRENCY AND ELIMINATED THE BLACK MARKET, WHICH MAY TAKE A YEAR, HAROLD F.JOHNSON, ECONOMIC ADVISER TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY, SAID TODAY.

JOHNSON CAME HERE FOR THE EXPRESS PURPOSE OF ADVISING ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE RELATIVE TO SUPPLY AND PROCUREMENT.

IT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL RIGIDLY

IMPORTS FOR AN INDEFINITE TIME, JOHNSON SAID IN AN INTERVIEW, ADDING, "IT WILL BE UTTERLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR AMERICAN BUSINESS TO RESUME IN FRANCE FOR AT LEAST A YEAR AND THAT IS A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE."
JP1040PEW

--BASH--

PARIS, SEPT. 26-(AP)-THE FRENCH STILL HAVE THEIR STRANGE NOTIONS ABOUT THE UNITED STATES.

AN ARTICLE ABOUT THE U.S.ARMY'S WACS IN THE EVENING PARIS NEWSPAPER, DEFENSE DE LA FRANCE, REFERRED TO PFC.MARY JONES, WHO, IT SAID, WAS FROM A VILLAGE OF "200 SOULS" IN THE "HALF-SAVAGE" STATE OF TEXAS.
WE949PEW

WITH FRENCH FORCES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, SEPT. 26-(AP)-AN OLD MASTER OF TANK WARFARE, WHO UNDER GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE--THEN A COLONEL--ONCE HELD GERMAN THRUSTS AT ABBEVILLE, LED THE FIRST FRENCH TROOPS INTO ACTION ON THE MOTHERLAND'S SOIL SINCE 1940.

HE IS BRIG.-GEN.AIME SUDRE, 54, A NATIVE OF GRAULHET, IN THE TARN DEPARTMENT NORTHEAST OF TOULOUSE, WHO IN THE YEARS PRECEDING WORLD WAR II WAS AMONG THE FEW FRENCH OFFICERS WHO SUPPORTED DE GAULLE'S PLEAS FOR HEAVILY-ARMORED MOBILE STRIKING FORCES.
WE602PEW

ADD MADRID — (LT=OLT2) XX JOINS

BERLINERS, THE TRAVELER SAID, WITH A RARE SPARK OF HUMOR ARE THANKING ALLIED BOMBING PLANES FOR GIVING THEM MORE FOOD BY RECENT BOMBINGS, WHICH FLATTENED EXPENSIVE RESTAURANTS, ELIMINATING THEIR DRAIN ON FOOD SUPPLIES AND ENABLING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MORE RATIONED FOOD TO HOUSEWIVES.

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JS708AEW

ROME, FIRST ADD DSC DECORATION (TOP ON AYK) CRIME. N-Y-C.

PURPLE HEART AWARDS WERE GIVEN TO THESE ENLISTED MEN: TECHNICIAN/4 ALVA M.COCHRAN, 530 W.CALVERT, BALTIMORE, MD.; PVT.JOHN A.FOXMAN, 1601 S.GRANGE, SIOUX FALLS, S.D.; CORP.HERMAN C.IFORD, 621 S.MOUND, PRATT, KAS.; CORP.THOMAS A.MILENSKI, 2949 CHATHAM, PHILADELPHIA, PA.; AND T/4 GEORGE P.ZDANIS, 221 SECOND AVE., LANSDOWNE, MD.

JJ1045AEW

ROME, SEPT 26-(AP)-THREE AMERICAN STAFF OFFICERS RECEIVED TODAY THE UNITED STATES LEGION OF MERIT AND THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THEY WERE COL.WILLIAM J.GLASGOW, JR., EL PASO, TEXAS, AND SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.; MAJOR MAYDON W. BUCHANAN, SOUTH BEND, IND.; AND LT. COL. VICTOR L. OLSEN, SALT LAKE CITY. GEN. SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, GROUND COMMANDER IN ITALY, AND MAJ. GEN. I. I. LEMNITZER, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, MADE THE AWARDS AT ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY.

THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE WAS CONFERRED ON MAJOR JOHN C. BELL, AUGUSTA, GA. THE LEGION OF MERIT WAS GIVEN TO COL. GEORGE S. SMITH, SOMERVILLE, N.J.; COL. EDWARD P. HAMILTON, MILTON, MASS.; COL. GUY N. TALCOTT, CHICAGO; MAJOR WILLIAM H. WOODFORD, CORVALLIS, ORE.; AND SGT. ROBERT L. HOLLY, WAUPACA, WIS.

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MK9AEW NH

BY JOSEPH MORTON

BARI, ITALY, SEPT. 26-(AP)-GEMAN TROOPS ATTEMPTING A LONG AND TEDIOUS FLIGHT FROM A TRAP IN NORTHWESTERN GREECE HAVE BEEN HALTED ABRUPTLY IN SOUTHERN ALBANIA ALONG THE ADRIATIC COAST, IT WAS REPORTED HERE TODAY.

PARTISANS DROVE THEM BACK ON THE RUN, AND SOME OF THEM RETREATED MORE THAN SIX MILES BEFORE THEY COULD TURN TO MAKE A STAND. THE FIGHTING WAS SAID TO BE THE HEAVIEST IN THE AREA OF SARANDE, PRINCIPAL PORT FOR CORFU.

AT THE SAME TIME OTHER STRONG ENEMY ELEMENTS BELIEVED TOTALING 7,000 WERE CONCENTRATING ON THE GREEK BORDER. THEY WERE FACED WITH THE DISMAL PROSPECT OF FIGHTING THEIR WAY THROUGH AN AREA CONGESTED BY ALBANIAN PARTISANS.

MEANWHILE, MARSHAL TITO'S YUGOSLAV PARTISANS, WHO RECENTLY TOOK THE EAST BOSNIA COMMUNICATIONS HUB OF BANJALUKA, WERE REPORTED IN A COMMUNIQUE TO HAVE CAPTURED THREE MORE TOWNS AND TO HAVE WIPED OUT ALL ENEMY FORCES BETWEEN THE EAST BOSNIAN STRONGHOLD AND THE SAVA RIVER, 35 MILES TO THE NORTH. TITO CLAIMED THE GERMANS LOST BY DEATH OR CAPTURE 7,000 OF THE 13,000 MOTLEY TROOPS DRAWN IN TO DEFEND BANJALUKA.
N1113AEW

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY ON THE ADRIATIC, SEPT 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-[H]TLER HAS SUPPLIED MOST OF HIS DIVISIONS WITH POLITICAL OFFICERS [W]O ARE TRYING TO RAISE THE SLUMPING NAZI MORALE BY ADVISING TROOPS IN ITALY THAT "THE LOSS OF FRANCE MAKES VERY LITTLE DIFFERENCE," AND THAT THEY WILL SOON BE EATING ICE CREAM IN SOUTH ITALY.
JP1034PEW

BY MURLIN PENCER

ALLIEDHEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.DAVID T. CORTS, (377 EASTERN PLACE) DETROIT, MICH., WAS SEEKING HIS FIRST KILL IN ONE OF THE DEADLY P-61 "BLACK WIDOWS" OVER DUTCH NEW GUINEA. HE GOT ON THE TAIL OF A JAPANESE TWIN-ENGINE BOMBER AND

WAS READY TO OPEN UP WITH HIS GUNS.

"THEN," HE SAID, "I SAW ANOTHER JAP BOMBER COMING UP ON MY TAIL.K I PULLED THE PLANE UP, LEAVING THE FIRST BOMBER IN THE DIRECT LINE OF FIRE OF THE SECOND. AND I'LL BE DARNED IF THE SECOND JAP DIDN'T BLAST THE FIRST ONE RIGHT OUT OF THE SKY. AS LONG AS THEY'LL SHOOT EACH OTHER DOWN THERE'SNO SENSE IN WASTING AMMUNITION."

SHARING THE KILL WITH CORTS WERE HIS CREW MEMBERS, INCLUDING LT. ALEXANDER BERG, (1101 54TH ST.), BROOKLYN,N.Y.

IN THE SAME ACTION, LT.CARL BDORUM, HETTINGER, N.D., AND HIS CREW, LT.ROBERT C.WILLIAMS, OF FAIRBANKS, IA., AND S/SGT.HENRY BOBO, (138 E.CECIL ST.) SPRINGFIELD, OHIOBN ADDED A JAPANESE TWIN-ENGINE BOMBER TO THE ONE THEY SHOT DOWN AT NIGHT 48 HOURS BEFORE.

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LT.EUGENE J.ULRICH, MILWAUKEE, WIS. WAS BOMBARDIER ON A LIBERATOR FROM THE 13TH AIR FORCE, ASSIGNED TO KNOCK OUT GALENA AIRDROME IN THE HALMAHERAS. LT.RICHARD M.VAN GALDER, COHOES, N.Y., WAS FLYING THE BIG PLANE, LEADING THE FORMATION. AS THE GALENA RUNWAY CROSSED THE SIGHTS OF ULRICH, THE LEADER BOMBARDIER SHOUTED "BOMBS AWAY"--BUT THE BOMBS FAITED TO DROP.

THE SWIFTLY-MOVING PLANE PASSED OVER THE TARGET AND A DESOLATE STRETCH OF THICK JUNGLE TOOMED AHEAD. ULRICH SLAMMED HIS SALVO HANDLE AND THE ENTIRE LOAD DROPPED. "THE WHOLE PLACE SEEMED TO GO UP IN ONE TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION" SAID LT.ROBERT W.WICKHORST, BRIGHTON, COLO., THE NAVIGATOR. "IT WAS THE BIGGEST EXPLOSION I'VE EVER SEENBMZ

RA709PCW

WITH THE 32ND U. ARMY DIVISION,NEW GUINEA,SEPT.12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE LOUD SPEAKERS BROUGHT THE VOICE OF MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM H. GILL--"BY YOUR SKILL AND COURAGE YOU HAVE BROKEN ALL ORGANIZED ENEMY RESISTANCE IN THIS AREA AND HAVE DECISIVELY DEFEATED THE 18TH IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY.

"NO GREATER REWARD COULD COME TO A FIELD COMMANDER THAN TO AGAIN COMMAND YOU IN AN OPERATION AGAINST ANOTHER JAPANESE ARMY, WHICH IS NOW MY SINCERE WISH."

ALREADY THE REGIMENTAL COMMANDER HAD PRESENTED 131 PURPLE HEARTS FOR WOUNDS IN ACTION. THE DIVISION COMMANDER WAS TO CONFER THE HIGHER AWARDS--27 SILVER STARS, 10 BRONZE STARS AND SEVEN SOLDIERS' MEDALS.

T/5 ROBERT THOMPSON, (RT.2) WEST LACROSSE, WIS., RECEIVED THE PURPLE HEART AND THE BRONZE STAR AT THE SAME CEREMONY. OTHER DECORATIONS INCLUDED:

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BRONZE STAR--T/4 HAROLD ANDERSON, (5742 N.DRAKE AVE.) CHICAGO, ILL.

SILVER STARS TO 1ST LT.JAMES W.DELOACH, (RT.1), VARNVILLE, S.C., PFC.HOWARD L.ROLAND, (SE 35TH ST) EVERGREEN,IA., AND PVT.GEORGE R.BARBER, GREENFIELD (NO STATE GIVEN).

IN ALMOST EVERY INSTANCE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR WAS THAT THE INDIVIDUALS CONCERNED VOLUNTEERED FOR THE MISSIONS IN QUESTION AND RISKED THEIR LIVES ON THEIR OWN INITIATIVE TO RESCUE TRAPPED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OR TO ADVANCE THEIR CAMPAIGN.

JW218PCW

ADD U-S-P-F-H-Q-, P-H- (HAUGLAND) XX DEFENDERS

NIMITZ REPORTED THAT SOME UNITS OF THE 81ST, WHICH HAD COMPLETED THE CONQUEST OF ANGAUR, WERE TRANSFERRED TO PELELIU. ANGAUR,

WHERE MOPPING UP HAS BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR SEVERAL DAYS. PRESENTED NO PROBLEM OF INVASION SUCH AS DID PELELIU, AND IN CONTRAST WAS LIGHTLY DEFENDED.

ENEMY DEAD ON PELELIU TOTALED 7,313 THROUGH SEPT.24, WITH AN ADDITIONAL 975 ON ANGAUR.

JW150PCW NM

PELELIU ISLAND, PALAU, SEPT. 26-(AP)-MARINE SGT.ARTHUR DOOLEY, MAYWOOD, N.J., LEARNED TODAY THAT ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER JOE ROSENTHAL, SAN FRANCISCO, CAME SAFELY THROUGH THE PELELIU INVASION--A MATTER THAT HAD BEEN BOTHERING HIM.

"HE WAS IN A HOT SPOT ON WHITE BEACH ON D-DAY," SAID THE SERGEANT IN MAKING INQUIRY ABOUT ROSENTHAL. "THERE WAS A BUNCH OF ABOUT 40 AROUND US AT FIRST. THEN EVERYBODY MOVED OFF THE BEACH TILL THERE WERE ONLY ABOUT THREE OF USLEFT. MORTARS AND MACHINE GUNS WERE POPPING ALL AROUND.

"CRIPES, HE DIDN'T HAVE ANYTHING BUT A CAMERA. I'VE BEEN WONDERING IF THE GUY GOT OUT OF THERE."

--DASH--

PELELIU ISLAND, PALAU, /'SEPT. 26-(AP)-COL.M.SILVERTHORN OF THE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS CORPS BUMPED INTO A MAN WHILE INSPECTING A CAPTURED CAVE.

"LET'S MOVE ALONG," HE SUGGESTED, PUSHING THE MAN.

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RECEIVING NO RESPONSE HE WENT AROUND AND SOON CAUGHT UP WITH COL. HERMAN H.HANNEKEN, SEVENTH MARINE REGIMENT COMMANDER, WHO HAD A FLASHLIGHT.

"SAY," REMARKED HANNEKEN, "DID YOU SEE THAT DEAD JAP BACK THERE? HE HANGED HIMSELF WITH HIS BELT."

--DASH--

LONDON, SEPT. 26-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS WERE LANDED ON THE ISLAND OF PELELIU IN THE PALAU GROUP ON THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 23 AND SUCCEEDED IN JOINING THE GARRISON WITHOUT MEETING ANY STRONG RESISTANCE.

THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THE CLAIM.

THE JAPANESE ALSO ASSERTED THAT AMERICAN LOSSES IN THE PELELIU ATTACK HAD REACHED 12,400 MEN BY SEPT. 23 AND AS A RESULT THE STRENGTH OF THE ASSAULT HAD DECLINED. THIS CLAIM LIKEWISE WAS UNSUPPORTED BY ANY AMERICAN FIGURES ON LOSSES.

JS659AEW

BY HOWRIE LANDSBERG

ABOARD U.S. CARRIER FLAGSHIP OFF PHILIPPINES,SEPT.12-(DELAYED) -(AP)-TWO NAVY FIGHTER PILOTS ACCOUNTED FOR 14 JAPANESE PLANES BETWEEN THEM TODAY IN BLAZING ACTION OVER THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES, WHICH WETTED 15 PLANES IN THE AIR AND PROBABLY 49 ON THE GROUND.

LT.ALBERT SECKEL, JR., 29, OF PEORIA,ILL., SHOT DOWN FOUR SINGLE-ENGINE ZEKES IN THE VICINITY OF CEBU ISLAND, AND DESTROYED FIVE ADDITIONAL PLANES ON THE AIRFIELD AT MACTAN ISLAND, OFF THE WEST-CENTRAL COAST OF CEBU.

ENSR.T.HUGH WINTERS,JR., 31, SOCIETY HILL,S.C., FIGHTER SQUADRON SKIPPER, BLASTED THREE ENEMY AIRCRAFT OUT OF THE SKY AND RAKED TWO MORE ON THE GROUND.

THE SHOOTING WAS SO GOOD THAT EVEN A DIVEBOMBER SHOT DOWN A JAPANESE FIGHTER.

THE FIGHTER SQUADRON GETTING ITS FIRST GOOD LOOK AT THE JAPANESE. UP TO TODAY THE SQUADRON HAD SEEN FEW JAPS IN THE AIR--SOME HADN'T SEEN ANY--AND IT HAD ONLY TWO ON THE CREDIT SHEET FOR STRIKES AT GUAM, THE BONINS AND PALAU.

FIGHTERS WHO SHARED IN THE 15 PLANES BLASTED OVER CEBU INCLUDED ONE EACH BY LT. (JG) FRANK P.BURMAN, DETROIT,MICH.; LT.(JG) WILLIAM E.DAVIS, III, 23, ANDLER,PA.; ENS.DURRAS CRITCHER, JR., 23, WILLIAMSTON,N.C.; AND LT.HENRY V.DONZAGNI, 26, MELROSE,MASS.

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LT.SECKEL SAID THE FIGHTERS WERE STRAFING THE CEBU AIRFIELD WHEN HE NOTICED PLANES TAKING OFF MACTAN ISLAND THREE MILES AWAY. THEY SHIFTED QUICKLY TO MACTAN, SHOOTING DOWN SIX OR SEVEN JAPANESE IMMEDIATELY. "THEN WE WENT TO WORK ON THE GROUND PLANES," SAID SECKEL.

OTHER JAPANESE CAME IN LOW FROM ANOTHER FIELD, CAUSING WHAT THE ILLINOIS FLIER, A GRADUATE OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, TERMED A GRAND MELEE.

"I GOT THREE PLANES--BANG! BANG! BANG!--LIKE THAT," HE SAID.

"TWO PLANES WENT IN FRONT OF ME, THEN TURNED AWAY, GIVING

ME THE BEST POSSIBLE SHOT. THEY WENT DOWN IN FLAMES FROM 1,000 FEET. I LOOKED BELOW. A ZEKE HAD JUST SHOT DOWN ONE OF OUR FIGHTERS. I GOT ON HIS TAIL, AND THEN WENT DOWN WITHIN A COUPLE HUNDRED FEET OF EACH OTHER.

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"THE SITUATION CLEARED ABOUT THAT TIME. THERE WERE TWO ZEKES ZIGZAGGING WADLY ALL OVER THE PLACE. I WENT DOWN, AND ONE STARTED TO PULL UP IN A STRAIGHT CLIMB. I GOT A GOOD BURST IN THE ENGINE AND APPARENTLY KILLED THE PILOT."

SECKEL SAID THE FIGHTERS STRAFED FROM 50 FEET, WITH THE AA LIGHT BUT VISION OF THE FIELD BLACKED OUT BY THE SMOKE OF JAPANESE PLANES.

CDR.WINTERS SAID THE JAPANESE WERE TRYING TO TAKE OFF IN ALL DIRECTIONS, UPWIND AS WELL AS DOWNWIND. HE BAGGED TWO JAPANESE ON TAKEOFFS, THE THIRD BY KEEPING AFTER HIM UNTIL HE BEGAN TO SMOKE. THIS LAST ONE, WHEN HE HIT THE GROUND, "CRASHED IN A BALL OF FLAME WHICH BOUNCED ALONG THE GROUND."

JAPS TACK ON

(THE FOLLOWING WAS WRITTEN BY SGT.HERB SHULTZ, MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS ALBANY BUREAU, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

TINIAN, MARIANAS ISLANDS--(DELAYED)--THIS TINY TROPICAL ISLE, RECENTLY WRESTED FROM THE JAPS IS THE MANHATTAN OF THE PACIFIC--BUT IN NAME ONLY.

FOR CONVENIENCE, TINIAN'S NETWORK OF MUDDY ROADS, CRISS-CROSSING THE ISLAND'S CANEFIELDS, RICH FARMLAND AND RUGGED HILLS, HAVE BEEN NAMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEW YORK CITY STREET SYSTEM.

STREET SIGNS HAVE BEEN POSTED AT ALL IMPORTANT INTERSECTIONS.

THE ROADS, JAP-BUILT, AND RAPIDLY BEING IMPROVED BY SEABEES AND MARINES, FALL NEATLY INTO THE PATTERN OF MANHATTAN.

FROM THE "BATTERY" TO THE "BRONX" IT IS JUST SEVEN MILES--BUT SEVEN SUCH MILES AS MANHATTAN NEVER SAW.

TINIAN HAS ITS RIVERSIDE DRIVE, WINDING ALONG THE ISLAND'S WESTERN SHORE AND OVER LOOKING BLUE PACIFIC WATERS.

BROADWAY IS A ONE-LANE THOROUGHFARE SLICING THE HEART OF THE ISLAND. THE TRUCKS WHICH TRAVERSE IT CHURN UP DUST OR MUD, DEPENDING ON THE WEATHER. COWS, GOATS AND CHICKENS ARE A FAMILIAR SIGHT.

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CENTRAL PARK IS ROLLING FARMLAND AND THE BATTERY A MASS OF ROCKY, VOLCANIC CLIFFS AND LEDGES. HARLEM IS 500-FEET MOUNT LASSO WHERE MARINES RAN INTO STIFF RESISTANCE LESS THAN A MONTH AGO.

AN IDEA BORROWED FROM NEW YORK'S SUBWAY SYSTEM HAS BEEN INCORPORATED IN THE NOVEL SCHEME. RED ARROWS ALONG THE ROADS MARK ROUTES TO THE WEST COAST; GREEN ARROWS SHOW THE WAY TO THE EAST.

MANHATTAN IN TINIAN IS THE BRAINCHILD OF NAVY CAPTAIN PAUL J. HALLORAN, OF (25 PELL STREET) NEWPORT, R.I., COMMANDING OFFICER OF SEABEES ON THE ISLAND. A DARTMOUTH GRADUATE AND VETERAN OF 24 YEARS IN THE NAVY, CAPTAIN HALLORAN GREW UP IN NEW YORK CITY.

"THE ORIGINAL MAP WAS DRAWN UP BEFORE WE EVER ATTACKED THE MARIANAS," HE SAID, "WITH THE THOUGHT OF PROVIDING A SIMPLE MEANS OF IDENTIFYING LOCATIONS.

"IT HAS BEEN INVALUABLE IN FAMILIARIZING THE MEN WITH THE ISLAND. EVERYBODY USES IT NOW. IF YOU ASK ONE OF THESE MEN WHERE THEY'RE HEADED THEY'LL TELL YOU '42ND AND BROADWAY' OR '125TH STREET AND 2ND AVENUE."

"WE'VE EVEN GOT A NEW NAME FOR THE ISLAND," HE ADDED. "WE CALL IT TINIMANHAT."

ST9AEW NM S

MELBOURNE,AUSTRALIA,SEPT.26-(AP)-WHILE AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN DECLINED TONIGHT TO COMMENT ON THE RESOLUTION OF THE U.S. CONGRESS FAVORING INTERNATIONAL FREEDOM OF NEWS GATHERING AND DISSEMINATION, THE HEAD OF THE AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS ASSOCIATION STRONGLY ENDORSED THE IDEA.

R.A. HENDERSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION, DECLARED "A FREE PRESS AND A FREE FLOW OF NEWS ARE INDISPENSABLE TO A DEMOCRATIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT. THE PRESS OF AUSTRALIA IS UNEQUIVOCALLY OPPOSED TO ANYTHING WHICH LIMITS THAT FREE FLOW OF NEWS. ONE OF THE MOST BANEFULE EFFECTS OF TOTALITARIANISM IS SUPPRESSION OF NEWS AND REGIMENTATION OF THE PRESS."

JW1157ACW NM

ADD MONTREAL - (ARNE) xx-03-

AMONG THE ITEMS EXPECTED TO RECEIVE APPROVAL TODAY ARE:

1--ASSISTANCE TO MOTHERS, CHILDREN AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN ITALY, WITH A CEILING OF $50,000,000 ON OUTLAYS.

2--A RECOMMENDATION FOR SPECIAL URGENCY IN GRANTING NEEDS OF COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE SUFFERED MOST IN RESISTING THE ENEMY.

3--ASSISTANCE TO SOME 80,000 GREEK INHABITANTS OF THE DODECANESE FOLLOWING THEIR LIBERATION.

4--ASSISTANCE IN REPATRIATING THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES BY RELIGIOUS, RACIAL OR POLITICAL PERSECUTION BY THE ENEMY, REGARDLESS OF NATIONALITY.

SEP 27 1944

BY SIGRID ARNE

MONTREAL, SEPT. 26-(AP)-THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION CONFERENCE, HAVING ARRANGED TO MOVE SUPPLIES TO THE MOST DEVASTATED OF EUROPE'S INVADED COUNTRIES, CLOSED TONIGHT AFTER ANNOUNCING SOLUTION OF SOME OF ITS MORE COMPLEX AND CONTROVERSIAL PROBLEMS.

LIMITED AID TO ITALY OF $50,000,000 WAS VOTED UNANIMOUSLY, WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE, ALL OF WHICH HAVE SUFFERED AT THE HANDS OF THE ITALIANS, CONCURRING.

RUDOLPH BICANIC, THE YUGOSLAV DELEGATE, HOWEVER, ROSE AT THE FINAL SESSION TO SAY:

"MY COUNTRY CANNOT CONSIDER ITALY A CO-BELLIGERENT. AID TO ITALY MUST NOT PREJUDICE YUGOSLAVIA'S INTENTIONS TO DEMAND REPARATIONS."

WHEN THE COUNCIL VOTED TO GRANT AID TO GREEKS IN THE DODECANESE ISLANDS, WHICH HAVE BEEN UNDER ITALIAN RULE, BICANIC SAID HIS COUNTRY WOULD LIKE THE ACTION TO BE CONSIDERED A PRECEDENT FOR THE YUGOSLAV RESIDENTS OF THE TERRITORY JUST WEST OF THE ITALIAN-YUGOSLAV BORDER IN ITALY.

THE UNRRA HELP FOR ITALY WILL BE LIMITED TO AID FOR INFANTS AND NURSING MOTHERS, MEDICAL CARE AND ASSISTANCE TO ITALIANS WHO WISH TO RETURN TO THEIR PRE-WAR HOMES.

DIRECTOR GENERAL HERBERT LEHMAN ANNOUNCED THAT THE AID TO ITALY WOULD START ALMOST IMMEDIATELY.

THE CONFERENCE EXTENDED UNRRA RESPONSIBILITY FOR "DISPLACED PERSONS" BY VOTING TO MOVE UNITED NATIONS NATIONALS OUT OF GERMANY AND OTHER AXIS COUNTRIES, WITH THE AXIS COUNTRY PAYING THE EXPENSES.

THE TWO SANITARY CONVENTIONS WHICH WERE WRITTEN AT THE CONFERENCE WILL BE PUT INTO EFFECT BY JAN. 16 IN ALL 44 UNITED NATIONS AND SEVERAL NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

LEHMAN REPORTED THAT UNRRA HAD RECEIVED $1,200,000,000 OF THE TOTAL OF $1,800,000,000 TO $2,000,000,000 IT EXPECTS TO COLLECT FOR RELIEF WORK.

RUSSIA WAS THE ONLY MEMBER NATION REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE WHICH HAS NEITHER TOLD THE UNRRA WHAT RELIEF SUPPLIES IT WILL NEED NOR WHETHER IT WILL PERMIT UNRRA TO OPERATE WITHIN ITS BORDERS TO AID NON-RUSSIANS, MOST OF WHOM ARE POLES.

WE1007PEW

MONTREAL, SEPT. 26-(CP)-A DECLARATION BY RUDOLF BICANIC, YUGOSLAVIAN DELEGATE, THAT ITALY WAS STILL AT WAR WITH HIS COUNTRY AND HAD IMPOSED UNTIL BRUTALITIES ON HIS PEOPLE, ACCOMPANIED HIS APPROVAL TODAY OF LIMITED AID TO NEEDY ITALIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN, PROPOSED IN A RESOLUTION BEFORE THE FINAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION.

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THE COUNCIL WILL MEET AGAI THIS AFTERNOON TO CLOSE ITS SECOND MEETING SINCE THE ORGANIZATION IN ATLANTIC CITY LAST NOVEMBER. BUT ALL THE REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES, PREPARED IN A WEEK OF WORK HERE, WERE ACCEPTED THIS MORNING WITH LITTLE DEBATE.

THE COUNCIL WILL MEET AGAIN THIS AFTERNOON TO CLOSE ITS SECOND MEETING SINCE THE ORGANIZATION IN ATLANTIC CITY LAST NOVEMBER. BUT ALL THE REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES, PREPARED IN A WEEK OF WORK HERE, WERE ACCEPTED THIS MORNING WITH LITTLE DEBATE.

MR. BICANIC SAID HE HOPED THAT THE RELIEF TO BE GIVEN THE MOTHERS AND CHILDREN OF ITALY WOULD BE APPRECIATED BY THE PEOPLE OF ITALY AND STRENGTHEN THE ANTI-FASCIST PARTY THERE. YUGOSLAVIA WAS NOT OPPOSED TO THE LIMITED ASSISTANCE ASSURED ITALY UNDER THE

RESOLUTION AND FOR THE WAR-STRICKEN CATEGORIES WHICH HAD BEEN INDICATED.

BUT ANY ASSISTANCE GIVEN ITALY SHOULD NOT REDUCE RELIEF AVAILABLE TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND YUGOSLAVIA IN PARTICULAR. HELP GRANTED ITALY SHOULD NOT BE EXPLOITED TO IMPROVE THE POLITICAL STATUS OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

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HERBERT H. LEHMAN, UNDER DIRECTOR-GENERAL, SAID IN A BRIEF STATEMENT THAT THE TASK IN ITALY WAS DEFINITELY A LIMITED ONE, WITH THE MAIN PURPOSE TO GIVE SUPPLEMENTAL AID TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN. THERE WAS NO RESPONSIBILITY GIVN THE ADMINISTRATION TO FEED OR CLOTHE THE ITALIAN POPULATION IN GENERAL.

M.L. STEENBERGE, NETHERLANDS DELEGATE, VOTING FOR A REPORT WHICH INCLUDED A RECOMMENDATION THAT THE GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING, SHOULD DENMARK BE IN A POSITION TO MAKE APPLICATION AS A RECOGNIZED FREE GOVERNMENT, RESERVED APPROVAL ON THAT POINT.

IT WAS NOT THAT HE DISAPPROVED BUT THAT HE HAD NOT HAD TIME TO CONSULT HIS GOVERNMENT, MR. STEENBERGE SAID.

WILHELM MUNTHE MORGENSTIERNE, HEAD OF THE NORWEGIAN DELEGATION, WELCOME THE PROPOSAL TO ADMIT DENMARK AND SAID THAT COUNTRY HAD BEEN ILL-REPARED TO RESIST THE GERMANS BUT NEVERTHELESS HAD NEVER BEEN REALLY CONQUERED AND HAD MAINTAINED INCREASING RESISTANCE SINCE OCCUPATION.

THE JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS MADE PUBLIC TODAY REVEALED THAT IN PRIVATE MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE ON POLICY WHICH PASSED THE RESOLUTION FOR ITALIAN AID, THE ETHIOPIAN DELEGATE, MR. NEDHEN, ALSO REFUSED TO ACCEPT ANY DECLARATION THAT ITALY HAD BECOME AN ALLY.

WHILE HE APPROVED THE PROPOSAL TO AID ITALIANS MR. MEDHEN SAID "IN THE VIEW OF MY GOVERNMENT THERE IS NOTHING THAT CAN MODIFY THE STATUS OF BELLIGERENT ITALY WHICH HAS, AS A RSULT OF DEFEAT, SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY AND REMAINS FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR HER CRIMES."

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THE JUGOSLAV PROTEST TODAY, IN WHICH MR. BICANIC DECLARED HIS GOVERNMENT PROPOSED TO DEMAND REPARATIONS FROM ITALY AND WOULD NOT ADMIT THIS PROPOSED AID IN ANY WAY MITIGATED CLAIMS FOR REPARATIONS, DREW A REASSURING STATEMENT FROM DIRECTOR GENERAL HERBERT LEHMAN.

(NY) THOROLD, ONT., [illegible] 26-(AP)-ARTHUR SCHMON, PRESIDENT OF THE ONTARIO PAPER CO., ANNOUNCED TODAY RODUCTION OF NEWSPRINT IN THIS AREA WOULD BE INCREASED BEGINNING MONDAY AS A RESULT OF LIFTING OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF ELECTRIC POWER.

SCHMON SAID THAT ONTARIO PAPER, WHICH HAS BEAN OPERATING TWO NEWSPRINT MAKING MACHINES, WOULD START ONE ADDITIONAL MACHINE MONDAY. TWO OTHER MACHINES WILL BE STARTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, HE ADDED.

ADJITIONAL NEWSPRINT AT A RATE OF 45,000 TONU A YEAR SHOULD BE AVAILABLE AS A RESULT UP TO NEXT MAY OR JUNE, AFTER WHICH THE COMPANY EXPECTS TO BOOST THIS ADDITIONAL TONNAGE TO 70,000 OR 80,000 TONS A YEAR THROUGH FULL OPERATION OF ITS FIVE MACHINES.

FULL OPERATION THIS WINTER SCHMON EXPLAINED, MIGHT BE IMPOSSIBLE IF WOOD CANNOT BE BROUGHT HERE FROM THE GULF OF ST.LAWRENCE, SOURCE OF THE COMPANY'S PULPWOOD, BEFORE LAKE NAVIGATION CLOSES FOR THE WINTER.

WHEN THE COMPANY IS ABLE TO RUN AT CAPACITY, SCHMON SAID, THE ADDITIONAL NEWSPRINT SUPPLIES PRODUCED WOULD EQUAL ABOUT 3 1/2

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PER CENT OF THE 200,000 TONS A MONTH CANADA HAS BEEN SUPPLYING TO U.S. NEWSPAPERS.

ANOTHER MILL IN THIS DISTRICT, THAT OF THE BEAVERBOARD CORP., MAY BE ABLE TO OPERATE A NEWSPRINT MACHINE WITH AROUND 30,000 TONS ANNUAL CAPACITY AS A RESULT OF THE REMOVAL OF POWER CURBS, IT WAS LEARNED.

"LIFTING THIS RESTRICTION WILL DO A LOT OF GOOD HERE," SCHMON SAID. "WE STILL HAVE, HOWEVER, THE PROBLEMS OF GETTING BACK MEN WHO WERE TRANSFERRED WHEN THE POWER SHORTAGE FIRST HIT US TWO YEARS AGO, AND OF MAINTAINING THE PULPWOOD SUPPLY."

ONLY IN ONTARIO WAS RESCINDING OF THE POWER ORDER EXPECTED TO INCREASE NEWSPRINT OUTPUT.

WHILE PAPER MILLS IN QUEBEC PROVINCE EARLIER IN THE WAR HAD SUFFERED FROM LACK OF POWER, INCREASED SUPPLIES FROM HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS HAVE VIRTUALLY ERASED ELECTRICITY AS A FACTOR CURTAILING NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION THERE. WOOD SCARCITIES, REFLECTING MANPOWER SHORTAGES, STILL PREVENT SOME QUEBEC MILLS FROM FULL OPERATION.

POWER RESTRICTIONS WERE RETAINED FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALSO A PAPER MAKING CENTER, IN THE ORDER ISSUED BY MUNITIONS MINISTER C.D.HOWE.

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SN643PEW

VANCOUVER, SEPT. 26-(AP)-THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS, CANADA'S NATION-WIDE DAILY NEWSPAPER COOPERATIVE, TODAY URGED FREE EXCHANGE OF NEWS AS A CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD PEACE.

AT THE CLOSE OF TWO-DAY SESSIONS AT WHICH PLANS WERE LAID FOR THE COVERAGE OF THE PEACE IN EUROPE AND CANADIAN ACTION IN THE PACIFIC, THE BOARD PASSED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION:

"THAT THIS BOARD EXPRESS ITS BELIEF IN THE WORLD-WIDE RIGHT OF INTERCHANGE OF NEWS BY NEWSGATHERING AND DISTRIBUTING AGENCIES, WHETHER INDIVIDUAL OR ASSOCIATE, AND IN THE RIGHT OF FREE ACCESS TO NEWS SOURCES BY ANY NEWSPAPER OF ANY COUNTRY; AND THAT THESE RIGHTS SHOULD BE PROTECTED BY INTERNATIONAL COMPACT."

WE749PEW

TORONTO, SEPT 26-(AP)-DR.T.H.HOGG, CHAIRMAN OF THE ONTARIO HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION, SAID LAST NIGHT THE VARI-COLORED LIGHTING SYSTEM AT NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., WOULD BE TURNED ON AGAIN OCT.1 OR AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER THAT DATE.

HE SAID THERE WOULD BE A FEW MECHANICAL DIFFICULTIES IN MEETING ADDED REQUIREMENTS OF NEWLY-LIGHTED BUSINESS SIGNS, HOWEVER. SINCE THE LIFTING OF DIMOUT REGULATIONS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT AT OTTAWA BY MUNITIONS MINISTER C.D.HOWE DOES NOT COME INTO EFFECT UNTIL SUNDAY, IT WOULD HELP SLOW DOWN THE PACE AT WHICH EXTRA ELECTRICITY WAS DEMANDED.

MK716AEW NM

OTTAWA, SEPT 26-(AP)-A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY BY THE CANADIAN ARMY INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING NAMES:

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DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED: LANCE CPL. QUINTIN (CORRECT) WARNER MACLEAN (CAP L), BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT, WHOSE MOTHER MRS.ANNIE L.MACLEAN LIVES AT 2034 NAS PALMAS, HOLLYWOOD, CAL.

WOUNDED: PVT.LESLIE SMITH, BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT, WHOSE SISTER MRS.MARGARET SYZEMORRE LIVES AT 2911 N.W. RALEIGH ST. PORTLAND, ORE.; PVT. MAURICE ELLIS HUFFMAN, ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS, WHOSE MOTHER MRS.SUE BELLE WALLACE LIVES AT 1943 CARROLLTON AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

OTTAWA, SEPT. 26--(AP)---STOKER PETTY OFFICER ROBERT BOYD SPICER OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVAL VOLUNTARY RESERVE WAS KILLED ACCIDENTALLY SEPT. 8 AT RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT, A NAVY CASUALTY LIST DISCLOSED TODAY. SPICER'S SISTER, MRS. DELLA FOX, LIVES AT 9 BANK ST., SUMERVILLE, MASS. SOMERVILLE, MASS.

CP-JRT-1213PEW

(ADVANCE)..OTTAWA, SEPT. 26-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SGT.CHARLES REX BOUYER, WHOSE COUSIN, MRS.MARY BORDEN, RESIDES AT 1141 EAST 26TH ST., ERIE, PA., HAS BEEN KILLED IN ACTION.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 26).

JS522AEW

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, SEPT.26-(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SGT.ALBERT VICTOR WEBB HAS BEEN DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED IN ACTION. THE ADDRESS OF HIS WIFE, MRS., MARY E.WEBB, WAS LISTED AS CARE OF THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SEP 27 1944

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, TUESDAY, SEPT.2

NEW YORK, SEPT. 26.-BBC REPORTED TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC THAT THE GESTAPO HAD ARRESTED GEN.ALEXANDER FALKENHAUSEN, FORMER GERMAN MILITARY COMMANDER IN BELGIUM, COL.GEN.FRANZ HALDER, FORMER NAZI CHIEF OF STAFF, LT.GEN.SINSINGER, MILITARY COMMANDANT OF VIENNA, AND SEVERAL MINISTERS FOR COMPLICITY IN THE HITLER ASSASSINATION PLOT.

THE MINISTERS ARRESTED INCLUDED FRANZ SELDTE, PRUSSIAN BANKER AND PAUL GEISLER, FORMER BAVARIAN PRIME MINISTER, THE BROADCAST SAID.

MEANWHILE, A MOSCOW BROADCAST TO THE REICH REPORTED TO THE OWI, SAID THAT MAJ.GEN.VOLKHEIM, COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN 50TH INFANTRY DIVISION, HAD COMMITTED SUICIDE ON THE WAY TO HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS TO ANSWER FOR THE RED A[illegible] VIRTUAL ANNIHILATION OF HIS DIVISION.

WE843P

AABROADCASTS--

NEW YORK, SEPT 26--THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY THAT "ACCORDING TO NEWS RECEIVED IN CAIRO" GREEK PATRIOTS HAVE LIBERATED LEPANTO, AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE GULF OF CORINTH, AND THE TOWN OF SERES IN MACEDONIA.

THE BBC BROADCAST WAS DIRECTED TO FRANCE AND WAS RECORDED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.

M545AEW

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK,SEPT. 26--NBC REPORTER ROBERT ST. JOHN, SPEAKING FROM LONDON, SAID TODAY IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT 1,000 GERMAN TANKS WERE KNOCKED OUT WITHIN 10 DAYS.

N1038AEW

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, SEPT. 26.-THE SWISS RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT AMERICAN FORCES HAD CAPTURED EPINAL, GERMAN STRONGPOINT 40 MILES NORTHWEST OF BELFORT. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY NBC.

WE1020PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 26-(AP)-MONSIGNOR VALERIO VALERI, APOSTOLIC NUNCIO TO VICHY, AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS REPRESENTING POPE PIUS XII HAVE ARRIVED IN PARIS BY AUTOMOBILE, THE PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY.

THE FRENCH BROADCAST WAS REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. ADVICES FROM VATICAN CITY YESTERDAY SAID POPE PIUS HAD RECEIVED NO NEWS OF MGR. VALERI SINCE SHORTLY BEFORE THE LIBERATION OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL AND WAS DISTURBED BY HIS DISAPPEARANCE.

M544AEW

WASHINGTON,SEPT. 26-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT PAID TRIBUTE TODAY AT A SPECIAL CEREMONY IN THE BRITISH EMBASSY TO THE COURAGE AND BRAVERY OF ITS ALLIES, BY AWARDING MEDALS TO 24 MEN AND WOMEN OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

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DECLARING THE INDIVIDUAL MEDALS TYPIFIED THE TYPE OF SERVICE RENDERED BY THE UNITED NATIONS FIGHTERS AS A WHOLE, THE EARL OF HALIFAX, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, MADE THE PRESENTATIONS IN THE NAME OF KING GEORGE VI.

THE RECIPIENTS WERE OF VARIED RANK AND STATION. THEY FEATURED SUCH DIGNITARIES AS LT.GEN.ALEXANDER A.VANDEGRIFT, MARINE CORPS COMMANDANT, AND CAPT.EDWARD JOSEPH LOBKOWICZ, A CZECHOSLOVAKIAC PRINCE, BUT THEY ALSO INCLUDED A U.S. AN ARMY AIR FORCES TECHNICAL SERGEANT AND AN AUSTRALIAN WOMAN NOW SERVING AS A WREN IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

THE CEREMONY WAS BRIEF, SIMPLE AND DIGNIFIED--EXCEPT WHEN LADY HALIFAX'S PET DACHSHUND, "FRANKIE", PARADED DOWN THE AISLE.

LT.GEN.VANDEGRIFT RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARD, AS AN HONORARY COMPANION OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, FOR "GALLANT AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE" DURING THE BATTLE OF THE SOLOMONS ISLANDS.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT WILLIAM T.KENT OF HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., WON THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL FOR "DISPLAYING KEENNESS AND COURAGE

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X X X IN 26 SORTIES AGAINST MAJOR TARGETS X X X AND ABILITY AS AN AIR GUNNER (WHICH) CONTRIBUTED LARGELY TO THE SUCCESS ACHIEVED."

OTHER AWARD WINNERS AND THEIR MEDALS INCLUDED:

HONORARY COMMANDERS OF THE MILITARY DIVIUION OF THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE--MAJOR GEN.UZIAL G.ENT, NORTHUMBERLAND, PA.; BRIG.GEN.DAVIS D.GRAVES (MISSING IN ACTION), ACCEPTED BY HIS WIFE, MRS.ELEANOR F.GRAVES, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; BRIG.GEN.NEWTON LONGFELLOW, EL PASO, TEX.

HONORARY MEMBER OF THE SAME ORDER--FIRST LT.RONALD E. NOTESTINE. MINNEOLA. TEX.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER--COL.ARCHIBALD R.MAC KECHNIE, SYCAMORE, ILL.

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS--LT.COL.CHARLES B.FAIRLAMB, EAST SADDLE RIVER ROAD, SADDLE RIVER, N.J.; CAPT.OLAN R.FLEMING, ARTHUR, ILL.; CAPT.ROY W.OLSEN (DECEASED, DECORATION ACCEPTED BY FATHER, N.C.OLSEN, 112 W. 22ND ST., CEDAR FALLS, IA.).

MILITARY MEDAL--MASTER SGT.THEODORE S.MILLARD, 33 SYNDICATE ST., ST.PAUL, MINN.

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SERGEANT MILLARD RECEIVED HIS AWARD, ALONG WITH A HANDSHAKE AND A FEW WORDS OF COMMENDATION FROM EARL HALIFAX, AFTER AN AIDE HAS READ THIS CITATION:

"AT WAU, NEW GUINEA, ON JANUARY 28-30, 1943, X X X MILLARD WAS ON DUTY ON THE SALVAGE AND REPAIR OF DAMAGED AIRCRAFT. HE WORKED THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD OF ENEMY ATTACK, DESPITE MORTAR AND SNIPER FIRE, WITH NOTEWORTHY DEVOTION TO DUTY.

"AT THAT TIME, THE JAPANESE HAD REACHED WITHIN 400 YARDS OF THE AIRFIELD WHERE THE TRANSPORT PLANES WERE LANDING AUSTRALIAN REINFORCEMENTS, WHO THEN ADVANCED FROM THE AIR FIELD STRAIGHT INTO THE BATTLE.

"THE ACTION OF THE CARRIER GROUP PERSONNEL CONTRIBUTED VERY LARGELY TO THE SUCCESS OF THE ACTION AT WAU."

MILLARD TOLD A REPORTER LATER, "WE DIDN'T DO MUCH OF ANYTHING. WE EITHER HAD TO STAY THERE AND WORK OR GET KILLED. THERE JUST WASN'T MUCH CHOICE."

VX915PEW NM

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SEPT. 27, 1918--ROUTED BULGARIANS IN MACEDONIA REQUEST MEETING WITH ALLIED MILITARY CHIEFS TO ARRANGE AN ARMISTICE AND EVENTUAL PEACE. AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE CAPTURE A SERIES OF TRENCHES AND FORTIFIED FARMS WHICH FORMED OUTER DEFENSES OF THE HINDENBURG SYSTEM SOUTHWEST OF LE CATELET.
SEPT. 27, 1940--GERMANY, ITALY

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AND JAPAN SIGN A 10-YEAR PACT TO "ASSIST ONE ANOTHER WITH ALL POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND MILITARY MEANS WHEN ONE OF THE THREE CONTRACTING POWERS IS ATTACKED BY A POWER AT PRESENT NOT INVOLVED IN THE EUROPEAN WAR OR IN THE CHINESE-JAPANESE CONFLICT." GERMANY AND BRITAIN CONTINUE THEIR AIR RAIDS ON EACH OTHER'S CITIES, AIRFIELDS, PORTS AND INDUSTRIAL INSTALLATIONS.
WE620PEW

NIG LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1- WESTERN FRONT: 305 MILES (FROM WEST OF KLEVE).
2- RUSSIAN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW).
3- ITALIAN FRONT: 750 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF BOLOGNA).
WE811PEW

Bennett

1,800 SKY TROOPERS ESCAPE FROM NAZI TRAP; YANKS OPEN DRIVE ON FORT GUARDING METZ

AIRBORNE TROOPS EPIC STAND COST GERMANS HEAVILY

H. COWAN

Besieged Red Devils Tied Down Superior Nazi Force at Arnhem.

NEW BRITISH DRIVE

Eastward Thrust Along Maas River as German Defenders Retreat.

By HOWARD COWAN

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Thursday, Sept. 28.—(AP) The men of Arnhem—less than 2,000 out of an original force of 8,000—have come back to the comrades south of the Neder Rhine with a story of valor to take its place beside Britain's Dunkerque and Coventry.

Though the price was steep, headquarters refused to give this heroic, incredible stand of eight days and nights by the British First Airborne division, the "Red Devils," the harsh label of defeat.

Instead staff officers pointed to the 12,000 to 15,000 estimated German dead heaped around the little foothold of about 1,000 square yards which the Red Devils had held against incessant bombardment and armored attack. They declared the almost super-human holding had helped in the development of a new powerful eastward thrust now taking shape along the length of the Maas (Meuse) river a few miles from the Dutch-German frontier.

Field dispatches bolstered this theory, saying the once-precarious corridor extending up through Holland now was firmly held, rapidly being expanded and that German forces were falling back across the Maas to take up positions a few miles in front of the Siegfried Line.

Yanks Open New Drive

A violent new assault on the main fort guarding Metz also was launched in northeastern France by the U. S. Third Army and was successful in its initial stages, it was reported.

There was ample evidence that the besieged Red Devils had tied down vastly superior German forces, perhaps preventing a gigantic "Arnhem" for large elements of Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's British Second Army in the corridor from Eindhoven to Nijmegen.

If they had not been occupied in the bloody battle with the unflinching Tommies on the north bank of the Neder Rhine, the German troops around Arnhem might have joined with large Nazi forces west of the corridor to divide and conquer.

The British sky-troopers made this impossible and a dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Robert C. Wilson, with the Allies in Holland, said the corridor now appeared sufficiently protected to keep the estimated 100,000 Germans between it and the sea from breaking across to the Reich. The only exit for this Nazi force, he said, now is the long way around north of Arnhem.

A senior British staff officer said between 1,700 and 1,800 of the trapped airborne troops at Arnhem succeeded in escaping after the order to withdraw had been given by Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

Some Swim River

Some swam the muddy Neder Rhine, a quarter of a mile wide. Others were carried across in tiny assault boats and some rowed.

At least 1,200 wounded were left behind. How many of the remainder of the original force were killed and how many were captured was not known.

The official black-out of the withdrawal, it was explained, had been ordered to prevent the Germans from knowing that the Allies had given up hope of making a junction in strength and to keep the enemy from interfering with the rescue operation so far as possible. Even so the withdrawal was made under heavy fire.

The desperate gamble of the "Red Devils" to seize and hold a bridgehead across the Neder Rhine until the British Second army's great armored force could reach and relieve them failed because Montgomery's drive northeast from Eindhoven was delayed too long in winning the strategic bridge across the Waal Rhine at Nijmegen, nine miles from Arnhem.

Air Force Hampered

By the time British ground forces reached the Neder Rhine opposite Arnhem last week end fierce counterattacks by German SS Elite guard divisions had driven the airborne troops back into the woods west of Arnhem and the chances for a full junction of Allied forces had been lost. Only a trickle of supplies ever reached the desperately fighting "Red Devils" and their eventual defeat became inevitable when miserable weather prevented their reinforcement from the air.

Paying tribute to the hapless band tonight, an Allied spokesman told correspondents that "the gallant defense of the First Airborne division went far to contribute to the exploitation desired. It enabled other elements to the south to hold the bridge at Nijmegen across the Waal, which prevented enemy forces in the north from moving south."

Further indication that the "Red Devils" sacrifice was not in vain came in a field dispatch from Roger Greene, Associated Press war correspondent with the British Second army, which told of steadily widening of the corridor between Eindhoven and Nijmegen.

"The battle of Holland is slowly but surely swinging against the Germans, and the enemy now apparently is resigned to defending the line of the river Meuse as the next phase preluding the main battle of Germany," Greene's dispatch said.

"Heavy and bloody fighting blazed all around the British corridor to the Rhine, but repeated German attempts to forge a steel trap around the north end of the salient were beaten off with severe losses."

An official Allied announcement disclosed that British and Belgian troops had driven eastward to the Maas (Meuse) river at several points along a 40-mile front, with spearheads only three miles from the German frontier.

Against only light resistance, British troops pushed eastward midway between Eindhoven and Nijmegen to reach the Maas both at Boxmeer, 13 miles southeast of Nijmegen, and at Groeningen, five miles southeast of Boxmeer. At both points the river is approximately three miles from the Dutch-German border.

The thrust appeared to be aimed at the Siegfried line at a point some 10 miles south of Kleve, believed to be the northern terminus of the West Wall. With the loss of Arnhem, Allied chances of turning the upper end of the Siegfried line appeared to have been considerably dulled.

Thirty miles south of Groeningen along the Maas, Belgian troops reached the west bank of the river along a 10-mile front between Wessem and Dilsen, about nine miles from the German frontier.

Widening their corridor to the west, British forces seized Oss, 16 miles southwest of Nijmegen, and linked with the right flank of the Canadian First Army near Arendonck, southwest of Eidenhoven, forming a solid line through Turnhout to Antwerp.

Patton Renews Drive

Far to the south in France Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's American Third Army broke a comparative lull on the Moselle river front by storming and capturing a bridge leading into Fort Friant, a moated key bastion in a chain of fortresses on the west bank of the Moselle guarding Metz.

The Yank assault, which followed a morning air attack and an all-day artillery bombardment, secured the only entrance to the mile-and-a-half wide fort. Tonight Doughboys were bringing up dynamite charges on long poles to silence pillboxes across the moat, a front dispatch from Associated Press correspondent Edward Ball reported.

While the assault against smoke-wreathed Fort Driant was in progress, American fighter-bombers heavily attacked two other strong forts on the east side of the Moselle south of Metz. A cold rain which had fallen almost continuously for two weeks let up during the morning and the sun took some of the chill off Patton's mud-bound forces.

Prior to announcement of the Yank assault on the chain of forts at Metz, an Allied communique had summed up Tuesday's action on the entire American front with the terse phrase: "Active patrolling continues with little change of position."

Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army, holding the extreme southern front next to the Swiss border, was reported attacking both east and north of Epinal in the face of extremely bad weather conditions, including rain, sleet and thick fog.

ALLIES IN HOLLAND SWING TO THE EAST

LONG

Reach Maas River While in South Americans Have Seized the Key to Strong Bastion of Metz

SEP 28 1944

London, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Allied troops advanced to the Maas River close to Germany on a forty-mile front in the swelling invasion of Holland today, but the epic battle for Arnhem was over with the withdrawal of survivors of the British airborne division after a bloody, nine-day battle.

The front to the south exploded anew, with United States Third Army troops capturing a moat bridge to one of the key fortresses guarding the formidable bastion of Metz.

The remnants of the British "Red Devil" skytroop division retreated across the Neder Rhine near Arnhem Monday night, it was disclosed. The division was unsuccessful in the mission of holding the bridge on this last great water barrier to the German Ruhr, but its gallant stand against crushing Nazi power had sped the deep and broadening invasion of the Netherlands.

A radio dispatch said at least 2,000 of the 7,000 to

8,000 men had escaped the pocket. Some 1,200 wounded were left behind, with a number of British doctors staying to tend them. The wounded now are under care of the German commander, the broadcast added.

The Allied campaign in Holland now had thrust up a fifty-mile-long corridor from Belgium, and was rapidly broadening out east and west. Two penetrations had been made into Germany east of Nijmegen and west of Kleve, upper end of the Siegfried Line.

An Associated Press front dispatch declared the battle of Holland was slowly but surely swinging against the Germans. The enemy apparently was resigned to defending the Maas (Meuse) River in southwestern Holland as part of its line protecting the Reich.

British and Belgian troops driving eastward had reached the Maas at points along a forty-mile front. A British column carried to Boxmeer, thirteen miles southeast of Nijmegan and thirteen southwest of Kleve. It spread five miles south along the river's west bank to Groeningen, and was fighting within three miles of Germany.

Belgians reached the Maas thirty miles farther south on a ten-mile front between Wessem and Dilsen, within sight of the Reich. A solid front was being closed along the river from Boxmeer to Dilsen.

From a once narrow corridor repeatedly cut or menaced by the enemy, the Allies now had broadened out ten miles or deeper on each side. The push to split Holland was widened. A second supply road northward was secured.

In the westward pushes, the British shoved out ten miles to the town of Oss, sixteen miles southwest of Nijmegen.

Farther south, a British formation drove west from Eindhoven and linked with the right flank of the Canadian First Army near Arendonck, forming a solid assault line through Turnhout to Antwerp.

American air freighters carried reinforcements and supplies into Holland yesterday. Berlin reported fresh British airborne landings yesterday southeast of Nijmegen and near Veghel.

The German air force hit harder at Allied roads and columns, but Allied fighters downed forty-four planes over middle Holland and western Germany.

The news blackout on Arnhem imposed by Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery's headquarters also covered the whole salient north of Nijmegen and below Arnhem.

Heavy action still marked the long American front from Aachen to Belfort. Infantry forged slowly ahead southeast of Nancy and east of Epinal, where the Germans said a new American offensive was under way.

A battle of heavy guns continued around Metz, strongest fortress of western France. Allied planes beat at one of the three main forts guarding Metz today, and crewmen estimated 25 per cent of the stronghold and its subsidiary fortifications was destroyed. American infantry attacking after the air blow, however, ran into heavy mortar and machine-gun fire.

The American Third Army beat down another German counter-attack near Marsal, twenty-one miles east of Nancy, and fought doggedly into enemy positions based on old world war I pillboxes in the Baccarat area southwest of Nancy.

Seventh Army Gains Ground.

The Seventh Army on the sector below gained from two to five miles on a front east of Epinal, where the Vosges foothills funnel into the Belfort Gap to Germany.

Above Epinal, Seventh Army men drove deeply across the upper Moselle, and took four towns, including Chatel-sur-Moselle, along an arc five miles northeast to eight miles east of Epinal. Heavy battle raged in sodden fields along the Moselle midway between Remiremont and Belfort.

Northward in the Aachen area of Germany, Americans engaged pillboxes and strong points northeast of Rotgen. Artillery duelling continued. Greiveldange, a mile from the Reich, was taken in an advance ten miles east of the city of Luxembourg.

At Calais on the Channel coast, Canadians had squeezed the German garrison back inside the city. They had taken more than 1,000 prisoners in overrunning the most heavily fortified of the perimeter defenses west and southwest of Calais.

Allies Send In Gliders

Both sides rushed in reinforcements as the Netherlands battle flamed to new intensity. The Allies sent gliders towed by C-47 transport planes to the corridor.

The transports were the first Allied supply planes to land in the Netherlands, coming down in a grassy pasture within sight of the smoke of battle and disgorging jeeps, men and weapons. Previously the supplying and reinforcing of the corridor had been done by gliders or by parachuting men and material.

Advices from the front said the Germans were still pouring tanks and heavy guns into the battle as they fought the Allied attempt to break around the northern end of the Siegfried Line and into Germany's industrial Ruhr.

Nazi Remnants Reorganized

Nazi military police were reputed halting every beaten German unit in southern Holland. These units were reorganized at collection centers, given an added stiffening of some SS *Panzer* Grenadiers and sent back into the line.

For a 42-hour period ending at 11 A. M. yesterday the Germans held a wedge into the corridor and during that period mined a small strip of the Eindhoven-Nijmegen Highway.

An Epic of Heroism.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Britain's lost division—all that remained of it after a nine days' battle for a cross-Rhine foothold at Arnhem—was withdrawn Monday night to the south bank of the river. All had written a new epic of heroism in the records of British arms.

The loss of the tenuous north bank foothold that might have opened a way for a flanking sweep around the north end of the Siegfried Line was one of the first times since the invasion that the Allies have had to yield a key position.

It was yielded this time not through any lack of battle tenacity nor sacrifice of the hard-fighting British First Airborne, but because the "Red Devils" were forced to hold out alone—without reinforcements or more than a trickle of supplies—longer than an airborne division is equipped to fight.

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's land drive north through Eindhoven was delayed too long in winning the Nijmegen bridge to reach Arnhem while the parachute troops still held the bridge there.

Counter-attacks into which the Germans hurled some of their toughest SS divisions pushed the parachute troops back into woods west of the town. Then miserable weather prevented the normal strengthening of the pocket by airborne reinforcements and heavier arms. One Polish reinforcement drop was attempted—but the Poles landed on the wrong side of the Rhine.

Much about the withdrawal, which had been cloaked under a forty-eight-hour censorship ban on news at the request of Marshal Montgomery, remained to be explained.

The British public waited anxiously for word of how many were killed, how many wounded and left behind and how many got back to the strength of their lines south of the river.

There was no immediate explanation why, when the withdrawal was made Monday night, a news ban on the grounds of security was necessary until tonight. Presumably it was to allow time for the last few survivors to get clear.

Correspondents were told:

"The gallant defense of the First Airborne Division went far to contribute to the exploitation desired. "It enabled other elements to the south to hold the bridge at Nijmegen across the Waal which prevented enemy forces in the north from moving south.

"To counter the Arnhem airborne opposition the enemy was forced to use his best troops—as battle groups."

It was explained that the airborne division's stand "contained those crack enemy forces in that area and prevented them from being used as substantial reinforcements in the battle to the south, between Nijmegen and Antwerp."

Left Many German Dead.

NBC's David Anderson reported today from the Western Front that the troops evacuated from the Arnhem pocket said that they had never seen so many German dead in such a small area, as at Arnhem.

Tragic, Glorious Battle Over, Says Writer with 'Red Devils'

By ALAN W. WOOD

(British Correspondent with the Parachute Division).

WITH THE ARNHEM AIRBORNE FORCE, Sept. 26 (Delayed)—(AP) This is the end.

The most tragic and glorious battle of the war is over and the survivors of this British Airborne force can sleep soundly for the first time in eight days and nights.

Orders came to us yesterday to break out from the forest citadel west of Arnhem, cross the Rhine and join up with the Second Army on the south bank.

Our commander decided against a concerted assault on the Germans around us. Instead the plan was to split up into little groups of ten to twenty strong, setting out along different routes at two-minute intervals, which would simply walk through the German lines in the dark. Cheeky patrols went out earlier, tying bits of white parachute tape to trees to mark the way.

To hinder the Germans waking up to what was happening, Second Army guns laid down a battering box barrage all afternoon.

The first party was to set off at 10 p. m. Our group was to leave at 10:05 p. m. They went round distributing little packets of sulfanilamide and morphia.

We tore up blankets and wrapped them round our boots to muffle the sound of our feet in the trees. We were told the password—"John Bull." If we became separated each man was to make his way by compass due south until he reached the river.

Our major is an old hand. He led the way and linked our party together by getting everyone to hold the tail of the parachutist's smock of the man in front of him, so our infiltrating column had an absurd resemblance to some children's game.

It was half-light, with the glow of fires from burning houses around, when we set out. We were lucky. We went through a reputed enemy pocket without hearing a shot except for a stray sniper's bullet.

Another group met a machinegun with a fixed line of fire across their path.

Another had to silence a of Germans with a burst of fire and hand grenades.

Another had to pause while a German finished his evening stroll across their pathway.

But we all got through without the enemy realizing that we were doing anything more than normal night patrolling.

Waiting for Boat Worst Ordeal

The worst part was waiting two hours by the river side till our turn came for assault boats to ferry us across. The Germans, if not yet definitely suspicious, were inquisitive—they kept sending up flares and it was vital to lie flat and motionless. In our boat queue we lay flat and shivering on a soaking field with cold rain drizzling down.

Occasionally machineguns spattered out and bullets tweaked through the grass.

We were lucky again: Our actual crossing was quiet. But soon after it seemed that the Germans had guessed what was going on because they mortared and shelled heavily along the shallow river banks. One soldier in the next field was hit and called out for help.

Men whose turn for a place in the boats had come after hours of waiting insisted on staying under fire a little longer so that the wounded could go first.

Any wounded left behind, of course, became automatically prisoners of war, so many sick and limping left their beds to take a chance with the escape parties making their way to the river.

And so this epic stand of the British Airborne soldiers ended as it had been fought—with honor, with courage, with selfless sacrifice.

What of the spirit of these men as they trudged back through the wet night to the billets where they are now sunk in sodden sleep?

You can best judge it by the name they chose for last night's break out. It had the same objective as they have always had, and they still mean to get in there. They called it "Operation Berlin."

(Alan Whitefield Wood, the author of this dispatch, is correspondent for the Daily Express of London. He went to the Arnhem area with the British Airborne forces in a glider. Australian-born, Wood joined the Express after a hitch in the British army. He has covered the war in the Pacific and the Far East, travelling 20,000 miles and going into China and Burma as a member of a British press delegation. He is 30 years old.)

No Chairborne Soldiers In Airborne Divisions

BY WALTER CRONKITE

Representing the Combined American Press.

WITH AMERICAN AIRBORNE TROOPS ON THE WILHELMINA CANAL, Holland, Sept. 21—(Delayed)—(AP) There aren't any chairborne soldiers in this airborne army.

It is quiet here now but a few hours ago officers and men of this headquarters company repelled a German tank attack on a vital bridge over the Wilhelmina canal along the British 2nd Army's corridor.

An airborne general helped four men shove a disabled gun off the middle of a bridge.

A lieutenant colonel had a two-man battle against a tank. A captain took a squad of clerks along a canal and taught them how to use bazookas, while machine-gun bullets whizzed around them.

While German tanks shelled the town and dropped fire around an important bridge through the Allied corridor, the headquarters soldiers kept traffic flowing across it with only temporary interruptions.

General Pushes Gun

A gun broke loose from a towing truck in the middle of the bridge. It was then that the general, who injured his chest muscles during the parachute jump into Holland, took men to the bridge and helped them shove the gun out of the way of the other vehicles.

Lt. Col. Ned Moore, Guthrie Center, Iowa, and Pvt. J. J. McCarthy attempted to knock out a tank with a bazooka. The tank cut them off but they escaped after being pinned down for two and a half hours by the tank and small arms fire from Nazi infantry accompanying it.

Capt. Dave Brant Hollywood, Cal., led the headquarters clerks into battle. As they crouched in a ditch along the canal, with ma-

chine-gun bullets clipping the reeds over their heads, he taught them how to fire a bazooka. A tank was knocked out but it was not known whether they or artillery fire from across the canal had turned the trick.

A Public Relations lieutenant, Charles Billings, Webster, Mass., also got into the scrap. He volunteered to climb the highest point of a church steeple next to headquarters to report on the progress of the battle. While he was there, three tank shells smacked into the tower, one only a foot below Billings. But he remained at the observation post until the battle was won.

The headquarters itself was hit. But the commander stood in the midst of the rubble and continued to direct the battle raging only a few hundred yards away.

Prospect Of Winter Campaign Faces Allied Forces In Europe

By DON WHITEHEAD

SEP 28 1944

With the United States First Army in Germany, Sept. 27 (AP)—With the Germans battling desperately along the Reich's borders and with the weather steadily worsening, Allied armies faced the prospect today of having to fight a winter campaign before Hitler's forces finally are crushed.

Hitler has called on his troops to fight to the last man and last cartridge. They are making a fanatical stand on their own soil as fall rains turn fields into quagmires and leave the troops cold and wet.

DAY

Resistance Pledge Cards

In the Aachen area German commanders are passing out cards for the men to sign—pledging that they will resist to the last.

This same technique was adopted at Cherbourg, where the Nazi defense was bitter, but the defenders did not "fight to the last man" nor last cartridge.

But the Nazis are planning for a winter campaign and, with bad weather hampering movement of supplies and maneuver of tanks and troops, the Allies must do likewise.

From now on there will be 16 to 17 days of rain each month. In another month heavy, persistent fogs will cling to the ground and make observation difficult. Whether the fighting will bog down along a static front no one can say, for too many factors are involved, such as weather, the ability of air power to operate against the enemy, supplies and the morale of German troops and civilians.

While the German army is badly battered it still is a strong force to contend with since it is fighting on its own soil with short supply lines and communications. In contrast Allied supply lines are extended and bad weather will be an aid to the defenders.

The United States First Army alone, its officers estimate, has inflicted 298,981 casualties on the Germans.

The First Army has captured 184,557 Nazis and buried another 14,303 since D-day, and it is conservative to assume the Germans themselves buried an equal number of their own dead. Likewise, it is conservative to estimate that for each German killed, three were wounded.

900,000 Knocked Out

On this basis officers with the First Army estimate that Allied forces since D-day, June 6, have captured, killed or wounded a total of approximately 900,000 enemy troops.

(Supreme headquarters yesterday estimated the Germans had lost close to 1,000,000 men since D-day, including 100,000 killed; more than 200,000 badly wounded; more than 500,000 captured and the rest sealed off in hopeless holdout Channel ports, on Channel islands or in other coastal pockets.)

GERMANS PREPARE BITTER DEFENSE OF BELFORT GAP

TUCKER

WITH THE FIRST FRENCH ARMY, Sept. 27—(AP) Although the French forces in this sector have advanced several miles in the past 24 hours, the grim opposition offered by the Germans indicates the enemy is prepared to pay any price necessary to delay full-scale attack on their Belfort Gap positions as long as possible.

The Nazis have pressed hundreds of civilians into service, taking them from the fields where they were harvesting crops and putting them to work digging mile after mile of anti-tank ditches and building earthworks.

These earthworks, sometimes 20 feet thick, are studded with anti-tank guns and guarded by minefields. In the muddy going of the past 24 hours the French have been forced to rely almost exclusively on their infantry, supported by artillery, for their tanks have been rendered almost useless.

The infantry employed isn't infantry in the regular sense, but armored infantry, including the famed French Zouaves, who are largely metropolitan troops with some colonials, and some integral parts of armored divisions.

In one thickly-wooded sector literally alive with mortar fire, the armor had to be called back and infantry sent forward on a double run to clear out the woods in an effort to stop a serious counter-attack which was shaping up.

This was at 10:30 o'clock this morning and the Zouaves almost didn't make it. They were heavily outnumbered and temporarily faced more fire power than they could offer in return.

It was touch-and-go until an extra company of Zouaves arrived by transport in spite of the constant shelling of roads and plunged into the woods immediately. Their weight finally enabled the holding force to break up the attack and throw the Germans back.

To the left of this point where the American Seventh Army right flank locks elbows with the French left, some of the messiest hand-to-hand fighting of the day took place. The Americans were forced to ascend slopes that were almost vertical and blast their way forward with grenades and tommyguns while the enemy poured relentless mortar fire on their heads.

The attacks and counterattacks were in almost regimental strength. The lifting of the fog and a break in the rain for the first time in almost four days gave the Germans excellent observation posts and their gunnery improved accordingly.

Wages One-Tank War on Germans

Pat Balks at Going to Rear During a Fight and Lives to Battle Another Day.

DAY NIGHT

By WALTER CRONKITE.

Representing the Combined American Press.

With United States Airborne Troops Near Veghel, Sept. 26 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The special saints who smile on the sons of the Emerald Isle must have been riding with Pat McRory when he waged his series of one-tank battles against the Germans, for that fighting Irishman has come through it and lives to fight another day.

Pat has got little right to be alive and even less right to be with this American Airborne outfit. He's actually attached to a British tank regiment, but when his old Sherman finally broke down his commander told him to go to the rear.

Now, Pat's idea was you don't tell a McRory to go to the rear during a fight.

Pat fussed and fumed with his tank till he got it going again—it only did two miles per hour, but it went.

Without ceremony he attached himself to the American Airborne forces, where he again was told to get himself and his crippled tank to the rear.

Got a Crew Together.

But he hung on and found himself a crew—a gunner, Staff Sergt. Stanley F. Czarniak of Millbrook, N. Y., and Observer Staff Sergt. Roy W. Nikrent of Saybrook, Ill.

When the Americans attacked, McRory attacked.

First, his 75 knocked out a sniper's nest which was holding up the entire advance. Then, the Germans attempted to counter-attack Pat's tank. In the fight, Nickrent dived into the ditch and came up with four German prisoners.

During the day's operations Pat's crew killed fifty Germans, silenced two anti-tank guns and knocked out one German ammunition truck. And they also contributed to the fifty-five prisoners taken by the company.

McRory should have let it go at that, but when the roar of fire announced that the Germans had cut the corridor, Pat climbed into his tank, buttoned down and took off—all alone.

Motor Gave Up.

He reached a little lane where he decided he'd open up shop for business and was just making his way down that lane past a house when his motor gave up the ghost for good.

A few minutes later McRory discovered there was a German 88 mobile gun on the other side of the same house. So for twenty-four hours McRory and the 88 sat there pinning each other down without firing a shot while Pat cursed over the radio and the doughboys who didn't have their fingers on their triggers kept them crossed for him.

Neither the Germans nor Pat were within each other's range. The Germans were afraid to move and Patty couldn't move.

Finally, an American battery knocked out the 88, showering Pat's tank with shrapnel in the process.

McRory stepped out, kissed his tank and came back to the Americans. He spent the whole of this afternoon trying to fix that tank up again.

Canadians Take Fort On Calais Outskirts

With Canadian Troops in France, Sept. 27 (AP)—Canadian infantry captured Fort Lapin, within 1,000 yards of Calais harbor, and took more than 2,000 German prisoners today on the outskirts of the Channel port of Calais.

The big push toward the town was supported by heavy bombers and was making good progress, enveloping another group of forts in the Redoubt area, about a half mile from the built-up part of the town.

Planes Hit Fort Near Metz

DAY

With the United States Third Army in France, Sept. 27 (AP)—The 19th tactical air force attacked one of three main forts guarding Metz on the west bank of the Moselle today and crewmen estimated 25 per cent. of the fort and its subsidiary fortifications were destroyed.

The fort attacked is near Nancy and some six miles from Metz.

Tremendous explosions and a sheet of flame broke out following one hit. A wall of smoke rose 4,000 feet.

SEP 28 1944

Followed By Assault.

An infantry assault was launched after the air raid was finished and the doughboys ran into heavy mortar and machine gun fire. The Germans apparently were sheltered in deep fortifications when the planes appeared and came out when they left.

The Germans counterattacked weakly south of Metz and on the east side of the Moselle river in the Baccarat area. Twelve enemy planes flew over the latter area without attacking. They were the first enemy aircraft seen on the American Third Army front in many days.

LANGEVIN SURVIVED NAZI PERSECUTION

Paris, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—After four years of persecution by the Nazis, Paul Langevin, Nobel Prize winner in chemistry, is back in Paris at his old post as director of the School of Physics and Chemistry.

His notebooks are filled with calculations on his newest discoveries about magnetism. Twice arrested by the Germans and at another time placed in forced residence at Troyes, he made some of his notes with charred matches.

DAY

The 72-year-old scientist's daughter was deported to Germany and his son-in-law, Jacques Solomon, was shot.

During M. Langevin's first imprisonment, which lasted forty days, Frederic Joliot-Cure, a colleague, went on a scientific strike as a protest and refused to go to his laboratory until his friend was released.

DEAT'S ASSISTANT SEIZED BY FRENCH

SEP 28 1944

Paris, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Georges Albertini, executive assistant to Vichy Minister Marcel Deat, was imprisoned today in the roundup of persons suspected of collaborating with the Germans.

Paris newspapers simultaneously complained that the purge was slow. The semi-official Council of National Resistance added its protest.

Deat, now believed in Germany, was Vichy Minister of Works and National Solidarity. Albertini was also secretary of Deat's Fascist political group, Revolution Nationale Populaire.

The newspaper Liberation asserted that, although sixty special judges had been appointed to handle the purge, the existing basic laws covered only overt acts of treason and not the informal collaboration which was the basis of much of France's misery.

The newspaper Combat expressed fear that important industrialists such as the recently arrested Louis Renault could absolve themselves by blaming their activities on the Government. Populaire said that due to official carelessness in sealing up Renault's offices, the industrialist's papers had been allowed to disappear and demanded, "How long do we have to wait for Renault's factories to be turned back to the nation?"

The Communist Humanite charged that imprisoned collaborationists were being coddled. The publication said Admiral Georges Robert, sent to Fresnes Prison three days ago, immediately obtained an easy assignment in the prison infirmary, saying that he was ill. Robert formerly was governor of Martinique.

FRENCH FILM STAR DIED OF TORTURE

PARIS, Sept. 27 — (AP) Harry Bauer, noted French film actor who told the Gestapo "I would rather die standing up than live on my knees," is dead from tortures suffered in 1942, the newspaper Resistance reported today.

Bauer was a resistance group leader and was arrested as a Jew. He was questioned constantly for four months, and his wife was kept for 115 days with her hands tied behind her, the French newspaper said.

The actor lost 70 pounds and emerged from prison covered with sores from lack of a single change of clothing.

Three more fortunate French film figures have reappeared with liberation forces. Producer Raymond Bernard, his brother, Etienne, and Henry Ulmann, Paramount's executive secretary in Paris, lived in foxholes with underground forces as Nazi patrols burned farms and shot civilians around them, Resistance said.

HARRY BAUER DIED OF NAZI TORTURE

Paris, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Harry Bauer, the French film actor, died in 1942 from the effects of torture after telling the Gestapo, "I would rather die standing up than live on my knees," the newspaper Resistance said today.

M. Bauer, leader of a resistance group, was arrested as a Jew and his wife was kept for 115 days with her hands tied behind her back, the article said.

Three other film figures have reappeared in Paris—after hiding from the Germans — Producer Raymont Bernard, his brother Etienne and Henry Ulmann, executive secretary for Paris Paramount.

French Take Coal Mines

Paris, Sept. 27 (AP)—The provisional French Government announced today it was requisitioning large coal mines in Pas de Calais and also the Renault Motor Works in Paris.

Captain 'Refuses' To Attack Nazis

London, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Maidenhead *Advertiser* published a letter today over the name of Capt. William Douglas-Home, of the Royal Armored Corps, saying he had refused to fight at Le Havre and had sought to resign his commission.

"When ordered to attack Le Havre I refused to do so because, rightly or wrongly, I could not bring myself to take part in an operation against troops who admittedly did not want to fight, but whose commander refused to accept unconditional surrender," said the letter.

The newspaper said the letter was written from Pas-de-Calais September 17.

The younger son of the 13th Earl of Home, Captain Douglas-Home was defeated in a by-election last April when he ran as an "Atlantic Charter candidate" in a Derbyshire district. He then said he would return to the army "to fight a war which I no longer consider just."

French Court Sentences 74 To Die As Traitors

Irun, Spain, Sept. 27 (AP)—A French military court at Limoges sentenced 74 Frenchmen to death for high treason during sessions from August 24 to September 15.

Twenty persons were sent to jail for terms ranging from one month to life and 108 who had been arrested were released. The French press gave no details of the trials.

VON RIBBENTROP IN DOUR SPEECH ON AXIS OUTLOOK

LONDON, Sept. 27 — (AP) Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, once an architect of the New Order in Europe, marked the fourth anniversary of the Axis today with a dour broadcast implying hopes merely for a stalemate by declaring the war must go on "until the enemy realizes he never could be in a position to win."

The anniversary of the so-called tripartite pact among Germany, Italy and Japan was observed also by speeches by Benito Mussolini and Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, but it was Ribbentrop who took the lead with an oratorical mixture suggesting Axis desperation but avowing belief in eventual success.

Denouncing "traitors, criminals and weaklings" who led Romania, Finland and Bulgaria out of the Axis camp, Ribbentrop declared, "Germany, Italy, Japan and their allies are engaged in a bitter defensive fight on all fronts. . . the war has entered a phase which demands the greatest efforts and a pledge to fight to the last minute. Life and death are at stake."

Predicts Enormous Losses

Ribbentrop said Allied armies would suffer "enormous losses" in coming battles and, "should the enemy succeed in temporarily setting foot on German soil, he may be assured that absolute hell will spring up about him."

He pictured an inferno of defeat if the Axis should fail, declaring, "Van Sittart's hatred will smash us; and the Japanese people will be brought under British-American control, never to rise again as a great power."

Admitting hard trials and many serious setbacks, Ribbentrop contended that "Nazi Germany stands unshaken like a rock in the sea; never before in this fight were the leaders and people more united than now when there is only one motto: to stand by each other more firmly, to fight to the last, to capitulate never."

Shigemitsu, in somewhat similar vein, admitted "great difficulties as the war nears its decisive phase, and it is certain that severe tests still lie before the tripartite nations."

He, too, attacked Romania, Finland and Bulgaria, and ended with expressions of home for "collaboration to final victory."

Mussolini's voice was broadcast weakly over the Fascist radio from Northern Italy, urging his followers to "look to the German and Japanese peoples for supreme examples of patriotism and valor" and to "fortify with faith the spirits shaken by betrayal."

Mussolini also sent telegrams to the German and Japanese leaders expressing "solidarity for final victory."

continue "until our enemies realize that they could n win."

The Nazi Foreign Minister said the Allies would suffer enormous losses in coming battles and—ignoring the fact American troops already have crossed the Reich's western frontier—added that "should the enemy succeed in temporarily setting foot on German soil he may be assured that absolute hell will spring up about him."

"Germany, puppet-ruled Italy and Japan and their allies are engaged in a hard defensive struggle at all fronts," he said, according to a DNB broadcast from Berlin. "The war has now reached a stage demanding the highest courage up to the last breath from the soldiers and people of the Tripartite Powers."

Aware of Consequences.

Benito Mussolini and Mamoru Shigemitsu, Jap Foreign Minister, also spoke in celebration of Japan's signing four years ago of the Berlin-Rome Axis agreement.

"We know that it is a life and death struggle for our nations," Von Ribbentrop said. "We are all aware what will happen to us if we fail."

He reiterated faith in eventual victory, however, despite many a serious setback, "changes of the front in Russia and France, treachery in Romania and Bulgaria and failure in Finland."

"National Socialist Germany stands unshaken like a rock in the sea," he asserted.

Duce and Japs Speak.

The ailing Mussolini, speaking "as Foreign Minister of the Fascist Republican Government," said that loyalty to the Tripartite Power Pact once more was confirmed.

"Germany, Japan and Italy cannot be defeated by gold, or by unlimited hatred or by the material means of the enemies," he said, and charged the Rome Government with treason.

Berlin reported that Foreign Minister Shigemitsu declared, in a radio speech from Tokyo, that "Japan is determined that the harder the war becomes, the stronger will be our will to fight until final victory is won."

"There is no one among the Japanese nation harboring the least doubt in final victory," he was quoted as saying. "With the intensification or the war situation, the Anglo-American ambition to win world supremacy is becoming ever clearer. The aim of the Tripartite Powers is to accord every nation its due place in the world. In view of the heavy enemy counter-attacks, Japan, Germany and Italy, with their Allies in Asia and Europe, are determined firmly to get still closer together."

Says Reich Will Fight On

Ribbentrop Asserts Axis Will Continue Until Allies Admit They Can't Win.

London, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Joachim von Ribbentrop declared in a Tripartite Pact anniversary speech today that the war had become a life-or-death fight which must

Plan Over-All Commission To Govern German Industry

LONDON, Sept. 27 — (AP) A broad plan to govern the economic life of Germany for an indefinite period through Allied control commissions has been formulated in the midst of a controversy within the European advisory commission on the question of the country's industrial demobilization, it was learned tonight.

Settlement of this issue — one which has been reflected in a similar split within President Roosevelt's cabinet—is understood to be predicated upon creation of an over-all tri-power economic control commission which would have similar smaller groups working upon specific problems.

One of these groups would supervise post-war industry within Germany until a later determination between the victor nations on how far they should go in banning Germany from industrial production, particularly that of a type easily adaptable to war conversion.

Similar commissions will be set up to control communications, supervise operations of financial institutions and perhaps to lay down education policies in an effort to change the outlook of German youth.

It is understood that a method has been generally agreed upon to coordinate British, American Russian basic principles for occupation, and that they will be administered separately within the respective three zones of occupation.

Compromise Agreement

The decision to put Germany's economic life under Allied control commissions was believed to be a compromise between the wishes of those advocating turning the country into an agriculutral state and those who believe that such a paralysis of German industry would disrupt Europe's economy.

The plan, which would be designed as a stop-gap measure, would be aimed at insuring continued production until the United Nations later worked out an ultimate economic plan for Germany.

Supporters of the plan, in arguing against a total eradication of German industry, pointed out that the Reich industrial machine could be thrown into gear immediately to provide relief and rehabilitation goods needed in many sections of Europe.

In addition, it was pointed out that the closing of German mines would cut off materials, and especially coal, needed for the rebuilding of Europe.

Profits would be denied German industrialists.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 — (AP) Treasury Secretary Morgenthau appeared today to have lost his fight with War Secretary Stimson and Secretary of State Hull for an American government decision in favor of reducing Germany to an agricultural status after the war.

President Roosevelt, it was said on excellent authority, has indicated to peace planners that while he originally supported certain Morgenthau criticisms of German military occupation policy as evolved by the War and State departments he does not subscribe to the whole German plan of his treasury secretary.

The President's cabinet committee on peace policy, which was composed of the three secretaries and was split wide open by Morgenthau's proposals, is slated to pass out of the picture as Hull and Stimson take the reins firmly in their own hands again. In high official quarters the impression is strong, however, that as long as the the cabinet retains these three members the sharp differences developed over this critical issue will scar their relationship.

The President's method of finally disposing of the issue may consist either of pigeonholing the Morgenthau plan, saying nothing about it formally, or he may issue a specific policy order to those directing the work on German peace policy so that no doubt remains of the line which American planning should take.

The whole program is expected to be functioning by this weekend as normally as it was before the Treasury Secretary stepped vigorously on the scene prior to President Roosevelt's conference with Prime Minister Churchill at Quebec. Morgenthau's representatives on the State-War-Treasury committee on German planning are expected to be advised to confine themselves again solely to economic questions, leaving primary decisions on political matters to the State department and on military questions to the War department.

ALLIED GROUP MAY CONTROL REICH OUTPUT

This Is Reported Solution of Controversy Over Nation's Future.

DEINDUSTRIALIZING SUGGESTED

But Production Under Direction of Commission Now Called More Probable.

London, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—The dispute over Germany's economic future has extended to the tri-Power European Advisory Commission with a strong possibility that it will decide upon the creation of an Allied industrial control commission to handle Germany's post-war production.

This solution, it was learned today, would be in the nature of a compromise between those who advocate turning the country into

an agricultural State and those who believe that to paralyze its industry would disrupt Europe's economy.

It would be designed as a stop-gap measure, insuring continued production until the United Nations later worked out Germany's economic fate. This question inevitably will involve consideration of reparations.

Behind the support for this plan are these factors:

1. The mounting conviction that wholesale eradication of industry never would gain full support to a degree necessary for its efficient realization without creating a discord among the Allies.

2. Mechanical difficulties involved in splitting up the industrial spoils equitably without protracted study of the claims of both victorious and occupied countries whose industries were wrecked or removed by the Nazis.

3. The contention that German industry, using German labor under Allied supervision, could be thrown into gear immediately to provide relieef and rehabilitation goods needed in many sections of Europe.

4. The argument—especially on the part of smaller nations—that closing Germany's mines would cut off materials, particularly coal, which they will need for rebuilding.

5. The belief held in some quarters that Russia—and perhaps France and the Netherlands—will want to use Germany's munitions factories as an arms supply source for the war against Japan.

Those Who Worked Would Eat.

Under the plan, profits would be denied German industrialists and incentive would be stimulated by armies of occupation enforcing production demands for the able bodied along the simple lines of "those who work will eat."

The European Advisory Commission includes representatives of the United States, Britain and Russia.

The Manchester Guardian editorially assailed the hard peace plan as "bad because it is impractical and because it would penalize the whole of Europe."

"It is not concern for the German people which matters so much as our own interest,' said the paper. "In Mr. Morgenthau's plan we can see no hope of a peace 'which will afford the assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.'"

Secretary Morgenthau, according to Washington dispatches, has proposed the reduction of Germany to the status of an agricultural nation by dissolution of her heavy industries.

RUSSIANS SMASH BARRIERS BEFORE LATVIAN CAPITAL

Soviet Forces Within 22 Miles of Riga in Bitter Baltic Battle.

FREE 200 TOWNS

Germans Report Reds Have Penetrated Ten Miles into Hungary.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 28—(AP) Breaking through the lake and river barriers to Riga, the Russians drove within 22 miles north of the Latvian capital yesterday and tightened their ring to 35 and 31 miles east and southeast, capturing more than 200 communities from the German defenders who were throwing in their last desperate reserves.

The Russians were silent on German accounts that credited them with a ten-mile penetration of Hungary from the Arad area of Romania, but early today in a supplement to their regular communique supported German assertions that a new offensive was in the making against East Prussia.

Southwest of Mariempole, in the Suwalki triangle area that Hitler annexed to East Prussia in 1939, Russian detachments dislodged the Germans from a front line of trenches and seized two fortified heights, then beat off three counter-attacks with heavy losses to the enemy, the Soviet statement said.

The German radio said a series of sharp attacks had been launched against the East Prussian fortifications from the east.

This offensive—though the Russians have not dignified it with that name as yet—appeared timed with the Red army's racing decent on Riga and the breaking up of the German positions in the Baltic states which heretofore have constituted a flanking threat to any Russian drive against East Prussia.

Villages Are Freed

The Russian official bulletin mentioned only one other front, that in Southern Poland, where another half-dozen mountain villages were taken and the Polish-Czechoslovak border was reached again at Wolosatoje.

The German radio said the Russians had crossed the Hungarian border from Western Romania in strength and that the towns of Mako and Foldeak, three and ten miles inside Hungary, "fell into enemy hands temporarily." These are but 15 and 16 miles east of Hungary's second city, Szeged. The German account said heavy, fluid fighting was raging in several other Hungarian towns, but the Russians said nothing about that front.

The Russians dwelt on the advances in Latvia, which among other large towns took the settlement of Skulte, on the Gulf of Riga, 22 miles above the city of Riga, the railway station of Vatrane, 35 miles east of Riga; and the railway station of Kaibala, 31 miles southeast.

They announced also that an amphibious operation across five miles of sea resulted in capture of the Estonian island of Vormsi, which lies between the mainland and the bigger, more heavily fortified blockade island of Hiiu (Dago). The small island of Muhu, the large one of Saare (Osel) and Hiiu remain to be taken before the gulf of Riga is fully open to the Soviet fleet.

The general clearing of Estonia of small groups of Germans went on rapidly, Moscow added.

Clearing Out Balkans

Immediate Soviet concentration apparently was on clearing out the Baltic states before winter set in, and Moscow dispatches said the Germans north and northeast of Riga had given up attempts to hold an organized line. They were stampeding into Riga for what may be their last stand in any of the Baltic states.

Only the narrow escape corridor leading west and southwest from Riga along the gulf of Riga was being kept open by the Nazis, apparently regardless of losses. Only by that route can they hope to get out whatever remains of two army corps which once numbered 200,000 or more men.

The battle for Warsaw seemed to have subsided somewhat, although a Polish underground communique reported sharp engagements between Poles and Germans in the Mokotow district of the city, and a Russian frontline reporter noted that this fifth anniversary of Warsaw's fall to the Germans was marked by strengthening of Nazi artillery defenses in the ruins facing the Vistula river.

"The slightest movement on our bank evokes a hurricane of artillery and mortar fire," wrote the reporter from Praga, Warsaw suburb on the right bank of the river. He said Soviet gunners were being cautioned to the utmost accuracy in counterfire to avoid hitting civilians in the ruins.

The Polish Telegraphic Agency in London said the civilians were facing starvation and epidemics in the midst of the battle.

While Soviet officials and the Moscow press were silent concerning developments in the Romanian-Hungarian border sector, a dispatch from Moscow today described the area north of Arad, Romania, (where the Germans said the Russians had penetrated Hungary) as the real Achilles heel in the German defenses of central Europe.

This dispatch said the enemy was known to have made frantic efforts to reinforce the border fortifications before Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's men could exploit a breakthrough, but that the Russian supply problem at such a great distance from home bases was even tougher than the German-Hungarian opposition.

On the Polish-Czecho-Slovak border the fighting was a struggle as much against Alpine conditions and mines as against German troops. Russian accounts said the Red army submachinegunners were using infiltration tactics among the pine-clad 2,000-foot mountains, and had lifted as many as 800 enemy mines in a single day.

NAZIS ROUTED BY RED SWEEP IN RIGA SECTOR

Russians Closing In Fast on Latvian Capital as Foe Flees.

AIRMEN BATTERING RETREAT

Estonia Considered Cleared of Enemy—Soviet Pressure Grows on Hungary.

Moscow, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—The German retreat to Riga was turned into a stampede today by swift Red Army armor and infantry which had cleared northern Latvia to within thirty miles of the Baltic seaport.

North and east of Riga the enemy was making no attempt to hold an organized line, but the overland escape corridor westward from the city along the coast in the direction of East Prussia was being kept open regardless of losses, front dispatches said.

The Red Air Force wrecked hundreds of trucks and dozens of railway cars being used by the Germans to flee from the northern Baltic.

In a three-directional drive on Riga the Russians yesterday overran more than 300 communities.

For all practical purposes neighboring Estonia to the north already was liberated. A communique last night said Red Army troops captured 200 places yesterday in clearing up Estonia's west coast. Few Germans now remain on Estonian soil except those on the fortress islands offshore.

On the southern end of the eastern front the Russians appeared to be concentrating new pressure on Hungary. Although nothing was said officially concerning Hungary, there seemed reason to believe the combined Russian and Romanian armies are battering at its borders and may already have crossed.

[The German communique suggested today that Russian forces had invaded Hungary proper on a 110-mile front between the second largest Hungarian city of Szeged and the Romanian border city of Oradea.

[The Paris radio quoted Istanbul diplomatic circles as saying it was believed only a question of hours before Hungary, weakening under the increasing pressure, appeals to the Allies through Turkey for an armistice.]

Along the Polish-Czecho-Slovakian border, where heavy fighting is in progress, the Russians battered their way through deep fortifications and seized Turka, twelve miles from the frontier.

Germans Hint Reds Are In Hungary

London, Sept. 27 (AP)—The German communique suggested today that Russian forces had invaded Hungary proper on a 110-mile front between the second largest Hungarian city of Szeged and the Romanian border city of Ordea.

Russian troops have been drawn up to the Hungarian border area for nearly a week after swift plunges through surrendered Romania. A Moscow broadcast earlier this week said the boundary had been crossed, but official Russian advices never confirmed this.

Fierce Fighting Reported

"On the Hungarian-Romanian border, fierce defensive and offensive fighting continues with the advancing enemy forces going on into the areas of Szeged, Gyula and Grosswarden (Oradea)," the broadcast German communique said.

Szeged, a rail cented of 132,000 at the confluence of the Tisza and Mures rivers, is 96 miles southeast of Budapest and 15 miles inside the pre-war Hungarian frontier from Romania. It is the metropolis of the vast and fertile Hungarian plain and an extensive Tisza river port.

8 Miles Inside Hungary

Gyula is eight miles inside prewar Hungary on the Budapest-Bucharest railroad, 35 miles northwest of captured Arad.

Oradea, a Romanian city of 81,000 on the same trunk line, is eight miles from the Hungarian border. Russian forces last were reported 68 miles from Oradea, eighth largest city of Romania.

The Germans also said they foiled a Russian encircling attempt at the iron gate on the Romanian-Yugoslav border, where the Danube cuts through the Transylvanian Alps.

Nazis Fight From Tunnels

London, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Polish underground army chief, Lieut. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski, reported from Warsaw today that the German defenders were really going underground, fighting from newly dug tunnels under the streets.

Stubborn fighting continued in the northern and southern sections of the capital with heavy losses on both sides, said the broadcast communique of the commander, who is also known as General Bor.

Russia To Fight Japan After Germany, Report

New York, Sept. 27—*Time* magazine, in its October 2 issue reaching newsstands tomorrow, makes this unamplified statement:

"From an authoritative source, *Time* learned last week that as soon as Germany is defeated, Russia will declare war on Japan."

Time editors would give no hint of the source.

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Eden Is Asked Why Russians Delayed Aid to Polish Patriots

SEP 28 1944

London, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Persistent questions in Commons as to why Russia had not earlier aided the Polish patriot uprising inside Warsaw caused Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to halt a Foreign Affairs debate temporarily today to "give consideration to my reply."

Later, he told House members that "there is no matter which causes more concern to his Majesty's Government than these relations between our Polish and Russian Allies."

Sir Alfred Knox, a conservative, pressed the Foreign Secretary repeatedly on Russia's stand on Polish affairs.

"Is it not a fact," Sir Alfred asked, "that on July 30 the Soviet Government, by repeated broadcasts from Moscow, urged the underground army in Warsaw to rise to facilitate the passage of the Vistula by the Red Army and that up to September 14, six weeks later, they did not give permission to our aircraft, after landing supplies in Warsaw, to land on Soviet territory and therefore rendered the position of the heroic Polish forces in Warsaw tragic?"

Reply Was Indefinite.

Mr. Eden gave an indefinite reply.

"But why did the Soviet Government refuse to give permission up to September 14?" Sir Alfred persisted.

"What he is asking me is why one Allied government did not give facilities to another," Mr. Eden said. "That is a question that might well be discussed in the House and I would really rather give consideration to my reply."

The Foreign Secretary, at the outset of today's debate, said that "the Spanish government are being left in no doubt" about British dissatisfaction over failure to remove all Germans from Tangier. He said there were at least four German agents in the Tangier zone and even more at large in Spanish Morocco.

Says New Parley Is Planned.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that the first phase of the Dumbarton Oaks conference would shortly be completed, and that proposals agreed upon there would form a basis of discussion at a full United Nations conference, the London radio reported.

Mr. Eden "hoped it would be possible shortly to give detailed information about the talks at Dumbarton Oaks." Reports from the British delegation showed much useful work had been done, he said, according to the broadcast, recorded in New York by CBS.

Prime Minister Churchill's statement in the House of Commons tomorrow on the war and the international situation may be so long that an interval will be needed in the course of it, Mr. Eden told Commons today, according to another broadcast recorded by CBS.

Finns Reach Ijo River In Pursuit Of Germans

Stockholm, Sept. 27 (AP)—Finnish troops in Lapland have reached the Ijo river, the Finnish communique said today, and press dispatches said the Germans had evacuated their stronghold at Kemi on the Gulf of Bothnia after throwing cannon and other war material into the port waters and driving motor vehicles into the sea.

The Finnish drive was momentarily stalled on the southern banks of the Ijo, 30 miles below Kemi, because the Germans blasted the bridge across the stream, Helsinki reports said. The Germans during their retreat have carried out a "scorched-earth" policy, blasting bridges and roads in an effort to slow up the Finns.

In central Lapland the Finns also were reported advancing toward Puolanka-Pudasjaervi and Puolanka-Taivalkoski.

FINNS ADVANCING IN LAPLAND ZONE

Stockholm, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Finnish troops fighting German occupants of Lapland have reached the Ijo River north of Oulu behind the retiring Nazis, a Helsinki dispatch said today.

The Germans dynamited a bridge, forcing the Finns to build a new one before they could advance. The Finns also reported they were gaining in the direction of Puolanka, Pudasjaervi and Taivalkoski.

Seven German divisions are estimated to be in North Finland. Under terms of the Finnish-Russian armistice, Finn troops must evict them, with or without Soviet assistance.

Finnish newspapers said the Germans were throwing cannon and other war materiel into the sea at Kemi and also driving automobiles and trucks into the water.

The chief of the Finnish State police announced the internment of 200 Germans and Hungarians in southern Finland. Some were German soldiers who swapped their uniforms for civilian clothing.

4,200 PLANES HIT GERMANY

Air Assault Reaches Highest Pitch in Weeks

SEP 28 1944

London, Sept. 27 (AP)—Flying bombs struck London and sections of southern England early today, causing casualties and damage, an Air Ministry and Home Security Ministry communique announced tonight.

London, Sept. 27 (AP)—In a campaign of aerial destruction rising to its highest pitch in weeks, more than 1,700 Allied heavy bombers and an estimated 2,500 fighters assaulted military and industrial targets in Germany and along the Western front today. Savage sky battles marked the raids and 42 American four-engined bombers and seven fighters were lost.

Nearly 1,200 Fortresses and an escort of 700 fighters, driving through thick walls of flak and temperatures 50 degrees below zero, ripped apart railway yards and industrial plants at Kassel, Ludwigshafen, Cologne and Mainz with 4,000 tons of bombs.

Loss Highest In Weeks

The day's heaviest opposition was encountered in this operation of the United States Eighth Air Force, whose loss was the largest in weeks, but the Americans accounted for 41 enemy planes—31 in the air by fighters, five by bomber gunners and five on the ground by strafing.

Three hundred RAF heavy bombers pounded the Bottrop and Wilheim synthetic oil plants six miles north of Essen and 200 other RAF heavies hit Calais with well over 1,500 tons of explosives, bringing the bomb tonnage dumped on that besieged Channel port to more than 7,500 in the last seven days.

Simultaneously medium bombers slashed at communications at Goch, a German frontier town, and pounded fortifications in the Metz area ahead of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's forces. Communications in the Rhineland also were raided.

No Interception Met

No German interceptors were encountered by most of these formations, but many of the flyers said the flak was the worst in two months.

In the last 72 hours of almost continuous day-and-night attacks on German railway yards, more than 5,000 heavy-bomber sorties have either wiped out or badly crippled the yards at Hamm, Kassel, Munchen-Gladbach, Emden, Koblenz, Bremen, Frankfurt, Osnabruck, Cologne, Mainz and Ludwigshafen.

The campaign, aimed at total immobilization of the enemy's rail traffic and destruction of his means of supplying troops defending the western frontiers, is scheduled to continue without respite as long as the weather permits.

In addition to railway yards, the air fleets also are pounding ordnance depots and tank and truck factories.

As subsidiary targets today they hit the Kessel tank factory, the Mainz ordnance depot, the Ludwigshafen synthetic oil and chemical works and Cologne motor plants.

Calais Revisited

While the American heavy bombers were over Germany, RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes dropped 1,500 tons of bombs on the German garrison at Calais in their fifth attack on that port in seven days.

RAF medium bombers meanwhile made one of their rare unescorted flights over Germany, raiding communications at Goch, a German frontier town, and at Hildren and Mariumbaum, Holland.

U. S. Ninth Air force five bombers partly destroyed a German fortress six miles south of Metz in support of the U. S. Third army.

During the night strong forces of R.A.F. heavy bombers kept up the assaults on the German railway yards with large-scale raids on Frankfurt and Karlsruhe.

R.A.F. Mosquitos hit the yards at Osnabruck and transport in Holland and west Germany by night.

1,100 U. S. Planes Hit Germany

London, Sept. 27 (AP)—More than 1,100 American heavy bombers attacked railroad yards and industrial plants today at Kassel, Ludwigshafen, Cologne and Mainz, all in western Germany.

The big United States bombers struck out in the third straight day of heavy attacks on German communications and war plants behind the Western Front.

The bombers were escorted by approximately 700 American fighters.

Tank Factory Hit

Among targets attacked were a tank factory at Kassel, the railroad yards and the Oppau synthetic oil and chemical plant at Ludwigshafen, the railroad yards at Cologne and the rail junction and an ordnance depot at Mainz, situated on a bend of the Rhine southwest of Frankfurt.

Initial reports made no mention of any aerial opposition, but said heavy overcast forced all bombing to be done by instruments.

A strong force of British Lancasters and Halifaxes set fires at the inland German port of Karlsruhe and at Frankfurt last night in attacks costing two bombers. Karlsruhe is on the Rhine 100 miles beyond Metz, for which Americans are fighting. Frankfurt is about the same distance from Luxembourg, another GI front, and both cities are supply centers for the embattled German armies.

6,000 Tons Dropped

It was estimated that 6,000 tons of explosives plummeted on six German centers during the last 24 hours.

Many heavy bombers and swarms of lesser planes crossed the Channel on this third successive day of concentrated aerial attack.

Smoke Rising From City

The Germans had been using Karlsruhe as a supply and reinforcement center for the southern end of the Western front. A reconnaissance pilot saw smoke 8,000 feet above the city.

Frankfurt, a Prussian industrial city of 547,000, is a meeting point of a net of railroads and the home of several large chemical plants. Specific night targets there were not named.

Well over 4,000 Allied planes were in action over the Continent yesterday, counting fighters and fighter bombers. Ten American and four British bombers were lost.

Nazis Lose 44 Planes

While none of the bombers was challenged in the sky, German fighters tangled with American fighters and at least 44 German planes were destroyed. One group of American fighters encountered 40 German planes forming for an attack on the bombers and destroyed 28 aloft and two more aground. RAF fighters based on France destroyed another 15 over Holland. A lone Junkers-88 bomber was knocked down off the English coast.

Karlsruhe apparently bore the brunt of last night's assaults.

Two planes were lost in the overnight raids and one German plane was shot down off the British southeast coast.

Frontier Town Hit

In the Western-front campaign, a force of British Mitchell and Boston medium bombers attacked the German frontier town of Goch, southeast of Arnhem, today.

Several freight barges were sunk last night by British Typhoons and Mosquitos on patrol over the Rhine. The dust of an American bombing had hardly settled at Osnabruck, in northwest Germany, yesterday when the swift plywood Mosquitos struck the city again.

ROBOTS HIT LONDON

London, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—London had a brief alert early today as a few buzzbombs zoomed over southern England for the eleventh night in a row.

An official announcement said: "Early this morning the enemy directed flying bombs against the southern counties, including the London area. Damage and casualties have been reported."

Top British Fighter Ace Downs 38th German

London, Sept. 27 (AP)—Wing Commander Johnny Johnson, Britain's leading fighter pilot, shot down his 38th German aircraft today as the Canadian fighter wing he commands destroyed 14 enemy planes and damaged six in running battles along the Rhine east of the Allied salient in Holland.

Clothing Sought For Bomb Victims

London, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—A request for clothing for 100,000 bombed out men is being cabled to the Chicago Rotary Club by Richard Wells, Rotary's international president, who has just arrived here. Mr. Wells discussed clothing needs with the Lord Mayor today.

Flu Threat In London

London, Sept. 27 (AP)—Unless living accommodations can be provided for thousands of bombed-out Londoners, the city will be threatened with an influenza epidemic this winter which may work "even greater devastation than the war," Labor Minister Ernest Bevin declared today.

He told builders and repairmen "the health of London is in your hands" and said rebuilding of the metropolis ranked as a military operation.

More than 900,000 London houses have been damaged, creating a problem to find living quarters even for the army of repair workers needed to rebuild them.

BRITISH WONDER IF DEEDS ARE TOLD

London, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Several members of Parliament raised the question today whether the exploits of British troops throughout the world were getting full recognition in the American press.

Alfred Edwards, Laborite, asked in Commons whether unnecessarily strict British censorship kept American correspondents from sending full accounts. Ernest Thurtle, Parliamentary secretary for the Ministry of Information, replied: "I am unaware of this."

Sir Thomas Moore, Conservative, asked "Why is it that from

United States papers it is almost to be gathered that British troops are not in the field at all?"

Mr. Thurtle replied: "It may well be that the correspondents provide the necessary material to the editors, but that the editors cannot find space for it."

Yanks Bomb Swiss Canton

London, Sept. 27 (AP)—American fighter-bombers dropped bombs in the Canton of Thurgau in Switzerland this morning in in effort to bomb a bridge over the River Thur, a Swiss broadcast said.

Ramsay Free; In Commons

London, Sept. 27 (AP) — Capt. Archibald Ramsay took his seat in Commons today following his release from Brixton prison, where he was held for the last four years under defense regulations.

BRITAIN CHANGES COMPENSATION LAW

Workers To Get Pensions In Same Way As Soldiers

London, *Thursday*, Sept. 28 (AP)—The British Government today announced plans for changes in workmen's compensation for industrial injury, promising pensions that would be paid in the same manner as soldiers' pensions.

The Government said in its white paper, which will provide a basis for public and Parliamentary discussion, that compensation would be given the worker for the injury itself and not for the loss of earning power.

Under the Government's plan, liability instead of being on the individual employer, would be placed upon a central fund out of which all benefits and administrative charges would be paid. Benefits would be at uniform flat rates, with awards decided by a medical board. Appeals could be made to a special tribunal.

All persons working under contract would be covered and it would also apply to non-manual workers.

To Own, Beveridge Says

Southampton, England, Sept. 27 (AP)—Sir William Beveridge, whose elaborate social security plan was sidetracked by the Government after its presentation two years ago, said today the elaborate "prosperity and happiness" program just presented by the Government was much the same in structure, but with minor changes that are "improvements."

Beveridge, a Liberal candidate for Berwick in the forthcoming by-election, indicated he would have a good deal to say about the new plan in the House of Commons if elected. But he added in an address here:

"Whether the Government plan is all that is wanted or whether it is better than Beveridge, we should all be glad that there is now practical certainty of a great step forward in the near future toward reducing needless want in Britain."

Difference Cited

The one big difference in principle between his own and the Government's plan, he said, was that the Government, "in filing their rates of benefit and children's allowances, have definitely abandoned the attempt to base them on subsistence and to make them enough in themselves to abolish want."

The Government plan would provide, among other things, motherhood grants of $16 plus benefits up to $7.20 weekly; unemployment and sickness pay of $8 weekly for married couples, or $4.80 for a single person; widows' pensions reaching $7.20 for the first 13 weeks and orphans' allowances of $2.40 weekly.

YANKS IN ITALY GET SETBACK

Forced To Give Up Positions On Spur Of Monte La Fine

Rome, Sept. 27 (AP)—American troops, knocked from hard-won positions on the western spur of Monte La Fine south of Bologna by a German counterattack, fought tonight to regain the ground as other Allied forces made slight gains on the Italian battle front.

The Americans were driven from their positions on Monte La Fine Monday night, the Allied command said. Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring used elements of three or more divisions, supported by a powerful artillery barrage, in the counterthrust.

Headquarters said the German commander had expended his personnel "liberally" to achieve his objective.

15 Only From Imola

On the Americans' eastern flank Fifth Army troops advanced to a point within 15 miles of Imola, whose capture would cut the lateral Rimini-Bologna highway and imperil the Nazis in the Adriatic sector.

British Eighth Army troops on the Adriatic extended their bridgeheads across the Rubicon in the southeastern Po river valley, and fought their way into the outskirts of Bellaria, eight miles northwest of Rimini on the Ravenna road, in the face of strong Nazi opposition.

A mile-deep bridgehead has been formed over the Rubicon beyond Sangiustina, four miles west of Rimini. Another thrust across the Rubicon from Santa Arcangelo has carried the Eighth Army to within two and a half miles of Savignano, important pinnacle town nine miles west-northwest of Rimini.

Americans Seize Monte Beni

Americans fighting northwest of Firenzuola seized Monte Beni, 22 air-line miles due south of Bologna, and the south slopes of near-by Monte Freddi. The two hill masses command Highway No. 65 to Bologna.

Along the Fifth Army's western flank near the Ligurian coast headquarters said enemy resistance was increasing and that the fighting by the Brazilian Expeditionary Force and elements of the United States 92nd Division "continues grim and bitter."

Headquarters disclosed that on the Adriatic sector the Germans were employing a new 88-mm. anti-tank gun.

4 New Anti-Tank Guns Taken

"This new anti-tank gun," an announcement said, "is the first 88-mm. made expressly as an anti-tank weapon and is a considerable improvement on the 88 ack ack gun used in an anti-tank role. At least three of these new guns have been captured."

Cold weather and rain hampered Allied aerial activity, but the German supply system was hit yesterday when United States Marauders smashed six Po Valley bridges. Fighter-bombers attacked enemy troop concentrations and destroyed seven locomotives and more than 70 freight cars.

A naval communique announced that Royal Navy destroyers and gunboats had fired nearly 8,000 shells in support of the army on the Adriatic sector since August 28. British and American light naval coastal forces supporting the drive on the west coast were credited with destroying 64 Nazi vessels between June 12, 1943, and September 9, 1944.

Germans Retake Hills In Italy

Rome, Sept. 27 (AP) — A strong German counterattack in which, an official report declared, the Nazi command, "expended liberally his personnel," has driven Americans of the 5th Army from a portion of the Monte la Fine hill mass, 20 miles south of Bologna, the Allied command announced today.

Meanwhile, the 8th Army extended its bridgeheads across the Rubicon, one-time boundary of the ancient Roman empire, in the southeastern edge of the Po Valley, and fought its way into the outskirts of Bellaria, nearly eight miles northwest of Rimini.

Lines Reinforced

The 5th Army Command said Nazi Field Marshal Albert Kesselring had moved elements of three more infantry divisions into position against American spearheads now aimed down the northern slopes of the Apennines after cracking the middle of the Gothic Line.

The Germans also were said to have stepped up use of artillery considerably in an attempt to break the weight of the Allied attack. Many huge 170 and 280 millimeter guns are firing on the Americans, front reports said.

Seek To Regain Area

The counterattack which dislodged the doughboys from a western spur of Monte la Fine hill mass was made the night of September 25. Headquarters declared "efforts are being made to regain the sector."

Northwest of Firenzuola, the Americans cracked enemy resistance and seized Monte Beni, 22 air line miles due south of Bologna. They also won the south slopes of near-by Monte Freddi. Casellaccia near Monte Freddi, was taken.

Brazilians Attack

Northeast of Firenzuola the Fifth Army captured Monte Acuto and Monte Pratolungo, connected by a trunk highway which passes through the mountains to Imola, in the Po Valley.

On the Fifth Army right flank British forces captured Bocconi, 21 miles southwest of Forli.

The enemy gave ground only stubbornly on the Fifth Army's western flank near the coast, but official reports said continued attacks were made on enemy strong points in difficult mountain territory by the Brazilians, aided by American elements.

The Germans were using new 88-millimeter anti-tank guns against the British in the Rubicon river area. Eighth Army headquarters said it was "the first 88-millimeter made expressly as an anti-tank weapon."

German supply problems were increased yesterday when American Marauder bombers knocked out six Po Valley bridges, including a 1,250-foot temporary rail bridge at Ostigli, 40 miles north of Bologna.

Rail Viaduct Bombed

Italian-based RAF bombers attacked a 1,500-foot railroad viaduct near Borovnica, Yugoslavia, 40 miles northeast of Trieste.

The span is on the main Vienna-Trieste route. Partisans had destroyed 600 feet of the viaduct, but the Germans repaired it.

Beaufighters attacked gun posts and an ammunition dump on the Greek island of Corfu.

CIVILIAN RULE IN ITALY TO BE RESTORED SOON

Gen O'Dwyer Going Back to His Post to Put Allied Plans Into Effect.

RECONSTRUCTION PLAN READY

New Policy Calls for Extending to Government Increased Control Over Home Affairs.

Washington, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Far-reaching plans for the political and economic reconstruction of Italy were being put in final shape in London and Washington today in line with a new policy of greater Italian home rule worked out by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Brig.-Gen. William O'Dwyer, American member of the Allied Commission for Italy, is said to be preparing to return to his post almost immediately with orders to carry out the gradual shifting over of the one-time enemy country from a military to a civilian basis.

A report which Gen. O'Dwyer made to President Roosevelt immediately before the Quebec conference on military administration of Italian affairs was credited in some official quarters here with influencing the decision by the President and Prime Minister Churchill to order the change-over at this time.

Military Control Planned.

This report was described as holding rigid Allied military controls over Italian affairs largely responsible for the widespread shortages, hunger, black market operations and similar economic problems that have been widely reported from Italy.

The new Roosevelt-Churchill policy was announced by the White House here and by the British Government in London late yesterday. The announcement said that the decision was made on September 18 and 19 at Hyde Park, N. Y., where the two men met briefly following their week-long conference at Quebec.

It was also revealed that they discussed subjects dealing with post-warr policies in Europe but that decisions on those other subjects could not be announced at present "for strategic military reasons and pending their consideration by our other Allies."

The new policy for Italy calls for extending to the Italian Government an increasing measure of control over Italian affairs. British and American diplomatic representatives in Rome are hereafter to be recognized as "Ambassadors" and the Italian regime is to send diplomatic representatives to Washington and London.

Will Furnish Relief.

The first objective in improving the lot of the Italian people is to furnish relief from hunger and sickness and fear, but the chief consideration, the President and Prime Minister stated, is to enable the new Italy to throw its full available force into the war against Germany and Japan.

This raised the possibility that American lend-lease and British mutual aid might be employed, as a war-aid measure, to help reconstruct that portion of Italy's industrial system needed for Allied war purposes.

Italian Press Hails Home-Rule Plan

Rome, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Italian press generally commented favorably today on the statement by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill promising the Italian people a freer hand in running their country.

The Catholic newspaper *Il Popolo* hailed it as a "decisive step toward returning Italy to the Italians."

Unita, the Communist organ, declared "a democratic government capable of putting unity and interest of the country above all other particular preoccupations deserves the confidence of all free peoples and their friendly governments."

"Redemption" Presaged

"Such, and none other, is read in the meaning of the Hyde Park declaration," the article said.

The monarchist newspaper *Italia Nuova* said the declaration presages the final redemption of Italy, but added: "We still are very far from that alliance that our efforts deserve. . . ."

Major Green Promoted

Rome, Sept. 27 (AP)—United States 15th Air Force headquarters announced today the promotion of Major Herschel H. Green, of Mayfield, Ky., the leading American ace in the Mediterranean theater with 18 victories, to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Green has flown 100 combat missions.

TAYLOR SEES POPE

Rome, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII today received Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's envoy to the Vatican, and Judge Juvenal Marchisio of New York, president of the American Association for Italian relief. The audience lasted forty minutes.

New Security Plan Similar

30. 24— 19137

QUEBEC ARCHBISHOP ARRIVES AT VATICAN

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 27—(AP) Jean Marie Rodrique Cardinal Villeneuve, archbishop of Quebec, arrived by plane in Rome late today and will be received by Pope Pius XII tomorrow.

Cardinal Villeneuve left Quebec at the time of the meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, and the Montreal Newspaper Le Canada under the heading "peace mission of the cardinal," speculated that he was carrying a message from the two leaders to the pope. He stopped over in London, where he was received by King George VI.

Vatican Has No Word About Schuschnigg

Vatican City, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—A competent Vatican source said today he had no information about Kurt Schuschnigg, the Austrial Chancellor whom Hitler imprised when Germany absorbed Austria in March, 1938.

The informant said that no information about Schuschnigg had emanated from the Vatican which "at this moment has no possibility of direct or indirect relations with prisoners or interned persons in the Reich."

Reports published abroad under a Vatican City dateline said that the former Premier was alive and in the Buchenwalde concentration camp.

Allied Troops In Albania And Islands Off Yugoslavia

New York, Sept. 27—The American broadcasting station in Europe reported today that Greek Forces of the Interior were only three miles from Athens. The broadcast, beamed to Germany and reported by OWI, said the Greek army of liberation consisted of 100,000 men.

Rome, Sept. 27 (AP)—In a move to trap large German forces in the Balkans and eastern Mediterranean, Allied seaborne and airborne troops have landed in Albania and on the islands off Yugoslavia, the Allied command announced today.

The landings squeezed some 200,000 Germans in Hitler's Balkan flank between the Russians on the northest and the Allies on the coast. In the interior Partisan forces hacked away at enemy units attempting to flee to the Reich over torfuous mountain passes.

At the same time Allied warplanes and naval vessels continued their attacks against enemy transport attempting to evacuate German garrisons from the Aegean islands.

Operating On Wide Front

A Balkan Air Force communique said "seaborne and airborne troops of the land forces of the Adriatic are at present operating on a wide front in Adriatic country, which includes Albania and the islands off Yugoslavia."

Berlin acknowledged landings were made from Albania along the whole Dalmatian coast," which lies to the north in Yugoslavia, and declared the action "is still going on."

"British and United States forces are meeting with fierce German resistance," a German broadcast said.

Size Of Units Undivulged

The Allied communique gave no indication of the size of units involved. Generally, in the past, Adriatic land-force activities have been of a Commando type, involving relatively small groups of troops.

The Allied command said the German garrison at Himara, in Albania, had been destroyed, forcing the Germans to abandon use of the Albanian coastal road and take to the sea to supply other garrisons.

A naval announcement said Royal Navy landing craft, supported by destroyers and light coastal vessels, had been operating since September 16 among the southern Dalmatian islands carrying Allied troops and Partisans who are striking swift and sudden blows at the Germans.

Transport Planes Destroyed

Allied naval and aircraft struck repeated blows at the enemy in the Aegean. The RAF announced the destruction of three big German troop transport planes in an attack last night by Beaufighters, and the third successive assault on German targets on Crete.

Naval craft drove a small German ship ashore on the island of Melos.

[A report from Istanbul said Greek patriots had taken over the island of Samothrace, facing Kavala harbor, after the Bulgarians had evacuated it. The Turkish report also said the Germans had removed their garrisons from the islands of Paros and Naxos in the Cyclades, and had begun clearing out of the island of Lemnos, which was used as a submarine and air base.]

Five Danube Bridges Knocked Out

Five of the eight bridges carrying rail traffic across the Danube between Budapest and Belgrade have been made unserviceable by Allied planes, the Mediterranean Allied Air Force announced, and a 1,500-foot railroad viaduct near Borovnica, Yugoslavia, 40 miles northeast of Trieste, has been badly damaged.

Other Allied planes continued their attacks on enemy supply depots, troop concentrations and motor transport throughout the Balkans.

[A communique from the headquarters of Marshal Tito broadcast by the Soviet news agency Tass said Yugoslav Partisans had captured the Adriatic islands of Solta and Drvenik "thus completing the liberation of all central Dalmatian islands."

[The communique said Partisan artillery was shelling the Dalmatian coast "from the territory of the liberated islands."]

Allies Land Men In Albania

Rome, Sept. 27 (AP)—Allied sea and airborne troops have landed in Albania and on islands off Yugoslavia, the Allied command announced today, in operations to block German detachments fleeing from the Balkans toward the Reich.

"Land forces of the Adriatic" already were operating on a wide front in the Adriatic area of Albania, a Balkan Air Force communique said.

No indication was given of the size of the units involved. Evidently the purpose was to provide still another facet to the many-sided squeeze of the Nazis in southeastern Europe.

Garrison Destroyed

The Allied naval command said that Royal Navy landing craft, supported by destroyers and light coastal vessels, had been operating since September 15 among the southern Dalmatian Islands, off Yugoslavia, carrying Allied troops and Partisans who were striking at German withdrawal routes.

The Allied command's announcement said land operations thus far included destruction of the German garrison at Himara, in Albania. The operation made use of the Albanian coastal road so precarious for the Germans that "the enemy was forced to send supplies to other garrisons by small seagoing craft," the announcement said.

[An Istanbul dispatch said that Greek patriots took over the Island of Samothrake, fifty-five miles west of Gallipoli, yesterday after Bulgarian occupying troops left, and that the Germans had evacuated the Islands of Paros and Naxos in the Cyclades group. The Nazis also are abandoning the Aegean island of Lemnos, an important submarine and air base, it added.

[Cairo announced four huge German troop-carrying aircraft had been shot down by Beaufighters over the Aegean, indicating the enemy was trying to evacuate key personnel.

Germans Report Fighting

Generally, in the past, Adriatic land force operations have been of a Commando type, involving relatively small numbers of troops.

The German radio said the landings were made "from Albania along the whole Dalmatian coast," which lies to the north in Yugoslavia. Another broadcast from Berlin by the official news agency DNB said, "Strong naval and air forces attacked the island groups off the Dalmatian coast on a broad front," and that fighting continued.

Between the advancing Russians in the northeast and the Allied forces on the coast, the Germans faced prospects of a march through a mountainous country dotted by Partisan forces, both Albanian and Yugoslav.

Massing At Frontiers

The Germans have been reported massing along the Greek frontiers of Yugoslavia and Albania, preparatory to a trek back toward the Reich. Those who have crossed the borders have been attacked by the Partisans.

Allied naval coastal units operating in the Aegean Sea drove a small enemy ship ashore on the island of Melos. In that region Allied naval forces have been waging a determined campaign to break up enemy efforts to evacuate their garrisons from the Aegean islands.

The Mediterranean Allied Air Force announced five of eight bridges carrying rail traffic across the Danube between Budapest and Belgrade have been made impassable. Four were cut by American bombers, the statement said. Partisans apparently knocked out the fifth.

Tiddim Believed Given Up By Japs

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, Sept. 27 (AP)—Japanese forces have broken off contact with the Fifth Indian Division, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced today, and it was believed the enemy had abandoned their strategic base at Tiddim, withdrawing to a mountain fighting line on the Kennedy peak in the Fort White area.

Troops of the Fifth Indian Division were last reported only a few miles from Tiddim, North Burma town which served as the Japanese supply base in their unsuccessful invasion of India last winter.

Group Harasses Jap Rear

The Allied communique said an Allied unit, apparently a detached group harassing the Japanese rear, was operating in the Fort White area. The bulletin said the force was "effectively supported" by aircraft.

The communique said Allied planes continued their attacks on strategic enemy bases in the Mandalay region southward as far as the Gulf of Martaban where seagoing junks were sunk. Southeast of Bhamo, the communique said, a bridge was destroyed by a direct hit and troop concentrations were bombed and strafed.

Mitchells in "some force" bombed a motor transport pool at Wangling, on the Burma-China frontier, and the "targets were well covered and fires were left burning in Wangling" the bulletin said.

Allied communique, which stated "ground forces in Arakan which are advancing along the Tiddim road and near Fort White were effectively supported."

The war bulletin said the Japanese had broken off contact with the Fifth Indian Division, which is only a few miles from Tiddim.

It is believed likely that Tiddim is undefended, with the Japanese continuing their withdrawal to a mountain fighting line in the Kennedy Peak-Fort White area.

Mandalay Pounded

Allied planes continued blasting Japanese bases, with Mandalay a main target.

Japanese troop concentrations were spotted in the Shamo area, where the enemy apparently is massing to reinforce units in Yunnan province.

Mitchells in "some force" struck a motor-transport pool at Wanling, on the Burma-China frontier, as well as Bhamo itself, it was announced.

Gandhi and Jinnah Talks On Indian Unity Collapse

Fail to Heal Breach Between Hindus and Moslems

BOMBAY, Sept. 27 (AP).—A breakdown in the talks between Mohandas K. Gandhi and Mahomed Ali Jinnah, which were begun in an effort to solve the political differences between the Hindus and Moslems, was announced today.

Jinnah said in a statement: "I regret to say I have failed in the task of converting Mr. Gandhi. . . Nevertheless we trust this is not the final end of our effort."

Addressing a prayer meeting tonight, Gandhi said failure of the negotiations was not a cause for despair. He said he and Jinnah had parted friends and would meet again, and appealed to the public to exert pressure to bring about a settlement of their conflicting views.

Jinnah said the correspondence "that has passed between us" will be released to the press.

Gandhi, leader of the All-India Congress (Nationalist party), and Jinnah, leader of Moslem League, began their talks Sept. 9 in an attempt to reach a basis for unity between India's 300,000,000 Hindus and 80,000,000 Moslems. They explored the possibilities of partitioning India into two autonomous states.

Gandhi-Jinnah Talks Reported Broken Off

Bombay, Sept. 27 (AP)—Hindu-Moslem unity conversations were reported broken off today between Mohandas K. Gandhi and Mahomed Ali Jinnah. The discussions began September 9.

Jinnah was quoted as saying: "I regret to say I have failed in the task of converting Mr. Gandhi. We have, therefore, decided to release to the press the correspondence that has passed betwen us."

Gandhi is th predominant leader of the Hindus. Jinnah is leader of India's 80,000,000 Moslems.

Allied Units Flank Jap Base At Tiddim

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 27 (AP)—Headquarters disclosed today that Allied troops were operating in the area of Fort White in western Burma, indicating that a force had penetrated behind the Japanese base at Tiddim.

Fort White is 12 miles southeast of Tiddim, the base from which the Japanese launched their ill-fated drive into India several months ago.

Supported By Planes

Disclosure of the penetration was contained in the air section of the

PLIGHT WORSE NEAR KWEILIN

Japs Push On Kungcheng, 47 Miles From City

Chungking, Sept. 27 (AP)—The battle for Kweilin, strategic Allied base in southern China, took another serious turn tonight as a Japanese column approached Kungcheng, 47 miles southeast of the Kwangsi capital.

A continuation of the enemy drive in that area probably would result in the cutting of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway south of Kweilin and thus expose the city to a direct assault from the north.

The Chinese high command said fighting continued to rage along the railway about 40 miles northeast of Kweilin. The Japanese in that section have been reinforced steadily, but apparently they have not yet massed enough strength to push the Chinese further back.

Paoching Holds Out

North of Kweilin, the Chinese reported they had repulsed fresh enemy attempts to take Paoching, killing 600 of the invaders who sought to converge on the city along highways from the west and northeast.

The high command said a large

number of incendiary bombs had been dropped on Paoching, while southeast of the city the enemy had employed a "large quantity" of tear gas.

The Japanese were reported to have crossed the Tze river seven miles northwest of Paoching, which is on the east bank of the river, and at a place nine miles southwest of the city. If these two columns meet they will encircle the city.

[In an interview at Kunming, Maj. Gen. Clare L. Chennault, commander of the United States 14th Air Force, said he did not think the Japanese could take Kweilin as long as the Chinese held Paoching.]

Concentrate On Kweilin

The Japanese appeared to be making no special effort to close the 80-mile gap from southwest of Yungming to Sintu, which would give them a line between Hongkong and Manchuria. Instead, they seemed to be concentrating for the time being on Kweilin.

The high command said the Japanese were converging on Tanchuk, strategically valuable center on the West river 47 miles west of Wuchow. They were reported pushing westward from Wuchow and northward from Jungyun, 60 miles southwest of Wuchow. A column from Jungyun was only 18 miles from Tanchuk yesterday.

As the Japanese column headed northward from Jungyun, a Chinese force operating behind the enemy lines recaptured Jungyun, the high command said, and dislodged the Japanese from Limkong, 80 miles farther south.

The successes apparently will not affect the enemy north of Jungyun who are about to link with the invaders from Wuchow, but it will create new gaps in the Japanese line between the Hainan islands and Hongkong.

Jap Column Nears Kungcheng

Chungking, Sept. 27 (AP)—One of two Japanese columns attempting to by-pass the vital city of Kweilin in southern China today neared Kungcheng, 47 miles southeast of the Kwanksi capital.

This outer Japanese column, based in Yungming, Hunan province town 75 miles east of Kweilin, swung across the border into Kwangsi in its southward sweep and reached a point only 12 miles from Kungcheng, the Chinese high command acknowledged.

Threatens Railway

Fighting is in progress, the high command said.

It extended successfully, the enemy advance would cut the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway south of Kweilin, at the same time exposing the city to direct assault from the north.

100 SUPERFORTS RETURN TO BASE AFTER BIG RAID

SEP 28 1944

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, (AP) More than 100 B-29 Superfortresses participated in yesterday's raids on Anshan in Japanese-occupied Manchuria and against military targets in occupied China, the 20th Air Force disclosed tonight in the wake of an earlier report that all the big planes returned safely to their bases in China. The Tokyo radio had claimed 13 of the bombers were shot down.

Results of the mission were not known conclusively, because a cloud cover obscured the targets at Anshan, important steel and manufacturing center.

Simultaneously with the raid against Anshan, other Superfortresses attacked dock areas of Darien, Manchuria, and military targets at Loyang and Kaifeng in occupied China. Observed bombing results were reported good by returning crews.

An official communique said enemy anti-aircraft fire was weak and fighter opposition light.

In a statement released at the War department late today Brig. Gen. Lauris Norstad, Chief of Staff of the 20th Airforce said:

"Although more than 100 Superfortresses participated in yesterday's mission against Manchuria and occupied China there were no losses whatever. Every plane which left the ground returned safely.

"This would be a remarkable record on a bombing mission by planes of any type, and is all the more remarkable when applied to the B-29 which is still relatively experimental and is flying such vast distances. Yesterday's mission for example was about as far in miles as from Atlanta, Ga., to the Arctic Circle."

The daylight attack against Anshan was the third such raid against that vital war production center, and was officially described as "a continuation of the campaign for reduction of Japanese steel production."

Jap Planes Raid B-29 Base

SEP 28 1944

But Attack Is Weak and Ineffective—No U. S. Bombers Were Lost Over Manchuria.

United States Superfortress Base, West China, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—A dozen Japanese medium bombers raided this Superfortress base last night in a "peanut-sized" retaliation for the attack on enemy industry yesterday at Anshan in Manchuria.

The raid was virtually harmless although the alert lasted two hours and one-half and drove the exuberant American pilots into muddy foxholes. No B-29 was destroyed; no runway hit.

No plane was lost in the attack Anshan. The target area was saturated by bombs, dropped by intrument. The great bombers carried larger loads of explosives than on the previous attack on Anshan because the planes have been improved and new technics have been developed.

"We learn quite a lot on every show," Col. W. H. Blanchard of Chelsea, Mass., the group commander, said. "The Japs will like us less to an even larger extent when we put our new savvy to work in future raids."

China yesterday returned to Chinese bases without loss of a single plane, the War Department reported today.

In addition to the previously reported blow against industrial installations at Anshan in Manchuria and against the dock areas at Dairen, the 20th Bomber Command said the aerial giants also hit military targets at Loyang and Kaifeng in occupied China.

Results of the Manchuria blows "were not conclusively known since the bombing was accomplished chiefly through a heavy cloud cover," a communique said, adding, however, that crews returning from Loyang and Kaifeng reported "good" results.

Enemy aircraft fire was weak and fighter opposition light, the bulletin said.

Japanese broadcasts had claimed 13 planes had been downed.

Text Of Communique

The text of 20th Air Force communique No. 13:

"A large force of B-29 Superfortresses from the 20th Bomber Command struck for the third time yesterday at industrial targets in Anshan, occupied Manchuria, 20th Air Force announced at the War Department today. This was a daylight attack from China bases, a continuation of the campaign for reduction of Japanese steel production.

"Results of the mission were not conclusively known since the bombing was accomplished chiefly through a heavy cloud cover. Simultaneously with the operations against Anshan, other Superfortresses attacked the dock areas of Dairen, Manchuria, and military targets at Loyang and Kaifeng, in occupied China, with observed bombing results reported to be good by returning crews.

Delay Explained

"Enemy anti-aircraft fire was reported weak and fighter opposition was light. None of our planes was lost on the mission.

"Issuance of this information was delayed by the difficulty of communications with the China bases."

Iwo Jima Hit, Berlin Says; 8 Craft Said To Be Damaged

New York, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that Superfortresses had been launched against the Bonin island of Iwo Jima Monday. A Transocean agency dispatch, datelined Tokyo, asserted eight of 30 Superfortresses which attacked Iwo Jima had been damaged by Japanese defenses. There was no American announcement that B-29s had been used in such an operation.

Washington, Sept. 27 (AP)—The "large force" of Superfortresses which struck targets in Manchuria and occupied

anywhere—and among the largest of the whole China war.

The Japanese, he declared, "are tying up large forces and consuming great quantities of supplies which they will need later for a closer defense of Japan."

He explained that the enemy had moved air and ground units from Manchuria and North China into the southeastern China fighting.

Shift South Held Too Late

"I've said before that they started too late—and I still believe so," Chennault added.

On the subject of Kweilin, the evacuated air base which once was the 14th Air Force's main installation in eastern China, the general said he was not yet convinced the battle for the Kweilin-Liuchow area had been lost. The Japanese must first take Paoking on the Chinese right flank and north of Kweilin, he declared, adding that Chinese resistance there had been surprisingly strong.

The 14th Air Force, Chennault said, devoted much time this month to operations against the Japanese land forces, but may set a new monthly record for destruction of enemy shipping. Records through September 19 show the 14th's bombers and fighter-bombers destroyed 75,000 tons of Japanese vessels.

Asked about future strategy, Chennault said his flyers would be able to increase the number of sorties per plane, as the enemy drew closer to certain American bases, while the enemy's logistical problems would steadily become greater.

had underestimated the activity the Japanese would encounter.

"Japs Started Too Late"

While expressing disappointment that the Chinese had not been "better equipped and capable of greater resistance" to the enemy drive on Kweilin, where the 14th Air Force recently abandoned its bases, Chennault said the Japanese never would be permitted to exploit north-south communications through China.

"I said before that they started too late, and I still believe so," he said.

"Campaign Not Lost Yet"

Chennault said he was "not convinced we have lost the campaign for Kweilin and Luichow yet," and expressed the opinion the Japanese would be unable to capture Kweilin unless they were able to reduce Paoking, on the Chinese right flank.

As the Japanese get closer to American bases the Americans will be able to increase the number of sorties per plane, he said, adding that the Japanese had developed a serious logistical problem of their own since they left the Siang river. He declared seasweeps by specially equipped Liberators would continue, despite the Japanese inroads.

Gen. Chennault Unimpressed By Jap Gains In South China

Kunming, Sept. 26 (AP—Delayed)—Despite the Japanese successes in southeastern China, Maj. Gen. Clare L. Chennault, commander of the United States 14th Air Force, asserted today the enemy never would be permitted to derive much benefit from north-south communications through China.

"We have developed a very effective technique for preventing traffic on railways, highways and rivers," the general said.

He declared sweeps by especially equipped Liberators would continue against Japanese shipping in the East China and South China seas, but did not explain how this would be done in light of the fact the Americans had been forced to blow up and abandon most of their bases in southeastern China.

Let Japs Guess As To Bases

"We'll let the Japs guess," Chennault said, smiling broadly.

The current operations in southeastern China, he pointed out, are the largest being staged by the Japanese

Japs Tying Up Large Forces In China, Chennault Says

Kunming, Sept. 26 (AP—Delayed)—Maj. Gen. Clare L. Chennault declared today the Japanese are tying up large forces and consuming great quantitites of supplies in southeastern China which they "will need later for a closer defense of Japan."

The United States 14th Air Force commander said it had been established that the Japanese had moved both air units and troops from Manchuria and North China for their present effort to seal their internal lines of communication in China, but asserted they evidently

surprise. First reports on the raid were fragmentary, however.

Dutch Celebes Hit

Liberators, escorted by Lightnings, again hit Dutch Celebes Monday, sinking a 1,000-ton freighter. Catalina flying boats at midday staged another heavy raid on this important Japanese base, sinking two other merchantmen, one of them of 3,000 tons.

The Japanese attempted to intercept this thrust, and three of nine fighters were shot down. This marked the enemy's first aerial resistance over Celebes in some time.

Batavia, Java Capital, Bombed From Australia

New Guinea Headquarters, *Thursday*, Sept. 28 (AP)—Batavia, capital of Java, fell under range of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's long-range bombers when two Australian-based planes strafed buildings for the first time in Southwest Pacific history, headquarters reported today.

The planes flew approximately 3,200 miles round trip to make the attack Sunday, one of the longest combat flights in any war theater. The assault caught the Japanese by

30-24—19139

During the past month, Allied bombers dropped a total of approximately 2,500 tons of bombs on Celebes in persistent neutralization raids. SPENCER

Navy Catalinas maintained their surveillance of southern Philippine waters, and set fire to five barges Sunday night and Monday morning.

Jap Bags Jap For Yank

New Guinea Headquarters, Sept. 19 (AP—Delayed)—Lieut. David T. Corts, of Detroit, Mich., was seeking his first kill in one of the deadly P-61 "Black Widows" over Dutch New Guinea. He got on the tail of a Japanese twin-engine bomber and was ready to open up with his guns.

"Then," he said, "I saw another Jap bomber up on my tail. I pulled the plane up, leaving the first bomber in the direct line of fire of the second. And I'll be darned if the second Jap didn't blast the first one right out of the sky. As long as they'll shoot each other down there's no sense in wasting ammunition."

Colonel W. S. Lawton Is Named Brigadier

United States Army Headquarters, Pacific Ocean Areas, Sept. 20 (AP—Delayed)—Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commanding general of the United States Army in Pacific Ocean areas, today announced promotion of his deputy chief of staff, Col. William S. Lawton, to the rank of brigadier general.

General Lawton has served in the Hawaiian Islands during the last four years. Previously he served in the Philippines and the Panama Canal Zone. The general was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1922. His son, William S., Jr., now is a cadet at West Point. The family lives at San Rafael, Cal.

'BLOODY NOSE' RIDGE HOLDS

HAGERMAN

Rest Of Peleliu Overwhelmed By Marines, Soldiers

One hundred Superfortresses hit Anshan, 20th AAF says . . . *Page 5*

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 27 (AP)—American invaders of the Palaus, after killing 8,537 Japanese, have overwhelmed all but two pockets of resistance on Peleliu and have bloodily crushed a last-ditch infiltration effort on conquered Angaur, headquarters announced today.

In contrast with recent communiques reporting slow progress on Peleliu because of its terrain, today's report said that "rapid progress was made by the First Marine Division attacking in the northern sector and by army troops in the center of the western arm during the day (Tuesday.)"

The new figures on Japanese dead followed a report yesterday that American dead totaled 686—meaning the Yanks have killed better than 12 of the enemy for every invader lost.

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Umorbrogol Holds Out

The Angaur infiltration effort by enemy survivors was timed with a weak air attack by the Japanese on that southernmost island of the Palaus Monday night.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said the marines and soldiers on Peleliu still have to take Umorbrogol Mountain, which the Leathernecks have named "Bloody Nose" ridge because of its formidable nature, and also must wipe out a small pocket of the enemy on the northeastern tip.

NIGHT

Two enemy planes attempted to bomb American positions on nearby Angaur Island the previous night, Nimitz reported, but their missiles fell harmlessly into the water east of the island.

Wide Air Attacks Made

The two pockets of enemy resistance remaining on Peleliu apparently were those encircled earlier in the week in advances made by American marines and elements of the 81st Army Division.

Today's communique listed widespread air attacks.

Corsairs strafed northwestern Babelthuap, largest of the Palau group, Tuesday.

Sunday, Liberators and a Ventura hit Paramushiro in the Kuriles, downing one of 12 enemy interceptors and damaging seven.

Iwo Jima Bombed

The same day Liberators bombed Iwo Jima in the Volcano group, shooting down one of four interceptors. Three Liberators were damaged. A search plane strafed a small coastal cargo ship near Iwo Jima the next day and saw the crew abandon the ship as she lay dead in the water.

Other raids were made on Wake Island, Marcus Island, Pagan and Rota in the Marianas, Ponape and Truk in the Carolines, Jaluit, Wotje and Mili in the Marshalls.

Americans Cut

Jap Lines On Peleliu

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 27 (AP)—The biggest victory of the Palau invasion appeared in sight today for marines and soldiers who have killed more than 7,000 Japanese while suffering 5,500 casualties—686 killed, 406 missing, 4,408 wounded—in the first ten days of fighting on Peleliu.

The leathernecks and doughboys, compressing the enemy on Peleliu's tortuous terrain into two pockets, bid for an early end to organized enemy resistance on that bitterly-defended air base 515 miles east of the Philippines.

Some Hinted Back In Battle

The casualty figures—giving the lie to Japanese broadcasts that American losses up to September 23 amounted to 12,400—were announced last night in a communique which hinted some of the wounded already are back in the fight.

The heaviest casualties were experienced by the First Marine Division which invaded Peleliu September 15, quickly captured its airfield then came against the biggest network of natural defenses encountered in the Pacific. Through September 25, the leathernecks lost 580 in dead and 401 missing. Their wounded totaled 3,639.

Communications Cut

The 81st Army Division, which quickly overran lightly defended Angaur, southernmost of the Palaus, then moved north to fight with the marines on Peleliu, lost 106 in dead and 5 in missing. Their wounded totaled 769.

DAY

"No figures are now available as to the number of wounded who have returned to duty," the communique said.

Battling at the north end of Peleliu, the invaders have cut communications between the two pockets of Nipponese.

All Roads Secured

Aboard a warship at the invasion scene, Leif Erickson, Associated Press correspondent, reported:

"Marines have secured all roads running along the west side of the island's northern peninsula; army troops have crossed the Umorbrogol ridges, established a mile-long block across the road skirting the peninsula's eastern cliffs and closed a pocket around Japanese dug into caves; marines, by capturing Amiangal Mountain, farther north, have thrown a second block across the peninsula's eastern road.

In the Southwest Pacific, where Allied air forces have cut heavily into Japan's shipping, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced the sinking of a 3,000-ton freighter off Borneo, three small freighters off Halmahera and the damaging of a fifth freighter off Celebes.

First Canadian Troops Landed in Australia

MELBOURNE, Australia, Sept. 27 (AP).—The first Canadian troops to land in Australia arrived today. They were welcomed by Judge David, Canadian High Commissioner, who hinted they were the vanguard of a Canadian Pacific army.

David predicted the Canadian Navy would soon see action in the Pacific and Canada's Air Force also would be turned against Japan.

He said he thought the soldiers would be associated with the Australian Army.

VICTORY FOR PRESS

Buenos Aires, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—An editorial in the newspaper La Nacion today termed the resolution in the United States Congress favoring free interchange of news after the war "a victory for journalism."

"It is the happy outcome of a long and persistent campaign in which the Associated Press played a principal role and to which La Nacion always lent its eager support," the editorial said.

"The attitude of the American Congress has decisive importance, since undoubtedly this attitude will prevail in the framing of international agreements after the war. Journalism in general can only view with joy such a requirement, which represents a victory over special interests and official organizations, whether they be direct dependencies of governments or subject to the influence of special groups."

Toronto War Reporter Missing

TORONTO, Sept. 27 (AP).—William J. Kinmond, thirty years old, "Toronto Star" war correspondent, is missing in Belgium, his wife has been informed.

German Paper Reports On Inflation In Reich

New York, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Office of War Information quoted a German newspaper today on banknote circulation in the Reich, saying it was believed to be the first report showing the figure at more than 40,000,000,000 marks.

Reflecting the sharp inflationary trend in Germany, the newspaper *Mienchener Neuste Nachrichten* said an article that a bank-note circulation of 40,170,000,000 marks had been reported in the Reichsbank statement of September 15, against 39.570,000,000 marks on September 7.

According to German figures, circulation was 35,000,000,000 at the end of 1943, compared with 24,400,000,000 at the end of 1942.

Mihailovic's Son Freed by Tito

The Free Yugoslav radio said today that the son of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, who was reported captured in Valjevo last week by the forces of Marshal Tito, had been set free because an investigation had established that he was "not a war criminal."

The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

No Quick Finish to War With Japan Seen by OWI

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—(AP) Military authorities here anticipate that the war against Japan can be pressed along on schedule even if the European war should be prolonged into the winter as front line reports say is now a possibility.

With no large land forces yet involved in the Pacific, it was explained, a continuation of the Nazi resistance for several months more would not seriously affect the time table of operations which in the present stage are primarily naval.

Large amounts of shipping would be freed by defeat of Germany, and would be helpful in the Pacific, but shipping is not now a serious bottleneck there.

In a report based on military plans and other data, the Office of War Information cautioned today that surrender of Japan should not be expected for at least 18 months to two years after defeat of Germany. This conclusion, OWI added, is supported by information from the War, Navy and State departments and the foreign economic administration.

Shipping Problem to Ease

Japan's shipping and supply situation will ease as she is forced to withdraw to inner defense zones, OWI said, and estimated that Japan is now producing airplanes as fast as the Allies destroy them and "probably can maintain or increase this production slightly."

Also, sizeable reserves of manpower can be called up by Japan to resist invasion. In addition to 4,000,000 men already under arms, the Japanese have 2,000,000 more physically fit and 1,500,000 in the 17 to 20 age group, not yet subject to the draft.

As for the possibility that the Allies face a winter campaign in Europe, one military man said the public had taken too optimistic a view of events, in Europe heretofore but that there was no reason now to grow overly pessimistic.

It has been recognized from the outset, he said, that Germany's Siegfried Line defenses would be hard to crack, and added that the situation since the swift drive through France had developed pretty much as had been expected.

About a month of good fighting weather remains before the onset of winter and the present lull undoubtedly reflects preparations preliminary to an attempt for a decisive offensive, it was pointed out General. Eisenhower's traditional policy has been to develop as much pressure as possible, testing out enemy weak points, before undertaking an all-out drive.

Long Japanese War After V-E Day Seen

Washington, Sept. 27 (AP)—The job of crushing Japan is expected to require an "absolute minimum" of one and a half to two years after defeat of Germany, the Office of War Information said today in a summary of war agencies' data.

Indeed, the psychological effect of an end to the European war is apt to favor the Japanese rather than the Allies, OWI said, figuring it this way:

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"For the United States, defeat of Germany will mean that a halfway point has been reached in the global war, and will bring extensive changes in the war economy which might induce a let down in effort and morale.

Sees Japs Bolstered

"To the Japanese, the end of the war with Germany will mean that Japan's war with the United Nations is just beginning. It might well heighten Japan's determination and fighting spirit."

OWI said its findings were based on information from the State, War and Navy departments and the Foreign Economic Administration.

While the odds of military strength, natural resources and the quality of fighting forces and equipment all favor the United Nations, OWI said there are a number of factors which may enable Japan to prolong the war.

Greater Output Seen

These were said to include the ability of Japan to increase her production of "almost every category of war equipment and military supplies." On the other hand, OWI related, Japan has "failed to capitalize" thus far on her conquests since Pearl Harbor, limiting war production to capacity of the Jap's pre-war industrial plant.

Geography is another factor on the side of Tokyo, OWI said, adding that before Allied might can be brought to bear it must be based within striking distance of Japan's homeland. To this end, the Superfortress raids, while possible now only at periods of ten days or more, were called a "definite advance."

Ship Problem Cited

The agency pointed out that tremendous shipping problems must be solved before a major invasion can be launched against Japan, and added it may be several months before shipping to be transferred from the Atlantic can be made effective in the Pacific.

Of Allied strategy objectives calling for opening of safe ocean routes to China OWI said:

"At present the course of the war in China is all in Japan's favor. Instead of securing additional advance bases from which to strike at Japan by air the Allies have lost several in recent months."

Can Mass Power

Even though the number of Japanese planes destroyed is high compared to our own losses Japanese plants are turning them out "as

rapidly as we destroy them and probably can maintain or even increase this production slightly," OWI stated. It added that the Nipponese can now mass their air power in a narrowing theater of war.

This is also true on the shipping side, where sinkings of Japanese ships are estimated at 1,500,000 tons a year against output, which, it is calculated, has not yet reached 1,000,000 tons a year.

Manpower Analyzed

Listing Japan's manpower situation on the asset side of the Tokyo ledger, OWI estimates there now are 4,000,000 men in the enemy army. In addiiton, there are approximately 2,000,000 available and fit for military service who have not been called up, and about 1,500,000 in the 17-to-20 age group, not yet subject to the draft.

Turning to advantages of the Allies, OWI pointed out that the United States alone produces 8,000 combat planes a month, compared to Japan's estimated production of 1,400 or 1,500 planes a month.

Pacific commanders, it said, assert that Japan has lost the power "for a strategic offensive beyond the range of her land-based planes." The agency added, however, that the possibility of sporadic raids on our West coast has not been eliminated.

President Cites Demolition Unit

Washington, Sept. 27 (AP) — A navy combat demolition unit of 171 men, of whom 31 were killed and 60 were wounded while clearing enemy obstacles from the Normandy invasion beaches, received a Presidential unit citation today for heroism.

The presentation was made by Navy Secretary Forrestal to Lieut. Com. Joseph H. Gibbons, Port Washington, N. Y., commanding officer of the unit.

The citation said the unit landed in the Vierville-Collerville sector "under devastating enemy artillery, machine-gun and sniper fire.

"With practically all explosives lost and with their force seriously depleted by heavy casualties," it continued, "the remaining officers and men carried on gallantly, salvaging explosives as they were swept ashore and in some instances commandeering bulldozers to remove obstacles.

"In spite of these grave handicaps, the demolition crews succeeded initially in blasting five gaps through enemy obstacles for the passage of assault forces to the Normandy shore and within two days had sapped over 85 per cent. of the 'Omaha' beach area of German-placed traps."

Gibbons cited one incident in which a rubber boat loaded with dynamite was hit by a German shell, killing all but one of the men working near by.

1,013 Former Prisoners Of Romania Dock Here

Air Force Men Return by Ship for 30-Day Furloughs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP).—The War Department announced tonight that 1,013 Army Air Force officers and enlisted men who until recently were war prisoners of the Romanian government have arrived by ship at New York City and are being sent home for thirty-day furloughs.

They were met at sea off New York by a harbor boat and their mail delivered—the first mail which many of them had received in more than a year. Wounded personnel from Romania have been arriving by air and by boat for several weeks and have been sent to the Halloran General Hospital in New York.

U. S. Pacific Air Route Spans Enemy Territory

Marianas-Admiralty Plane Link Crosses the Carolines

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP).—An air transport link between the Marianas and Admiralty Islands in the Pacific—over the heart of the Japanese-held Carolines—has been established by the 7th Army Air Force and has been used to transport passengers and high-priority freight.

A statement from the War Department today said four C-47 Skytrain transports had made a 2,000-mile pioneer flight in late August, and that since then other flights have been made. The new route links the forward areas of the central and southwest Pacific theaters.

The pioneer flight was led by Major Thomas B. Bramlett, of Roanoke, Ala. One-fourth of the 2,000-mile round trip had to be made on instruments because of adverse weather.

HAWAII PROBE GETS AFFIDAVIT

Statement Asserts Australia Had Pre-Attack Word

Washington, Sept. 27 (AP)—Representative Church (R., Ill.) said today he had sent to the army and navy boards investigating the Pearl Harbor disaster an affidavit alleging that the Australian Government had knowledge of the movements of the Japanese task force several hours prior to the sneak attack on Hawaii.

The affidavit, Church said, was signed before a notary by Frank C. Hanighen, of Washington.

The Illinois member read to the House September 21 a similar affidavit he said was signed by Sidney C. Graves. Subsequently, Sir Owen Dixon, the Australian Minister, denied he had made statements attributed to him in the document Church read to the House.

Affidavit Text

The Hanighen affidavit, as released by Church, follows:

"One night during the winter of 1943-44 I was a guest at a dinner in Washington. The honor guest was Sir Owen Dixon, at that time Australian Minister to the United States, stationed here in Washington. Among the other guests were Senator Homer Ferguson, of Michigan; Mr. S. C. Graves, of Washington; Mr. Merritt Swift, of Washington, and a number of others.

"After dinner the Australian Minister made the following statement to most of the guests, including myself: 'Early in the war I held a Government position which involved knowledge of shipping and naval intelligence.

" 'Several days before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor I learned from our intelligence service that a Japanese naval force was headed in the direction of Australia and that an alarm should be given.

" 'Within a day later intelligence further informed me that the Japanese naval force was apparently not headed for Australia but was headed for some American islands.'

"One of the guests on hearing the Australian Minister make these remarks, asked him if United States authorities were notified of this news at the time. The Australian Minister said that he did not know, but imagined that such was the case."

Calls Tip Ignored

BOSTON, Sept. 27 (AP).—"The Boston Herald" today quotes Representative George J. Bates, Republican, of Massachusetts, as saying that "military leaders and others high in authority in Washington were notified several hours beforehand of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor."

The Salem Representative, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, "attributed the disaster to official blundering in Washington," according to the interview.

The paper quoted Mr. Bates as saying "current investigations at the War and Navy Departments had thus far uncovered no evidence to justify the court-martialing of General Short and Admiral Kimmel, Army and Navy commanders at Hawaii."

Mr. Bates was quoted as saying, that "although the warning of the impending attack came through several hours before it occurred, official Washington did not decide to do anything until one hour before the Jap planes appeared. My information comes from those who are in a position to know and who do know. "Nothing was done about it until it was too late.

PRIORITY IS GIVEN TO ASSAULT SHIPS

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Washington, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—New types of assault ships designed to carry fighting forces and their supplies directly to an invasion shore have been given top priority in Navy production programs, Navy Secretary Forrestal reported today.

Including both cargo and transport types, they are "a vital and essential link in any operation we shall conduct in the Pacific," Mr. Forrestal told a news conference.

"They're designed to go into a combat area with troops and equipment to be disembarked ready to fight," he added.

It was explained that the ships can take aboard troops and supplies in the United States and transport them across the ocean ready to move ashore under battle conditions.

NAVY CASU

Washington, Sept. .).—The Navy Departmen nced today the names of 27 ional casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 64,347 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 25,560 are reported dead, 24,703 wounded, 9,604 missing and 4,480 prisoners of war. Included in the list today are the following with their next of kin:

2 American Generals On Active Service Die

Walter Layman, Thomas Roderick; Both in World War

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP).—The War Department reported tonight the deaths from illness of two Army generals overseas. Brigadier General Walter G. Layman died of a heart ailment at Cheltenham, England, while serving as commandant of the American School Center in the European theater of operations, and Brigadier General Thomas E. Roderick died Sept. 21 in the North African theater after a short illness.

General Roderick was fifty-one years old, a native of Navarre, Ohio. He was a World War veteran. Recently he had been assistant chief of staff at Allied headquarters in North Africa. His wife lives in Washington.

General Layman was fifty-six years old, a native of Parkersburg, W. Va. He also served in the World War. He had been commandant of the American School Center since August, 1942. The date of his death was not given in the War Department's announcement.

Roosevelt Praises Work Of the Merchant Marine

Says Men and Management Are 'Brilliant' in War

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP).—President Roosevelt said today the men and management of the American Merchant Marine have written one of the war's "most brilliant" chapters.

In a letter to Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, on the occasion of Victory Fleet Day, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"They have delivered the goods when and where needed in every theater of operations and across every ocean in the biggest, the most difficult and dangerous transportation job ever undertaken.

"As time goes on there will be greater public understanding of our merchant fleet's record during this war. That, I hope, will give it the kind of support, especially from shippers and passengers, that will insure the strength and vigor it will need to meet our defense and foreign trade requirements in the years to come."

NELSON SEES FDR

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—(AP) War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson conferred at length with President Roosevelt today about his recently completed mission to China but said they did not discuss his future.

"We had a very delightful luncheon talking over the China situation since that was my assignment," Nelson said, adding he expects to make another report to the President soon.

"Are you going back over to the War Production Board?" a reporter asked.

"I've been so interested in this Chinese matter that I have not thought about that," Nelson replied.

SECURITY TALKS NEARING FINISH, REPORT PROGRESS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 — (AP) The world security talks which have been going on among the United States, Britain and Russia for six weeks will wind up at Dumbarton Oaks tomorrow although agreement has not been reached on all issues.

Announcing the decision to conclude the present phase of the talks, Undersecretary of State Stettinius said today the delegates had made extremely satisfactory progress toward reaching a basis for an international peace agency.

He declined to furnish any details but said that President Roosevelt's statement last week that the conferees had agreed on about 90 per cent of the problems before them was still substantially correct.

It was learned elsewhere that final word from Moscow was received this morning on the question of whether a great power should be in position to veto international action against itself.

The Russians are holding out for the veto while the United States and Britain would eliminate it.

Involved is the question whether a great power, if accused of aggression, should withdraw from deliberations of a proposed world council. Failure to withdraw would mean the power would have veto over action against it since it is proposed that no action be taken without a unanimous decision by the great powers on the council.

It is understood that further discussion will have to be held on this point among the big three before a full United Nations conference can be called.

BYRNES SEES NO CONTROL LET-UP

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Believes Price and Wage Ruling to Stand Until War Is Won.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—(AP) War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes said today wage and price controls should be continued "until the dangers of inflation are passed" but added he would be "terribly disappointed" if that period extended "one day after the defeat of Japan."

He cautioned, however, in a question-and-answer period after his address to a National Press Club luncheon that it was impossible to look with certainty that far into the future.

In his prepared address he did not mention specifically the Little Steel formula limiting wage increases to 15 per cent above January, 1941, levels.

"While we are prosecuting the war against Japan," he said "price control must continue just as wage control must continue, and the relationship between wages and prices must be stabilized."

Byrnes' words came at a time when the War Labor Board is considering a host of wage cases all aimed at breaking the "Little Steel" formula, keystone of the Government wage policy. Under that formula wage rates cannot be increased more than 15 per cent above the level of Jan., 1941.

The mobilization director expressed pride in the "hold-the-line order" stabilizing wages and prices and said:

"Rear guard actions have been fought against the attacks of groups that are powerful while we are fighting a war but on the whole the line has been held and government should continue to

hold it until the dangers of inflation are passed."

He declined to answer a direct question whether he favored cracking the Little Steel formula but said we must go into the post-war era "with a stable relationship between wages and prices."

"If we do not preserve a stable economy," he said, "post-war deflation will ruin all our plans for post-war prosperity."

Byrnes cited Bureau of Labor statistics figures to show the cost of living has gone up 25.3 per cent since January, 1941, but said farm income has gone up 81 per cent and the average weekly pay of workers 51.3 per cent in the same period.

"The stabilization program has hurt neither the farmer nor the worker," he said.

"The white collar workers and people with small fixed incomes have fared less well during the war but the only way to help them is to continue to hold the line against inflation."

Told there were reports he intended to resign soon, Byrnes pointed out that his office would be abolished by legislation, which Congress has passed but President Roosevelt has not yet signed, to establish an Office of War Mobilization and reconversion.

"So if I just do nothing, then I'll have no job to do," he remarked.

Byrnes mentioned that he had spent 25 years in Congress, one year on the Supreme Court bench and two years in his present post and said he did not think he should be asked to serve another three years—the period he estimated the reconversion office would be functioning.

If offered the job, Byrnes said, he would have to say no.

DIES COMMITTEE PROBES P.A.C. IN NEVADA CONTEST

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—(AP) The name of Helen Gahagan Douglas, Hollywood wife of actor Melvyn Douglas and Democratic congressional nominee in the Fourteenth California district, was injected into records of the Dies committee today as it began public hearings in its investigation of the C. I. O. Political Action committee.

A telegram from the actress, who spoke at the Democratic national convention in Chicago, was read by Robert E. Stripling, chief investigator for the committee, the only witness at today's session.

The telegram, Stripling said, was sent by Miss Gahagan to Senator Claude Pepper, Florida Democrat, and urged Pepper to "prevail upon Vail Pittman to run against" Senator Pat McCarran, Nevada Democrat. Pittman, brother of the late Senator Key Pittman, lost to McCarran in the Nevada senatorial primary.

"It does seem rather strange," Stripling commented, that Miss Gahagan would engage in this sort of a conspiracy to bring about the defeat of a member of the Senate who, himself, is a member of the Democratic party."

Stripling read the telegram after asserting that "the individuals who are directing the P. A. C. activities" in the California-Nevada region "are persons of well-known Communist ties and affiliations." The telegram sent by Miss Gahagan, he said, was paid for by the P. A. C. in Los Angeles.

The committee investigator asserted that the National Citizens Political Action committee, successor to the P. A. C. was "following the Communist party line" and was not following "the rank and file of labor line."

The organization, he declared, "is a part of the revamped blueprint of the Communist party to take over and destroy the American system of government by the taking over of a major political party."

The N. C. P. A. C. and the P. A. C., he testified, are receiving the aid of "all the fronts and organizations which rally around the Communist movement" and are helped by "a number of officials and employes of the Federal government" with the bill "being paid by the members of the C. I. O. who are misled by certain of their Communist inspired leaders."

He said he would present evidence later showing that more than 80 per cent of the 141 members of the National committee of the N. C. P. A. C. "have had affiliations with the Communist party or its front organizations during the past 10 years."

Records of the individuals, Stripling said, would be discussed tomorrow by J. B. Matthews, head of the Dies committee's research branch.

MURRAY IN PLEA FOR GUARANTEED

STEEL MILL PAY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—(AP) Philip Murray, CIO president, made a personal plea to the War Labor Board today to toss out the Little Steel formula and grant a 17-cent hourly pay increase for steel workers, and he urged an annual guaranteed wage for mill hands to match "the security" of the corporations.

Standing before two microphones on a raised walnut rostrum in the auditorium of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Murray said with a sweeping gesture toward steel company lawyers, directors and other officials.

"They are fat and sassy, smug and satisfied. Why? They're getting a guaranteed annual wage for two years after the war. There is no fear of insecurity among them. They won't have to sell any apples on a street corner—none of these boys here. Is it economic stabilization to say it is justifiable in a democracy such as ours to furnish this type of security to industry but to say to the workers and returning soldiers, 'go peddle your apples on a street corner'?"

Murray referred, he said, to the "carry back" provision of the 1942 tax law which he said would make approximately 28 billion dollars "available to corporations in the event they do not reach a certain level of profits for two years hereafter."

The carry-back provision provides for tax adjustments in cases where corporation income fluctuates sharply between good and poor years.

Murray also said a hitherto unpublicized report of the Office of Price Administration held that an increase in steel prices would not be necessary if the 17-cent increase is granted. The report was not mentioned by the WLB panel which heard arguments for and against the increase over the last seven months. The War Labor Board is now holding hearings on the panel report.

Chairman William H. Davis of the WLB said there was "no such report in the record in the case and we know nothing about it."

The reference by Murray to the report was excluded by Davis from further consideration in the case. The chairman, however, suggested that if either the union or the steel companies desired to bring the report into the case they might do so, allowing time for each side to argue the details.

The WLB is without authority to break the Little Steel formula, and could not make a recommendation to the White House. Whether or not the case will reach the president in time for a decision before the election has been a matter of wide speculation.

Alluding to this speculation, Murray said it was his understanding that the board's recommendations in the case would go to the President before October 15, and he urged the board to follow this arrangement despite what he termed an attempt on the part of some persons to "thrust a bread and butter issue into a national political campaign and make it a political football."

Gripsholm Lands 218 Ill, Wounded U. S. Soldiers

New York, Sept. 26 (AP)—Far from the whine of rifle bullets and tom-tom detonations of artillery, 218 wounded and ill American soldiers returned here aboard the liner Gripsholm, today relaxed, sunned themselves and counted their back pay—in all $250,000 worth.

Wearing reddish-colored army bathrobes, the men appeared cheerful, but were reticent to tell of their injuries or recount experiences in German prison camps as reporters interviewed them at Halloran General Hospital.

Avoiding the dramatic, they explained that in prison they lived in a world of their own with little contact—or interest—in what was going on outside. To a man, they shrugged off their wounds.

But they pictured German morale as cracking.

29,250 Americans Held By Japs, Red Cross Says

New York, Sept. 27 (AP)—The American Red Cross announced today that the number of Americans held by the Japanese has reached 29,250. It said that 19,934 of them were prisoners of war and the remainder civilians.

Basil O'Connor, chairman of the organization, said that the prisoners have received no shipments from America in bulk since the last trip of the Swedish exchange liner Gripsholm in September, 1943.

He said that American and Australian representatives of the Red Cross were meeting in Washington to try to arrange shipments of winter equipment to nationals of both countries in Japanese-held territory.

Yule Overseas

Packages Are Jammed In N. Y.

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New York, Sept. 27 (AP)—Fifty-eight freight cars loaded with Christmas packages for fighting men in Europe have accumulated at Long Island City for lack of labor to clear the shipments through the army embarkation postoffice, the War Manpower Commission announced today.

With at least 30 other carloads reported en route, the commission appealed for 3,000 full-time or part-time workers to help break the bottleneck.

"Unless New Yorkers from 16 to 60 volunteer at once, the packages will not be delivered overseas on time," a WMC spokesman said.

The jobs, which will pay from 74¾ to 81¼ cents an hour, are open to both men and women, it was announced.

GROUP TO FIGHT HOUSE PROBE

Gannett Says Subpoena Order Will Be Taken To Court

New York, Sept. 27 (AP)—Frank E. Gannett, trustee of the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., said tonight the committee intended to carry "to the highest court in the land" its fight against making public the names of persons who had contributed $100 or more to the committee.

The Rochester (N. Y.) publisher said in a statement "to the press of America" that the committee's officers and trustees "stand behind" Edward A. Rumely, executive secretary, who was cited by the House campaign investigating committee yesterday for "willful and deliberate refusal" to produce subpoenaed records.

"They know that a great constitutional issue is at stake," Gannett said. "If he (Rumely) should be indicted, I know that many of them also are ready to go to jail, if necessary, to bring this constitutional question to test in court."

Rumely Held In Contempt

The investigating committee, headed by Representative Anderson (D., N. M.), also held that Rumely was "in contempt" of the House. Its finding was certified to House Speaker Rayburn for presentation to a grand jury.

"If this committee, dominated by a New Deal zealot, can force us to comply with its demands, then it can demand the names of every advertiser in any newspaper, the names of contributors to any organization, church or charitable institution," Gannett declared.

"If a group of citizens such as the Committee for Constitutional Government urges no one to support or defeat any candidate or party and spends no funds for that purpose but confines its activities to the advocacy of a philosophy of government, or for or against any public measure, we contend that the Government has no constitutional power to interfere," the statement continued.

"If this constitutional right (of privacy) does not exist, then the power does exist in this country, arbitrary and uncontrolled, to suppress the advocacy of ideas and principles and to intimidate and harass their supporters. . . .

Will Not Quit Fight

". . . If the Congressional committee has the unfettered power to do what the House committee is attempting to do, this constitutional safeguard of privacy no longer exists and an engine of tyranny, whether of the Berlin or Moscow model, has been erected on American soil. . . .

"Because it serves Mr. Sidney Hillman (chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee) and Mr. Earl Browder (American Communist leader) to sic Congressional inquisitors on the Committee for Constitutional Government and thus attempt to suppress its opposition to the growth of Communism and Fascism in this country, will not cause us to fold up and leave the field to them.

"The time has come for civilians on the home front to show some of the courage they admire in their sons who are fighting tyranny abroad. In defense of all citizens' right of privacy the Committee for Constitutional Government intends to carry this case to the highest court in the land."

Job-Control End Due With Nazi Fall: McNutt

New York, Sept. 27 (AP)—With the defeat of Germany 4,000,000 workers will be released from their present jobs, the munitions program will be cut back 40 per cent, and manpower controls as a national requirement will not be necessary, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission said today.

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McNutt's statement on manpower was read before an industrial relations conference of the American Management Association by Lawrence Appley, vice-president of a chemical company and former deputy manpower commissioner. In the address he had prepared but was unable to deliver because of an attack of laryngitis, McNutt said:

"The forthright decision of Government to strip away Government controls on V-E day is a decision that in effect declares: You, American management, will now pilot the American people back into civilian production."

"Must" Plants

Calling for "more manpower for the must plants," McNutt said 68,000 new employes are needed for explosive and loading plants, 50,000 for ship production and ship repairs, 4,500 for airborne radar production and 8,700 to make cotton duck.

"The duration of the battle for Germany will be shortened if these manpower shortages are met," he asserted.

To help meet the need for 18,000 additional workers in shellforging and machine shops, the army and the WMC have selected six pilot plants to explore possible employment of nationals from Costa Rica and the Barbadoes, McNutt said.

Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt Speaks for Fourth Term

Tells Women Their Ballots May Decide Election

ROCHESTER, Sept. 27 (AP).—Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, daughter-in-law of the late Republican President, Theodore Roosevelt, said tonight "Upon the woman's shoulders rest the responsibility of electing a President," and declared "the Roosevelt administration will achieve a just peace and set up a world organization which will prevent future wars."

Making her first political address on behalf of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, she said "the woman's vote may amoun to 65 per cent of the national total," and asked:

"Are my grandsons, are your grandsons, going to fight in World War III because the women of America do not vote wisely, or

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do not vote in full force, or because you and I do not work hard enough to get out the women's vote?"

Mrs. Roosevelt asserted "the "Roosevelt administration, despite apathy and ignorance and wilful blindness, prepared America for war; the Roosevelt administration, against fearful odds, produced the best equipped, best fed and best cared for army the world has ever known, and I am convinced that under Roosevelt America will achieve a just peace and set up a world organization which will prevent wars."

She said "all of us are aware of the President's wide experience, his political acumen, his statesmanship, his ability to make friends with men of all strata, his courage, vision and wisdom.

"In addition to these qualities, the President has an innate goodness, a desire to serve humanity at large—a quality of which this war-weary world is in sore need."

Mrs. Roosevelt's husband, Major Roosevelt, died June 4, 1943, on active duty in Alaska.

DEWEY TO RETURN TO ALBANY TODAY

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G.O.P. Nominee Promises 'House-Cleaning' in Rear Platform Talks.

EN ROUTE WITH DEWEY TO ALBANY, Sept. 27 — (AP) The October phase of the presidential campaign was being notched up today as Gov. Thomas E. Dewey sat back "between rounds" to survey the results of his 6,700 mile sortie to the Pacific Coast and back.

The "pour it on, Tom" messages that arrived blizzard-fashion after the Republican nominee's ungloved Oklahoma City speech, plus the increased enthusiasm of station crowds since then may impel Dewey to drop his scholarly campaigning tactics and fight it out on a personal basis.

While emphasizing that he will "not join my opponent in his descent to mud-slinging," the New York Governor has developed an obvious relish in his last few rear platform appearances for lambasting such New Deal figures as Secretaries Ickes and Perkins and Harry Hopkins.

The response was always wild cheering which brought a wide grin to the candidate's tanned face.

The trip now drawing to a close with platform [illegible] ned to hand shaking signing.

[illegible] L. Willkie in 1940, Mr. Roo[illegible]velt's current opponent planned to speak only to big political rallies where his carefully chosen words could be broadcast over the nation.

But as the train wound across the country and complaints began coming in from the smaller stops the Governor started making little talks to those who came to see him. Mostly they were excerpts from the major speeches he had delivered in Philadelphia and Louisville.

The station talks began growing longer and more frequent. Last night he made four of them, one each at Claremore and Vinita, Okla., and at Monett and Springfield, Mo. They also began running beyond the scope of his major speeches.

Crowd at Station

At Monett, where railroad officials estimated 5,000 persons had gathered, many of them perched atop box cars and baggage trucks, the Governor remarked that "there must be a lot of people who want a change in Washington."

Someone in the crowd shouted, "and we're going to have it."

This brought a grin to Dewey's face and he declared: "That's right. We're on our way. It's not going to be such a tough job if we have your help."

He said in last night's after dark talks that he would handle international relations on a non-partisan, non-political basis, if elected.

The creation of an organization for peace, he declared, is an "objective and purpose more sacred than any man's political future or his election to office."

Responding to the cheers of a crowd at Muncie, Ind., this afternoon, Dewey said:

"I don't know whether to make a speech or shake hands. There must be a lot of people here who agree with us that it's very much time for a change."

Pledges "House-Cleaning"

"Let me assure you," he continued, "there is a job in Washington which I would particularly like to do. I should like to start the best house cleaning job the government ever got. We'll start with Madam Perkins and we'll get a Secretary of Labor from the ranks of labor who knows labor's problems. Then we'll start with a good Republican Congress writing these laws that have been passed in the last 12 years so that at least the lawyers can understand them."

It was at Springfield, where Dewey's train stopped shortly before midnight, that the only untoward event of the increasingly numerous platform appearances occurred.

Prince Orizu Talks at Harvard

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 27 (AP).—Prince A. A. Nwafor Orizu of Nigeria asserted today that the Battle of Africa would have been more terrific than that of Singapore, the Philippines and other Asiatic islands if it were not for "the faithful co-operation of the people of West Africa." In an appeal for support of the objectives of the American Council on African Education, of which he is president, Prince Orizu, a widely known author, told members of the Harvard Faculty Club, in a prepared address, that the Africans "defended the cause of the Allies at a crucial moment," because they "love democracy."

JOBS MAJOR ISSUE, WALLACE DECLARES

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PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27—(AP) Vice President Wallace said today "unemployment will be with us more continuously than any other enemy" and urged voters to place self-preservation above political partisanship in electing the party they consider best able to provide postwar employment.

Addressing thousands of shipyard workers at the start of a tour which he said was sponsored by "organizations interested in the re-election of President Roosevelt," Wallace said the Republican party seemed to think "the miracle of full production took only the green light of industry."

"Only careful, intelligent planning will solve the problems of the postwar era," he told Sun shipyard workers this afternoon at DeShong park in nearby Chester.

"I don't know of any who stand more in fear of their post war jobs than those in shipyards," he said earlier before thousands of Cramp's shipyard workers.

He added that, in his opinion, with President Roosevelt's "background, experience, heart and imagination, you will more likely get jobs under Roosevelt and the Democratic party than under the Republican party."

The Vice President, who unsuccessfully sought renomination, refused to heed to a reporter's request that he reply to "campaign charges" made by Thomas E. Dewey against the Roosevelt administration.

1500TH PACIFIC FLIGHT

Chicago, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—United Air Lines today announced, with War Department permission, that it had completed its 1,500th flight across the Pacific in rushing military men and materials to the South Pacific war theater for the Army Air Transport Command.

The air line's record showed approximately 11,000,000 miles flown over the more than 7,350-mile route between California, Hawaii and Australia since late in 1942. Officials reported two daily round trips now are being flown with a fleet of twenty Douglas C-54 four-engined transports.

The air line has carried 21,033,704 pounds of men, materials and mail in its Pacific operations.

Average elapsed time for the westbound flight from San Francisco to Townsville, Australia is fifty hours, including stops at Honolulu, Canton Island, Tarawa, Guadalcanal and Port Moresby.

U. S. To Send Russia Steel Plant, Charge

Salt Lake City, Sept. 27 (AP)—Senator Edward V. Robertson (R., Wyo.) asserted today he was convinced the Federal Government still is considering the dismantling of the $200,000,000 Geneva steel plant near Provo, Utah, and shipping it to Russia under the lend-lease program.

He said in an address to Utah Republican leaders that the Government "has postponed such shipment only to permit production of steel for munitions badly needed on the European battlefields."

Robertson said a proposal to send the plant to Russia came before the Senate committee of which he is a member.

BIG TASK AHEAD, TRUMAN ASSERTS

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 27—(AP) Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic nominee for Vice President, said today that after the defeat of Germany and Japan "We will have the greatest responsibility any country ever had."

"We're winning a war," he told a Chamber of Commerce luncheon. "Sometime in the near future Germany will fold up. Sometime after that, we don't know how long, the Japanese will be defeated.

"Then we will have the greatest responsibility any country ever had. It will be our duty to assume the leadership which we failed to do 25 years ago, unless we expect our grandchildren to go through what our children are undergoing today."

Truman's talk, which was made without manuscript, did not tie up either President Roosevelt or Thomas E. Dewey, Republican candidate for President, with that task ahead.

The lend-lease program came in for [illegible] by the Democratic nominee.

"If anyone cries on my shoulder over lend-lease I always say that for every $100,000,00 we gave them we saved 100,000 soldiers' lives," he said. "E[illegible] of it back it will be money well spent."

He spoke of "the task now" as being an obligation to "make our destruction machine a production machine."

G.O.P. IN TEXAS SEEKS COALITION

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 27.—(AP) R. B. Creager of Brownsville, Republican National committeeman from Texas, said today that an effort was being made to bring about a coalition of Texas forces opposed to the reelection of President Roosevelt.

Creager, at his home in Brownsville, was asked if an effort had been made by leaders of the newly-formed Texas Regular party to persuade Republicans to withdraw their electors from the general election ballot in order to concentrate the anti-Roosevelt sentiment.

"I can say they would like to have that done," he replied. "It will not be done."

"A method of trying to combine the Texas forces opposed to the re-election of Roosevelt and the New Deal is under consideration," Creager added.

"It would be too bad if a common ground could not be found for a united front on the part of those opposed to Roosevelt.

"But it must be done realistically. The Regulars are in a negative position, and I think the majority of them will come around to Dewey because of their position in regard to the New Deal."

"I think the Republican party alone will bring out a minimum of 250,000 votes for Dewey."

The question was put to Creager after rumors persisted that such a mo[illegible]ve to persuade the Republicans to withdraw their electors had been projected by the Texas Regulars, party organized here last week by a group of anti-Roosevelt Democrats.

At Dallas, Walter Rogers, State Republican campaign chairman, commented: "There has been no serious discussion of the proposal between leaders of the Texas Regulars and Republicans."

It was the latest development in the angry pro and anti-Roosevelt fight that has split the Democratic party wide open in Texas.

BRIDGES IS DENIED NEW HEARING PLEA

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27—(AP) The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals today denied a hearing to Harry Bridges, West coast labor leader under order of deportation to Australia who seeks to remain in this country by habeas corpus proceedings.

Today's action clears the way for Bridges' attorneys to carry the case to the United States Supreme court.

Last June 26, the Circuit court here affirmed the decision of a Federal District court denying the labor leader's petition for a habeas corpus writ, after he was ordered deported by Attorney General Francis Biddle. Biddle held he was a member of the Communist party which teaches "violent overthrow of the U. S. government." Bridges denies he is or has been a Communist.

Bridges is at liberty on $3,000 bail.

Dutch And Indonesian Guerrillas Are Rescued

San Francisco, Sept. 27 (AP)—The aerial rescue of 21 Dutch and Indonesian guerrillas who had fought the Japanese for 30 months on Vogelkop peninsula, Dutch New Guinea, was reported today by Aneta, Netherlands news agency, in a dispatch from Melbourne.

The dispatch said a Netherlands East Indies flight lieutenant landed his heavy transport recently on a plateau, picked up the guerrillas and flew them to the American base at Hollandia.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD FIRST (CORRECT) NIGHT LEAD AERIAL X X X

LT. ARTHUR SHAY, BRONX, N.Y., DESCRIBED THE FIGHT

BETWEEN THE AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS AND THE LUFTWAFFE WEDNESDAY AS ONE

OF THE FIERCEST IN WHICH HE EVER HAD ENGAGED.

"THE LUFTWAFFE, WELL OVER 100 OF THEM, PICKED US UP SEVERAL MINUTES

AFTER WE HAD BOMBED OUR TARGET AT KASSEL," HE EXPLAINED.
"THEN WE FELT OUR LIBERATOR SHUDDER AS PHILLIPU (SGT. RAYMOND R. PHILLIPS OF DRYDEN, TEX.) STARTED FIRING HIS 20MM GUNS. SHELLS BEGAN BURSTING ALL AROUND US IN HUNDREDS OF WHITE AND ORANGE EXPLOSIONS."

"THE PLANES WERE DROPPING LIKE FLIES. I NEVER THOUGHT I WOULD SEE SO MANY PLANES ON FIRE AT ONCE," SAID LT. DONALD H. SMITH, 1002 CRANDALL AVE., SALT LAKE CITY, A PILOT. "IT WAS INDESCRIBABLE. HOLLYWOOD COULDN'T THINK OF ANYTHING TO MATCH IT."

LT. WILLIAM R. BEYER OF DANVILLE, PA., PERSONALLY SHOT DOWN FIVE NAZI PLANES DURING THE FURIOUS BATTLE.

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LT. VICTOR E. BOCQUIN OF READING, KANS., AND CAPT. DONALD S. BRYAN OF PAICINES, CALIF., EACH ACCOUNTED FOR THREE.

JR1249AEW

ADD LONDON - (LONG) XS HIGHWAY

THE GERMANS HAD CUT THE ROAD, THE CORRIDOR'S ORIGINAL SUPPLY LINE, BETWEEN ST.OEDENRODE AND VEGHEL IN AN AREA APPROXIMATELY 11 MILES NORTH OF EINDHOVEN. AMERICAN AIRBORNE TROOPS AND BRITISH TANKS SLOWLY DROVE THE NAZIS BACK AND AMERICAN AND BRITISH ENGINEERS QUICKLY CLEARED UP THE MINED SECTION AND ALLIED CONVOYS IMMEDIATELY BEGAN ROLLING NORTHWARD.

THE ALTERNATE SUPPLY ROUTE TO NIJMEGEN WAS OPENED BY BRITISH RMOR STRIKING ALONG THE WEST SIDE OF THE CORRIDOR. IN THIS OPERATION IE NAZIS WERE KNOCKED OUT OF OSS, 10 MILES WEST OF GRAVE, AND FROM ESCH, EIGHT MILES NORTH OF VEGHEL.

TWENTY-EIGHT MILES SOUTHEAST OF EINDHOVEN BELGIAN FORCES OF IE BRITISH SECOND ARMY WERE DRIVING TOWARD THE GERMAN FRONTIER AST OF THE BELGIAN BORDER TOWN OF MAASEIK (MAESEYCK) ON THE EUSE RIVER.

NAZI DEFENSES AGAINST THE AMERICAN FIRST, THIRD AND SEVENTH RMIES HAD STIFFENED EVERYWHERE ALONG A FRONT OF ROUGHLY 250 ILES FROM NORTH OF AACHEN IN GERMANY TO SOUTH OF BELFORT NEAR THE WISS FRONTIER.

IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT TOTAL GERMAN CASUALTIES SINCE JUNE 6 IN ROOPS KILLED, CAPTURED, BADLY WOUNDED OR HOPELESSLY CUT OFF NOW AMOUNTED TO NEARLY 1,000,000--WELL OVER TWICE THE ENEMY FORCE NOW BELIEVED TO BE LINED UP ALONG GERMANY'S WESTERN FRONTIER.

CREDIT FOR SUCCESSES ACHIEVED BY THE FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY IN HOLLAND WAS GIVEN TO THE MEN AT ARNHEM BY THE LONDON DAILY

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EXPRESS, WHICH SAID:
"WHATEVER HAPPENS, THEIR STAND WILL NOT HAVE BEEN IN VAIN. IF IT HAD NOT BEEN MADE IT IS CERTAIN WE SHOULD NOT HAVE CAPTURED THE VITAL BRIDGE OVER THE LOWER RHINE (THE WAAL) AT NIJMEGEN, BECAUSE THE GERMANS WOULD HAVE SENT THE TROOPS AND PANZERS THEY USED AT ARNHEM TO HOLD US OFF THERE."
M506AEW

ADD LONDON - (GOLDBERG) XS WORKERS

THE CENTRAL FUND WOULD BE MAINTAINED BY WEEKLY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN, WITH THE BRITISH TREASURY ALSO CONTRIBUTING.

THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTION RATE, SHARED EQUALLY BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND WORKER, WOULD BE ABOUT TEN CENTS FOR ADULT MEN, ABOUT EIGHT CENTS FOR ADULT WOMEN AND HALF THESE RATES FOR JUVENILES.

THE GOVERNMENT CONTENDED THAT BY BASING BENEFITS ON INJURY AND NOT ON THE WORKER'S EARNING POWER IT WOULD ELIMINATE DISPUTES WHETHER A WORKMAN HAD RECOVERED ANY EARNING CAPACITY.

UNDER THE PLAN, A DISABLED SINGLE MAN OR WOMAN WITHOUT DEPENDANTS WOULD GET $7 A WEEK FOR THE FIRST 13 WEEKS, $8 FOR THE NEXT 13 WEEKS, AND THEN IF STILL CLASSIFIED AS DISABLED AND UNEMPLOYABLE WOULD BE PAID $10 WEEKLY.

FD1117PEW

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BY HOWARD COWAN (800)
LONDON, SEPT. 27-(AP)-THE BRITISH NATION, WHICH FOR TEN TENSE DAYS AND NIGHTS HAD WATCHED THE BATTLE ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE NEDER RHINE, TONIGHT RECEIVED THE SAD STORY OF THE VALIENT "RED DEVILS" OF ARNHEM.

SOME TIME MONDAY NIGHT THE SURVIVORS OF THE BRITISH FIRST AIR BORNE DIVISION, KNOWN AS "RED DEVILS" BECAUSE OF THEIR DISTINCTIVE RED BERETS, BOWED TO THE SUPERIORITY OF GERMAN TANKS AND ARTILLERY AND FLED TO THE SOUTH BANK OF THE RIVER.

THEY LEFT THEIR WOUNDED BEHIND--NO ONE KNOWS HOW MANY. THE NUMBER WAS NOT DISCLOSED AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, AT ANY RATE. THE GERMANS SAID 6,400--INCLUDING 1,400 WOUNDED--WERE CAPTURED AND 1,500 KILLED. THE NORMAL STRENGTH OF AN AIRBORNE DIVISION IS ESTIMATED AT 9,000.

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THE "RED DEVILS" HAD FLOATED DOWN ON PARACHUTES AND IN GLIDERS A WEEK AGO LAST SUNDAY TO HOLD A BRIDGE. IT WAS PART OF THE PLAN, A DANGEROUS PLAN BUT SO DARING THAT IF IT SUCCEEDED THE WAR COULD BE SHORTENED BY WEEKS--PERHAPS BY MONTHS.

ARNHEM WAS 50 MILES BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES. IF THE BRIDGE THERE COULD BE HELD ALONG WITH THE ONE ACROSS THE RHINE AT NIJMEGEN, EIGHT MILES TO THE SOUTH, AND THOSE OVER THE MEUSE (MAAS) AT GRAVE AND OVER THE WILHELMINA CANAL JUST NORTH OF EINDHOVEN, THE GERMANS COULD BE OUTFLANKED BY THE ARMOR OF LT.GEN.SIR MILES DEMPSEY'S SECOND BRITISH ARMY.

THE PLAN WENT WELL, EVEN TO THE SEIZING OF THE ARNHEM BRIDGE,

UNTIL DEMPSEY'S SPEARHEADS CROSSED THE RHINE AT NIJMEGEN, WHERE THE BRIDGE WAS SAVED AT THE LAST MINUTE. AMERICAN PARATROOPERS YANKED THE FUSES FROM DEMOLITION CHARGES BEFORE THE GERMANS HAD A CHANCE TO BLOW IT UP. THE AMERICAN HAD SWUM ACROSS AND APPROACHED THE BRIDGE FROM THE NORTH.

BUT IT HAD NOT TAKEN THE ENEMY LONG TO GUESS WHAT WAS HAPPENING. THE GERMANS REALIZED THAT THE BRIDGE AT HIJMEGEN WAS NO GOOD WITHOUT THE ONE AT ARNHEM AND THAT WAS WHERE THEY DECIDED TO MAKE THEIR STAND.

THEN CAME THE BITTEREST BREAK OF ALL--FOGGY MISTS AND RAIN FROM LOW HANGING CLOUDS TOOK A DECIDING HAND IN THE FURIOUS BATTLE.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES WHICH HAD PLAYED SUCH AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN GETTING THE AIRBORNE TROOPS TO THEIR DROPPING ZONES SAFELY WERE GROUNDED. SO WERE THE BIG CARGO CRAFT, THE PARATROOPERS' SOLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY ONCE THEY REACHED THE GROUND.

SPARED INTERFERENCE FROM THE AIR, THE GERMANS STOLE UP TO THE RIM OF ARNHEM WITH THEIR HEAVY GUNS AND TANKS. A MRCILESS BARRAGE WAS POURED INTO THE COMPACT AREA AND, AFTER THREE DAYS, THE BRITISH WERE FORCED TO GIVE UP. THEY ABANDONED THE BRIDGE AND RETREATED INTO THE WOODS WEST OF TOWN.

THAT WAS ON FRIDAY, AND THINGS LOOKED DARK ENOUGH THEN. STILL NO HELP HAD COME FROM ACROSS THE RIVER, ALTHOUGH THEY COULD HEAR DEMPSEY'S ARTILLERY DESPERATELY BLAZING AWAY, TRYING TO FIND THE GERMANS AND STEADILY CLOSING IN.

THE SUPPLY LINE BEHIND DEMPSEY'S FORCES SNAPPED UNDER TERRIFIC PRESSURE FROM THE GERMANS ON ITS EAST AND WEST FLANKS AND THE DRIVE FROM NIJMEGEN TO ARNHEM WAS SLOWED WHILE THIS THREAT WAS DEALT WITH.

AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS IT WAS ADMITTED THAT THE BRITISH WERE FIGHTING AGAINST TREMENDOUS ODDS AND SUFFERING HEAVY CASUALTIE. THE SITUATION WAS SAID TO BE CRITICAL BUT NOT HOPELESS--YET.

THEN INTO THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH DAYS. EXHAUSTED, WEARY FROM LACK OF SLEEP, WET FROM INCESSANT RAIN, THE PLUCKY TOMMIES FOUGHT ON WITH WHATEVER THEY COULD LAY THEIR HANDS ON. MANY USED WEAPONS CAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS. OTHERS WERE REDUCED TO BAYONETS AND HAND GRENADES.

THEY COCKED THEIR EARS TOWARD THE SKIES, HOPING FOR THE THRUM OF PLANE ENGINES, BUT THEY HEARD ONLY THE TANTALIZING CHANT FROM GERMAN LOUDSPEAKERS ENTREATING THEM IN POOR ENGLISH TO SURRENDER.

THEN IN SPITE OF THE WEATHER, BIG TWIN-ENGIND C-47'S WERE LOADED WITH POLISH PARATROOPS AND DISPATCHED TO THE RESCUE. THE WEATHER WAS ABOMINABLE FOR SUCH AN OPERATION WITH A MISTY RAIN AND A LOW CEILING OF CLOUDS. THE POLES JUMPED AND THE WIND CARRIED THEM TO THE WRONG SIDE OF THE RHINE.

GERMAN FIGHTER PLANES LURKING IN THE CLOUDS SNEAKED OUT AND SHOT DOWN 30 OF THE DEFENSELESS CARGO PLANES.

BUT IN SPITE OF THIS CRUSHING BLOW, THE BRITISH REFUSED TO GIVE UP AND KEPT TENDING THEIR EVER-INCREASING LINES OF WOUNDED WITH AN EVER-DECREASING SUPPLY OF MORPHIA AND SULFANILIMIDE.

TROOPS FROM THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY CROSSED THE RHINE IN RAFTS AND BOATS AT NIGHT, BUT IT DEVELOPED THAT THEY WERE SEALED OFF AND ABLE TO OFFER LITTLE ASSISTANCE. THE GERMANS CONTINUALLY WERE REINFORCED BY PICKED S.S.TROOPS AND TENACIOUSLY HELD TO THE ARNHEM BRIDGE. THE PRECARIOUSLY SLENDER SUPPLY LINE HAD BEEN BROKEN A SECOND TIME AND EVEN A THIRD TIME AT VEGHEL--FAR BELOW NIJMEGEN.

SO THE FIGHT WAS GIVEN UP. ONE LAST BLISTERING BARRAGE WAS TURNED LOOSE ON THE GERMANS MONDAY NIGHT AND THOSE WITH THE ENERGY TO SWIM OR CRAWL ONTO ASSAULT BOATS OR RAFTS TRAILED ACROSS TO THE SOUTHERN BANK OF THE RIVER.

CORRESPONDENTS AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS WERE SUSPICIOUS WHEN A STRICT BAN ON ANY SPECULATION OF EVENTS IN THE ARNHEM AREA WAS IMPOSED MONDAY. THEY WERE INFORMED OF THE WITHDRAWAL TUESDAY MIDNIGHT, BUT FOR SECURITY REASONS, PERHAPS TO GIVE THE LAST FEW SURVIVORS OF THE "RED DEVILS" A CHANCE TO GET BACK TO THE BRITISH LINES SOUTH OF THE RHINE, THE NEWS WAS WITHHELD UNTIL WEDNESDAY MIDNIGHT.

FD803PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 27-(AP)-MARSHAL TITO'S YUGOSLAV PARTISANS DRIVING UP THROUGH SLAVONIA HAVE CAPTURED SLATINA, EIGHT MILES FROM THE HUNGARIAN BORDER, A BROADCAST FREE YUGOSLAV COMMUNIQUE SAID TONIGHT.

THE DRIVE ALSO ENVELOPED TWO OTHER TOWNS, AND REACHED THE DRAVA RIVER, WHICH RUNS ALONG THE HUNGARIAN-YUGOSLAV BORDER.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT PARTISANS HAD ALSO CUT THE MAIN RAILWAYS LEADING SOUTH FROM BELGRADE. IN EASTERN SERBIA TITO'S FORCES STORMED KUCEVA, 12 MILES FROM THE ROMANIAN BORDER AND THE DANUBE, WHERE THE WAR BULLET SAIND, THEY MADE CONTACT WITH THE SOVIET ARMY.

FD1145PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 27-(AP)-"THE FLAK IS GETTING THICKER THAN ANY WE HAVE RUN INTO FOR TWO MONTHS," SAID SGT. EMORY M. HURD OF 335 DODGE ST., DELTA, COLO., EIGHTH AIR FORCE TAIL GUNNER, ON RETURNING FROM TODAY'S RAID OVER GERMANY. "I HAVE NEVER SEEN IT AS BAD AS IT HAS BEEN ON MY LAST TWO MISSIONS."

LT. WILLIS C. DICKERMAN OF 44 DUNLAP ST., BUFFALO, N.Y., SAID THE GERMANS FIRED A NUMBER OF ROCKETS AT HIS FORMATION OVER MAINZ, WHILE CAPT. ROBERT S. MALONEY OF 2672 BOULEVARD AVE., JERSEY CITY, N.J., DECLARED, "THE FLAK WAS TERRIFIC; WE LOST ONE MAN IN OUR PLANE TO IT."

SEP 28 1944

JR1259AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 27-(AP)-THE WESTERN FRONT, SO FAR AS IT WAS KNOWN TODAY:

EXTENDS FROM ZEEBRUGGE IN BELGIUM TO BRUGES AND TO SASVAN-GENT, ALONG THE LEOPOLD CANAL; FROM ANTWERP NORTHEAST TO ST.LEONARD AND EAST TO TURNHOUT AND ARENDONCK, THENCE NORTH ALONG A LINE WEST OF EINDHOVEN.

IT CONTINUES WEST OF VEGHEL, WEST OF GRAVE AND JUST NORTH OF NIJMEGEN, WITH SPEARS THRUSTING NORTHWEST, NORTHEAST AND SOUTHEAST

FROM NIJMEGEN, THE LATTER INTO THE REICHSWALD FOREST AND WEST OF THE MEUSE (MAAS) TO BOXMEER, WHICH IS THE END OF THE SPEAR, AND SOUTH TO MAESEYCK, WITH A SPEAR NOT QUITE INTO GERMANY.

THE FRONT IS UNCHANGED FROM THAT POINT SOUTHWARD TO THE SWISS BORDER.

JR1246PEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO, QUOTING STANBUL DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES, SAID IT WAS BELIEVED TODAY IT WAS NLY A QUESTION OF HOURS" BEFORE HUNGARY APPEALS TO THE ALLIES ROUGH TURKEY FOR AN ARMISTICE. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY E ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SEP 28 1944

TA147AEW

LONDON, SEPT 27-(AP)-A GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY DISPATCH BROADCAST BERLIN REPORTED ALLIED LANDINGS TODAY "FROM ALBANIA ALONG THE OLE DALAMATIAN COAST TO THE NORTH."

IN ANOTHER BROADCAST, DNB SAID: "STRONG NAVAL AND AIR FORCES" TTACKED THE ISLAND GROUPS OFF THE DALMATIAN COAST "ON A BROAD RONT" AND FIGHTING WAS STILL GOING ON. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS ECORDED THE BROADCASTS.

DNB QUOTED BERLIN MILITARY CIRCLES AS EXPRESSING THE IEW THAT THE "ACTION IN THE ADRIATIC AREA DOUBTLESS MEANS A ANDING ATTEMPT" OF THE WESTERN ALLIES.

THE BROADCASTS MADE NO MENTION OF AIRBORNE OPERATIONS PREVIOUSLY NNOUNCED FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY.

(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED AND INSERTED IN ROME BALKAN).

MK806AEW

LONDON, SEPT 27-(AP)-A GREEK GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY HIS PEOPLE WOULD RESENT THE NEWLY ANNOUNCED UNRRA PLAN FOR INCREASED AID TO ITALY WHILE GREECE, THE VICTIM OF ITALIAN AGGRESSION, STILL WAS SUFFERING DEEPLY.

HE ASSERTED THAT GREEKS FEEL THEIR COUNTRY HAD SUFFERED MOST OF ALL AMONG THE EUROPEAN ALLIES AND HAD THE RIGHT TO CLAIM THE GREATEST AID FROM THE UNITED NATIONS.

(RELIEF OF NOT MORE THAN $50,000,000 TO ITALY WAS APPROVED IN A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION IN MONTREAL TUESDAY.)

MK751AEW

folkestone,england,sept.27 (ap)--residents of southeastern british coastal towns looked across the channel tonight at german batteries now silent for 24 hours and wondered if the end of their frontline position had come suddenly after more than five long years of war.

some german nests remained to be cleanedup and the canadians

30. 24 — 19145

were storming calais after the raf dropped another bombload but these residents felt the nazis now possibly were so occupied they ~~must~~ have had to quit firing shells across the straits.

home secretary herbert morrison told the mayor of folkestone "i'm assured by competent military authority that the end of your trial will not long be delayed."

SEP 28 1944

NOTE TO EDITORS

LONDON ADVISES THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TOMORROW (THURSDAY) IS EXPECTED TO TOTAL 12,000 WORDS OR MORE. WE PLAN TO CARRY A RUNNING ABSTRACT WITH LIBERAL QUOTES AND LEADS AS JUSTIFIED AND ALSO TEXTUAL EXCERPTS COVERING THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SPEECH. IT IS NOT PLANNED TO CARRY A COMPLETE TEXT.

THE A.P.

SEP 28 1944

ADD SHAEF (LONDON) ...FOR...

DISPATCHES FROM LT. GEN. COURTNEY HODGES' FIRS A...Y FRONT BETWEEN AACHEN AND TRIER JUST INSIDE THE GERMAN BORDER TOLD OF STEADILY WORSENING WEATHER. DON WHITEHEAD OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FIELD STAFF SAID THAT "ALLIED ARMIES FACED THE PROSPECT TODAY OF HAVING TO FIGHT A WINTER CAMPAIGN BEFORE HITLER'S FORCES FINALLY ARE CRUSHED."

HE REPORTED THAT NAZI COMMANDERS IN THE AACHEN AREA WERE PASSING OUT CARDS FOR THEIR MEN TO SIGN, PLEDGING THEMSELVES TO RESIST TO THE LAST. FROM NOW ON, HE POINTED OUT, THERE WILL BE FROM 16 TO 17 DAYS

AIN EACH MONTH, WITH PERSISTENT FOGS.

"WHETHER THE FIGHTING WILL BOG DOWN ALONG A STATIC FRONT, NONE CAN SAY, FOR TOO MANY FACTORS ARE INVOLVED, SUCH AS THE WEATHER, THE ABILITY OF AIR POWER TO OPERATE AGAINST THE ENEMY, SUPPLIES AND THE MORALE OF GERMAN TROOPS AND CIVILIANS," WHITEHEAD SAID.

AS DOUGHBOYS MOVED INTO THE TOWN OF REMICH TO CLEAR OUT THE LAST GERMAN TROOPS ON LUXEMBOURG SOIL, GERMAN HEAVY BATTERIES IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE PITCHED SHELLS EIGHT MILES ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER INTO AMERICAN POSITIONS.

SEP 28 1944

MJ448PEW

BEFORE METZ, SEPT. 27-(AP)-U.S. THIRD ARMY TROOPS TODAY SEIZED A BRIDGE LEADING INTO MOATED FORT FRIANT, A KEY BASTION IN THE CHAIN OF FORTRESSES ON THE WEST BANK OF THE MOSELLE GUARDING METZ.

THE CHARGE CAPTURED ONLY THE ENTRANCE TO THE FORMIDABLE FORT, WHICH IS A MILE LONG AND HALF-MILE WIDE WITH FIVE BATTERIES OF HEAVY ARTILLERY AND SCORES OF PILLBOXES.

THE ASSAULT FOLLOWED A MORNING AIR ATTACK, AND DAY-LONG ARTILLERY BARRAGE.

THE FORT, ONE OF THREE MAIN BASTIONS GUARDING METZ, WAS HAMMERED BY THE 19TH TACTICAL AIR FORCE AND CREWMEN ESTIMATED 25 PER CENT OF THE FORT AND ITS SUBSIDIARY FORTIFICATIONS WERE DESTROYED.

THE FORT ATTACKED WAS XXX PICKING UP 2ND GRAF OF METZ STORY DATELINED "WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY IN FRANCE."

GH236PEW

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IN FRANCE, SEPT. 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IN RAIN, SLEET, FOG AND ARTILLERY SMOKE, AMERICAN INFANTRY PUSHED EAST OF A HARD LATERAL ROAD BETWEEN DOCELLES AND LETOLY TODAY, SCORING LIMITED BUT VALUABLE GAINS.

AT ONE TOWN A BATTALION OF NAZIS, SUPPORTED BY ARTILLERY SCREENED BY THE RUGGED TERRAIN AND FOG, WAS SOLIDLY DUG IN. THE AMERICANS CUT TO THE LEFT AND CIRCLED THE TOWN. THEY THREW A ROAD BLOCK ACROSS ITS EASTERN APPROACHES AND THEN ATTACKED FROM BOTH SIDES. THE NAZIS WERE SQUEEZED OUT, LEAVING DEAD LYING IN THE STREET.

CAPT.CLARK C.WREN, 906 HAWTHORN ST., HOUSTON,TEXAS,SAID THE FIGHT WAS TYPICAL OF EVERY LOIN ON THE LINE.
FIGHT WAS TYPICAL OF EVERY POINT ON THE LINE.

"YOU HAVE TO BEAT THEIR BRAINS OUT TO MOVE THEM," HE SAID.

N1001AEW

BY ROGER GREENE

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY IN HOLLAND, SEPT. 27-(AP)-BETWEEN 1,700 AND 1,800 SURVIVORS OF AN ORIGINAL FORCE OF APPROXIMATELY 8,000 BRITISH AIRBORNE TROOPS TRAPPED AT ARNHEM ESCAPED ACROSS THE NEDER RHINE, LEAVING SOME 1,200 WOUNDED BEHIND, A SENIOR BRITISH STAFF OFFICER DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

THE HEROIC SKY TROOPS DROPPED ACROSS THE NEDER RHINE A WEEK AGO SUNDAY TO SECURE VITAL BRIDGES AND HELD OUT FOR EIGHT DAYS AND NIGHTS OF INCESSANT BOMBARDMENT, HEMMED IN BY THE ENEMY WITHIN A TINY PERIMETER AND WITHOUT SUPPLIES. USING ONLY THE WEAPONS THEY HAD BROUGHT WITH THEM IN WHAT HAS BEEN CALLED HISTORY'S GREATEST AIRBORNE OPERATION, THEIR SACRIFICE WAS BITTER.

ALL THROUGH THE LONG PERIOD OF THEIR TRAVAIL, BESET BY GERMAN TANKS, FLAME-THROWERS, MORTAR FIRE AND ARTILLERY, THEY WERE UNABLE TO BURY EITHER THEIR OWN DEAD OR THE GERMANS'.

CORPSES LAY IN ROTTING HEAPS RIGHT AT THE EDGE OF THEIR SLIT TRENCHES.

BUT THEY EXACTED A TERRIBLE PRICE ON ENORMOUSLY SUPERIOR ENEMY FORCES AND ACCORDING TO AN UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATE KILLED 12,000 TO 15,000 ENEMY TROOPS.

THE BRITISH STAFF OFFICER WHO GAVE THE OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF THE FIRST SETBACK SUFFERED BY THE ALLIES SINCE D-DAY INDICATED THAT WE MUST NOT LOOK UPON THIS CONTRIBUTION AS A GALLANT FAILURE, BUT RATHER AS A GALLANT BUT EXPENSIVE SUCCESS.

THE OPERATION, WHICH HAD AS ITS OBJECTIVE THE SEIZURE OF VITAL BRIDGES ACROSS THE RHINE, HAS PROVED HE SAID, 80 PER CENT SUCCESSFUL, AND THE CORRIDOR TO THE RHINE NOW HAS CEASED TO BE MERELY A CORRIDOR AND HAS BECOME A GREAT BASTION.

FAILURE OF THE DARING SKY THRUST INTO THE HEART OF HOLLAND WAS OFFICIALLY ASCRIBED TO BAD WEATHER, WHICH DAY AFTER DAY VIRTUALLY GROUNDED ALLIED PLANES, PREVENTING THEM FROM BRINGING SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS TO THE BELEAGUERED AIRBORNE TROOPS IN THEIR TINY PERIMETER, AND TO THE UNEXPECTEDLY STRONG GERMAN INTERFERENCE WITH THE COMMUNICATIONS LINE ON GEN. DEMPSEY'S DRIVE TO MAKE CONTACT WITH THE AIRBORNE FORCES.

ASIDE FROM 1,200 WOUNDED LEFT BEHIND, IT WAS REPORTED THAT THERE WERE ABOUT 1,000 AIRBORNE TROOPS WHO STILL WERE HIDING IN THE WOODS ON THE GERMAN-HELD NORTH SIDE OF THE NEDER RHINE.

THE GERMAN COMMANDER WAS SAID TO BE TREATING THE WOUNDED "EXTREMELY WELL."

THE TAFF OFFICER SAID FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY PERSONALLY HAD DECIDED REMNANTS OF THE BRITISH FIRST AIRBORNE DIVISION, WHICH FOUGHT THE LAST FOUR DAYS CORNERED WITHIN AN AREA OF 1,000 SQUARE YARDS, SHOULD BE BROUGHT BACK WHEN IT BECAME EVIDENT THAT NO JUNCTION IN STRENGTH COULD BE MADE ACROSS THE NEDER RHINE.

ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER WHO SUCCEEDED IN GETTING BACK VARIED. ACCORDING TO ONE OFFICIAL REPORT 1,700 SWAM OR ROWED ACROSS THE RIVER IN SMALL BOATS. BUT ANOTHER VERSION SAID 2,800 OF THE SKY-TROOPERS WERE WAITING AT A FORWARD AIRFIELD FOR TRANSPORTATION BACK TO ENGLAND.

THE TWO-DAY BAN ON NEWS WAS IMPOSED, IT WAS EXPLAINED, BECAUSE "IT OBVIOUSLY WAS IMPORTANT NOT TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION TO THE ENEMY THAT SUCH AN ACTION WAS TAKING PLACE AND THAT WE NO LONGER HAD ANY HOPE OF MAKING A LINK-UP."

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE, THE NEXT PHASE OF THE WAR IN EUROPE WILL BE TOUGH, DOGGED FIGHTING. BUT IT WILL NOT BE AS LONG AS THE STALEMATE IN NORMANDY. IT IS DIFFICULT TO BELIEVE THE GERMANS COULD GO ON MUCH LONGER IN THEIR LAST-GASP EFFORTS TO DELAY THE INEVITABLE COLLAPSE OF HITLER'S REICH.

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FD746PEW

WITH AMERICAN AIRBORNE TROOPS AT NIJMEGEN, SEPT. 27-(AP)-MAJ. AUGUSTIN HART, JR., CONSIDERED IT SWEET REVENGE WHEN HE PARACHUTED INTO HOLLAND WITH AMERICAN AIRBORNE TROOPS.

HE WAS TRAPPED IN THE HAGUE FOUR YEARS AGO BY A GERMAN PARACHUTE INVASION. HE WAS THERE ON BUSINESS, BUT HE JOINED THE U.S. EMBASSY AS

MILITARY ATTACHE. THE GERMANS WOULD NOT PERMIT HIM TO LEAVE FOR TWO MONTHS BECAUSE HE HAD BEEN A WITNESS TO A GERMAN AIRBORNE OPERATION. WHEN HE GOT BACK, THE WAR DEPARTMENT ASSIGNED HIM TO LECTURE AMERICAN TROOPS ON WHAT HE HAD SEEN.

MAJOR HART'S PARENTS LIVE IN (29 EAST NINTH STREET) NEW YORK CITY AND HIS WIFE IN LAKE FOREST, ILL.

SEP 28 1944

JR102AEW

BY EDWARD D.BALL

BEFORE METZ, SEPT. 27-(AP)-A BRIDGE LEADING TO THE MILE-LONG AND MOATED FORT DRIANT (CORRECT), KEY TO THE FORTRESSES ON THE WEST BANK OF THE MOSELLE GUARDING METZ, WAS SEIZED BY U.S. THIRD ARMY TROOPS TODAY AFTER AN AIR ATTACK THIS MORNING AND AN ALL-DAY ARTILLERY BARRAGE.

ONLY THE ENTRANCE TO THE FORT, WHICH HAS FIVE BATTERIES OF HEAVY ARTILLERY AND SCORES OF PILLBOXES, WAS TAKEN.

CREWS OF THE 19TH TACTICAL AIR FORCE WHICH HAMMERED THE FORT, ONE OF THREE MAIN BASTIONS GUARDING METZ, ESTIMATED THAT 25 PER CENT OF THE FORT AND ITS SUBSIDIARY FORTIFICATIONS WERE DESTROYED.

THE DOUGHBOYS ATTACKED AT 4 P.M. AND BY NIGHTFALL THEY HAD SECURED THE ENTRANCE AND WERE BRINGING UP DYNAMITE CHARGES ON LONG POLES TO SILENCE PILLBOXES SPOUTING MACHINEGUN FIRE ACROSS THE MOAT.

TANK DESTROYERS PARTICIPATING IN THE PRELIMINARY ASSAULT HAD SILENCED THE ENEMY'S HEAVY ARTILLERY, FIRING AT THE GUN-STUDDED HEIGHTS FROM A DISTANCE OF 400 YARDS.

BUT SMALL ARMS CONTINUED THEIR DEADLY FIRE.

THE FORT COMMANDS THE APPROACHES TO METZ IN A WIDE SWEEP ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MOSELLE.

WHILE THE TERRIFIC ASSAULT AGAINST FORT DRIANT WAS UNDER WAY, FIGHTER-BOMBERS PLASTERED THE TWO MAIN FORTS IN THE "VERDUN" CHAIN OF FORTIFICATIONS ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE MOSELLE SOUTH OF METZ.

NEXT IN IMPORTANCE TO FORT DRIANT ON THE WEET SIDE OF THE RIVER IS FORT JEANNE D'ARC. THE OTHERS IN THE CHAIN ARE FORTS DION, DE ROULENE AND GAMBETTA, ALL OF WHICH HAVE SATELLITE FORTIFICATIONS.

IN TODAY'S ATTACK THE AIR AND GROUND FORCES TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE FIRST BREAK IN THE WEATHER IN TWO WEEKS. THE COLD RAIN WHICH HAD FALLEN ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY LET UP DURING THE MORNING AND THE SUN APPEARED TO TAKE SOME OF THE CHILL OFF THE MUD-STYMIED THIRD ARMY.

FF-EDGORE

BY HAL BOYLE

SEP 28 1944

A U.S. COMMAND POST ON SIEGFRIED LINE, SEPT 27-(AP)-SHIVERING WITH COLD, 16 AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO HELPED CRACK THE SIEGFRIED LINE STOOD BENEATH WINDBLOWN BIRCH TREES TODAY AND RECEIVED DISTINGUISHED SERVIC CROSSES FOR HEROISM IN STORMING NORMANDY BEACHES 113 DAYS AGO.

THEY'VE FOUGHT IN MORE THAN A DOZEN BATTLES AND TRAVELED OVER 500 ENEMY-HELD MILES SINCE THEIR DEEDS OF LAST JUNE 6. AS THEIR CORPS COMMANDER PINNED MEDALS ON THEM IN A BRIEF CEREMONY, ONE OFFICER STANDING BY REMARKED:

"FOR EVERY BOY GETTING A MEDAL THERE, 30 IN THEIR OUTFITS ARE DEAD OR WOUNDED SINCE INVASION DAY."

SALUTING THEM IN THE BITTER WIND, A STOCKY GENERAL SAID THAT BECAUSE OF PERFORMANCE ABOVE AND BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY SUCH AS THESE MEN HAVE DONE, THE ALLIES ARE IN GERMANY AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.

THE RECIPIENTS INCLUDED:

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CAPT.E.M.RALSTON, ERIE, PA., MEDICAL OFFICER, WHO SAVED A BURNING LANDING CRAFT AND PERSONALLY RESCUED SEVERAL WOUNDED, DROWNING MEN, AND ALTHOUGH SEVERELY BURNED ADMINISTERED TO WOUNDED ON A BEACH IN THE MIDST OF AN ENEMY BARRAGE.

CAPT.ROBERT R.CUTLER, WASHINGTON, MO., WHO TOOK COMMAND WHEN HIS COMPANY LEADER WAS WOUNDED, REORGANIZED IT AND ATTACKED, SAVING THE GROUP FROM POSSIBLE EXTINCTION.

LT.JOHN D.SHELBY, SLATON, TEXAS, WHO ORGANIZED A SQUAD OF FIVE MEN AND RAN 200 YARDS THROUGH ENEMY FIRE AND KNOCKED OUT AN HARASSING ANTI-TANK GUN.

SGT.PAUL F.MANSFIELD, 434 JERSEY AVE., JERSEY CITY, N.J., WHO STEPPED OUT TO DRAW FIRE FROM ENEMY POSITIONS IN THE WOODS AND THEN WENT IN HIMSELF AND KNOCKED OUT A MACHINEGUN.

T-4 LOWELL DOCK, CELINA, OHIO, WHO TOOK ON A NAZI MACHINEGUN WITH A RIFLE AND LAID COMMUNICATIONS WIRE UNDER FIRE AND REPAIRED BREAKS AT THE HEIGHT OF THE BATTLE SO COMMANDS COULD GO THROUGH.

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CPL.GEORGE H.BOWEN, MOREHEAD, KY., MEDIC, WHO WADED OUT ACROSS FIRESWEPT WATERS AND DRAGGED DROWNING WOUNDED MEN ASHORE. HE GAVE FIRST AID TO WOUNDED FELLOW SOLDIERS WITHIN 15 YARDS OF A BLAZING GERMA MACHINEGUN.

PVT.CAMILLUS PAOLINI, EAST THOMPSON ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., WHO CRAWLED INTO A MINE FIELD AND BROUGHT OUT A WOUNDED COMPANY COMMANDER. PAOLINI STUCK BY THE TASK ALTHOUGH GERMAN ARTILLERQ LANDING NEARBY SET OFF OTHER MINES AND THE SHRAPNEL WOUNDED HIS COMMANDER A SECOND TIME WHILE HE WAS AIDING HIM.

SEP 28 1944

SN 17PEW

BY ROBERT C.WILSON

WITH BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS IN HOLLAND, SEP 27-(AP)-FIGHTING SLACKENED TODAY ALONG THE LENGTH OF THE ALLIED CORRIDOR IN HOLLAND, BUT AS BRITISH ARMOR AND INFANTRY PILED THROUGH THIS ROUTE IN A CEASELESS STREAM THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN BLOCKED FROM ESCAPING TO THE REICH EXCEPT FOR THE LONG WAY AROUND NORTH OF ARNHEM.

NORTH OF NIJMEGEN THE BRITISH SLUGGED ON FROM CAPTURED BEMMEL TO REACH THE LINGE CANAL AT TWO PLACES ON THE ROAD TO ARNHEM. SECURITY-IMPOSED SILENCE HID LATEST DEVELOPMENTS THERE.

HOWEVER, ALLIED FORCES WERE ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE NEDER RHINE RIVER FOR SOME LENGTH WEST TO HETEREN.

THIS LENGTH OF THE CORRIDOR AS WELL AS THE MAIN PART BACK TO THE BELGIAN BORDER IS NOW CONSIDERED TO BE STRONG ENOUGH TO PREVENT ANY OF THE ESTIMATED 100,000 GERMANS WEST OF IT FROM BREAKING ACROSS AND REACHING GERMANY. IF THEY WANT OUT THEY MUST GO AROUND.

THE NIJMEGEN AREA, WHERE AMERICAN AIRBORNE FORCES ARE HOLDING THE CORRIDOR, IS STILL SUBJECT TO DETERMINED ENEMY SHELLING, AIR STRAFING AND BOMBING. GLIDER BOMBS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN USED IN ENEMY ATTACKS ON THE NIJMEGEN BRIDGE.

AMERICAN PATROLS BUMPED UP AGAINST STRENGTHENED GERMAN LINES, GENEROUS ARTILLERY FIRE AND HARASSING SMALL ARMS AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THEIR FRONT, BUT CLEANED OUT A WOODS AND KILLED 40 GERMANS THEY FOUND THERE.

PATROLS PUSHED AS FAR AS THE MAAS (MEUSE) RIVER TO THE WEST, ATTACKING TOWARDS BOXTEL, WHICH NOW IS CONSIDERED NULLIFIED AS ANY FOCAL POINT FOR A GERMAN ATTEMPT TO DRIVE AN ESCAPE ROUTE ACROSS THE ALLIED SUPPLY LINES.

FD959AEW

SEP 28 1944

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

NANCY, SEPT. 26 (DELAYED)-(AP)-THE BIG NANCY AIRDROME, WHOSE BOMBERS ONCE BLASTED BRITAIN AND FROM WHICH FIGHTERS ONCE SOARED TO CHALLENGE AMERICANS ON THEIR WAY TO THE REICH, TODAY IS SUCH A TWISTED, TANGLED, CRATERED MASS OF WRECKAGE THAT IT PROBABLY WILL NEVER BE USED AS AN OPERATIONAL AIR BASE AGAIN.

THIS RUSTING, VAST GRAVEYARD WITH 115 WRECKED NAZI PLANES STREWN ABOUT IS GIVING AMERICANS IN THIS LIBERATED SECTION OF FRANCE A VIEW OF THE EFFECTS OF THEIR AIR POWER WHICH HAS NULLIFIED HITLER'S LUFTWAFFE.

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THE DEVASTATING POWER AND ACCURACY OF OUR BOMBERS HAS CREATED DESTRUCTION HERE WHICH WOULD MAKE IT CHEAPER AND EASIER TO BUILD AN ENTIRE NEW AIRDROME THAN TO BRING THIS BATTERED GHOST TO LIFE AGAIN.

MAJOR CECIL STRONG OF BREWTON, ALA. OPERATIONS OFFICER OF THE 12TH AIR FORCE, AND I POKED THROUGH THE JUMBLED MASS OF WHAT ONCE WERE HANGARS, SHOPS, BARRACKS AND PLANES. ALL WERE WRECKED. THE FIELD ITSELF IS A MASS OF CRATERS. NOT EVEN A HELICOPTER COULD LAND WITHOUT FALLING IN A HOLE.

THE ONLY ITEM WORTH SALVAGING FROM THESE VAST INSTALLATIONS ARE THE VIRTUALLY INDESTRUCTABLE STEEL MATS USED FOR MAKING EMERGENCY RUNWAYS.

28 APR BEALMEAR'S THRU FOURTH EVWJ-247PEW

30.24 — 19149

A TOWN IN FRANCE, SEPT. 27-(AP)-TWO FRENCH YOUTHS WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH TODAY AND A THIRD TO 15 YEARS IN PRISON FOR BEING AGENTS OF THE GERMAN GESTAPO.

THE XXX SENTENCES BY A MILITARY COURT DREW APPLAUSE. ONE OF THOSE CONDEMNED WAS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR X THE DEATH OR TORTURE OF 20 FRENCHMEN. HE SAID HE WAS ONLY 16 WHEN HE FIRST WENT TO WORK FOR THE GESTAPO IN RETURN FOR POCKET MONEY AND AUTOMOBILE RIDES.

THE OTHER, 23, SAID HE STARTED HIS CAREER WHEN HE WAS REQUISITIONED AS X AN INTERPRETER.

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THE THIRD, NOW 19, SAID HE WAS FORCED INTO THE WORK AFTER BEING ARRESTED FOR SELLING TOBACCO AND WAS GIVEN HIS FREEDOM IN RETURN FOR INFORMATION ABOUT PERSONS POSSESSING WEAPONS.

PKL WAGES 1-2ND1750 801P

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN ALSACE-LORRAINE, SEPT. 27-(AP)-IN AN ABANDONED FACTORY ONLY TWO MILES FROM THE GERMAN POSITIONS AMERICAN TROOPS OF THE FRONTIER REGIMENT GATHERED FOR AN ARTERNOON OF ENTERTAINM

EVERY G.I. IN THE OUTFIT WAS ON HAND BECAUSE WORD HAD GOTTEN AROUND THAT THIS SHOW WOULD BE SOMETHING SPECIAL, WITH A WELL KNOWN ENTERTAINER AS THE STAR ATTRACTION. THE PLACE WAS PACKED.

AFTER A COMEDIAN AND TWO PRETTY GIRL SINGERS HAD COMPLETED THEIR ACTS, A FAMILIAR FIGURE APPEARED AND GOT A ROUSING RECEPTION FROM THE SOLDIERS WHO HAD NOT BEEN TOLD WHO THE STAR WOULD BE.

THE OWNER OF THE VOICE KNOWN TO MILLIONS SANG ONE SONG AND WAS HALF WAY THROUGH ANOTHER WHEN WORD CAME THAT THE GERMANS HAD STARTED AN ATTACK.

THE ORDER TO LEAVE WAS PASSED QUICKLY DOWN THE LINE OF DEPARTED DISAPPOINTED JOES AND THEY MARCHED OUT HURRIEDLY--LEAVING BING CROSBY SINGING TO AN EMPTY HOUSE.

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APR/1-2 1120/MP-740PEW

BY EDWARD J. HALL

ON THE LUXEMBURG-GERMAN BORDER, SEPT. 27-(AP)-GERMAN BATTERIES IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE PITCHED SHELLS EIGHT MILES ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER INTO AMERICAN POSITIONS IN THE REMICH AREA TODAY TO PROVIDE THE FIRST ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN THIS SECTOR.

THE BOMBARDMENT WITH 100 AND 150 MILLIMETER SHELLS STARTED AT 1 P.M. AND CONTINUED FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR WHILE DOUGHBOYS WERE MOVING

INTO REMICH TO CLEAN OUT THE LAST ENEMY REMNANTS ON LUXEMBOURG SOIL.

THIS SHELLING ENDED SPECULATION AS TO WHETHER THE SIEGFRIED LINE IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD IS WITHOUT HEAVY GUNS AS WAS THE CASE ABOVE TRIER, WHERE AMERICAN TROOPS PIERCED THE LINE FOR TEN MILES. SEP 28 1944

APW/01905/MP-755PEW

ON THE LUXEMBOURG- GERMAN BORDER, SEPT. 27--(AP)--STAFF SGT. CLARENCE B. PAUL, SON OF GRADY PAUL, ASSOCIATED PRESS TRAFFIC VETERAN, OF RICHMOND, VA., STAYED BEHIND AND COVERED THE WITHDRAWAL OF HIS SQUAD FROM A NORMANDY HEDGEROW ON JULY 19 AND WAS LAST SEEN BY HIS COMRADES GIVING THE GERMANS BULLET FOR BULLET.

PAUL, WHO HAS BEEN LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION, WAS DESCRIBED TODAY BY A FELLOW NONCOM WHO FOUGHT AT HIS SIDE AS A "SWELL SOLDIER-ONE OF THE BEST."

"WE HAD GONE THROUGH A DAY OF TOUGH FIGHTING [redacted] SOUTHEAST OF CARENTAN," SAID SGT. ALVARO GARZA, OF DELRIO, TEXAS." PAUL AND I WERE TOGETHER WHEN THE HEINIES COUNTERATTACKED AND PINNED US DOWN FOR TWO HOURS.

"WE GOT AN ORDER TO FALL BACK TO THE NEXT HEDGEROW AND PAUL COVERED THE BOYS WHILE WE MADE A RUN FOR IT. WHEN HEADS WERE COUNTED HE WAS MISSING. THIS WAS AROUND 4:30 P.M. AND BEFORE THINGS QUIETED DOWN SO WE COULD TRY TO SEE WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM WE HAD WITHDRAWN FROM THAT SECTOR.

"HE AND I FIRST MET AT CAMP ATTERBURY, IND. WE HIT THE BEACHES TOGETHER ON D-DAY AND WE DID A LOT OF FIGHTING TOGETHER. IV'E SEEN A LOT OF ACTION SINCE BUT IV'E NEVER BEEN WITH A FINER GUY."

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APRRBALLS SECOND 1950 REQUESTED/KIN/ 503P

PARIS, SEPT. 27-(AP)-THE DOPTION OF ORDINANCES TO COVER THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE FRENCH PRESS WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY INFORMATION MINISTER PIERRE TEITGEN AT A PRESS CONFERENCE FOLLOWING A TWO-DAY SESSION OF GENERAL DE GAULLE'S CABINET.

DETAILS OF THE ORDINANCES WERE NOT ANNOUNCED, BUT IN GENERAL THEY AUTHORIZE THE SUSPENSION OF COLLABORATIONIST NEWSPAPERS, PUBLICATION OF NEW PAPERS WITH GOVERNMENT AID AND PARTIAL GOVERNMENT SPONSORSHIP OF THE NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY, AGENCE FRANCAISE DE PRESSE.

TEITGEN ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT THE NATIONAL NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, WHICH BEFORE THE WAR WAS A NEAR-MONOPOLY CAPABLE OF SMOTHERING NEWSPAPERS IT DID NOT LIKE, WAS BEING OPERATED UNDER GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PAPERS.

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HE SAID THAT THE ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT OF HAVAS, PRE-WAR AGENCY WHICH COMBINED NEWS AND ADVERTISING SERVICES, ALSO WAS BEING RUN UNDER GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION UNTIL IT WAS IN A POSITION TO RESUME AS A PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

THE MINISTER REITERATED THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION OF MAKING THE AGENCE FRANCAISE DE PRESSE A COOPERATIVE AGENCY FREE OF GOVERNMENT AND COMMERCIAL TIES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

FD1159PEW

PARIS, SEPT. 27-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR TODAY CONFIRMED A REPORT FROM LYON THAT MAUD CHAMPETIER DE RIBES, NIECE OF AUGUSTE CHAMPETIER DE RIBES, FORMER MINISTER OF PENSIONS UNDER PREMIER POINCARE, WAS EXECUTED AFTER A COURTMARTIAL CONVICTED HER OF AIDING THE GERMANS.

REPUTED TO BE A CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF THE LYON CHIEF OF JOSEPH DARNAND'S HATED MILICE (FRENCH GESTAPO), SHE WAS SAID TO HAVE PRESIDED AT MILICE MEETINGS AT WHICH PATRIOTS WERE NAMED FOR EXECUTION.

CHAMPETIER HIMSELF WAS INTERNED BY THE VICHY GOVERNMENT AND DEPORTED BY THE GERMANS.

FD1014AEW

30. 24 — 19151

PARIS, SEPT.27(AP)-AFTER A HIATUS OF ALMOST TWO MONTHS CAUSED BY THE INVASION AND LIBERATION FUROR, FRENCH HORSERACING WILL BE RESUMED OCT. 6 BY AUTHORIZATION OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

THE LAST RACE WAS HELD AT THE FAMOUS AUTEUIL TRACK NEAR PARIS AUG. 13 AS AMERICAN ARMIES NEARED THE CAPITAL. RACING CONTINUED DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, ALTHOUGH A NUMBER OF STABLES WERE BROKEN UP AND THERE WERE MANY OTHER DISRUPTIONS -- INCLUDING ALLIED BOMBERS.

THE FAMOUS ROTHSCHILD STABLES WERE EXPROPRIATED BY THE GERMANS, AND THE HORSES SOLD AND SCATTERED. SOME RACING MEN SENT THEIR STABLES AHEAD OF THE GERMANS INTO SPAIN, TURNING THEM OVER TO THE GOVERNMENT.

MANY STALLIONS, NOTABLY PHARIS 2ND, WINNER OF THE 1939 GRAND PRIX; EDWARD ROTHSCHILD'S BUBBLES AND BRANTOME; AGA KHAN'S MIZRA 2ND, AND WEALTHY ARGENTINE SIMON GUTHMANN'S BIRIBI, WERE REQUISITIONED BY THE GERMANS FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

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THE OCCUPATION BROUGHT MANY CHANGES. THE AUTEUIL HURDLE TRACK WAS USED ALSO FOR FLAT RACES. THE PARIS GRAND PRIX WAS RUN AT LE TREMBLAY INSTEAD OF LONGCHAMPS. THE DEAUVILLE SUMMER MEETING WAS HELD AT PARIS.

THE PARIS GRAND PRIX WAS WON BY MAGISTER IN 1942 AND PENNSBURG IN 1943. THIS YEAR ARDAN, A SON OF PHARIS, FINISHED FIRST BUT WAS DISQUALIFIED AND AN OBSCURE PLATER NAMED DEUX POUR CENT WAS AWARDED THE WREATH. HE PAID THE BETTORS A LOT MORE THAN THE TWO PERCENT HIS NAME OFFERED.

JUST A YEAR AGO NEXT SUNDAY, AS LONGCHAMPS OPENED WITH THE ROYAL OAKS RACE FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS, ALLIED BOMBERS FLEW OVER AND GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT INSTALLED AT THE TRACK OPENED UP. BOMBS CAME DOWN AND KILLED 50, BUT THE RACES CONTINUED.

THIS SPRING A BRIDGE NEAR THE MAISON LAFITTE TRACK WAS BOMBED, AND A TRAINFUL OF TURFMEN HIT, SEVERAL BEING KILLED. OTHER BOMBS FELL ON THE LAFITTE TRAINING TRACKS, KILLING ROCH FILIPPI, NOTED TRAINER.

THE RACE WORLD LOST A NUMBER OF FIGURES TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS WHEN AMERICANS AND BRITISH WERE INTERNED, BUT MOST OF THEM WERE FREED LATER BECAUSE OF THEIR AGE AND LONG RESIDENCE IN FRANCE.

GH234PEW

PARIS, SEPT. 27-(AP)-GENERAL DE GAULLE'S PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TODAY REQUISITIONED AN IMPORTANT BLOCK OF COAL MINES IN NORTHERN FRANCE AND THE RENAULT AUTOMOTIVE WORKS IN PARIS, EXECUTING IN ONE STROKE THE MOST DECISIVE STEPS IN THE SHORT HISTORY OF LIBERATED FRANCE.

THE TWIN SEIZURES CONSTITUTED, AT LEAST IN EFFECT, A MOVE TOWARD NATIONALIZATION OF BIG INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES AS ADVOCATED BY LEFT-WING LEADERS DURING THE FORMATIVE DAYS OF THE REBORN FRANCE.

THE REQUISITIONING OF THE COAL MINES, RICH PROPERTIES IN THE PAS DE CALAIS AND NORD DEPARTMENTS, LIKEWISE CONSTITUTED A BOLD MEASURE OF REMEDYING THROUGH GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION A PRESSING NATIONAL PROBLEM--THE STRINGENT FUEL SHORTAGE.

THE RENAULT SIZURE, AS DESCRIBED BY THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION, PIERRE TEITGEN, WAS DIFFERENT IN PRINCIPLE. IT WAS EXECUTED, HE SAID, AS A PUNITIVE MEASURE AGAINST A GREAT ENTERPRISE WHICH, DELIBERATELY OR AGAINST ITS WILL, WORKED FOR THE GERMANS.

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LOUIS RENAULT WAS ARRESTED ONLY THREE DAYS AGO AND NOW PRESUMABLY IS AWAITING TRIAL. HE ASSERTED AT THE TIME OF HIS ARREST THAT HIS PLANTS WERE FORCED TO WORK FOR THE NAZIS TO AVOID THEIR MACHINERY AND WORKERS BEING SENT TO GERMANY.

(EDS 4TH GRAF BEGINNING READ RENAULT SEIZURE ETC)

FD1122PEW

PARIS, SEPT 27-(AP)-PIERRE TEITGEN, MINISTER OF INFORMATION IN THE DE GAULLE ADMINISTRATION, HAS EXPRESSED FULL AGREEMENT WITH THE AMERICAN CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION ADVOCATING FREE WORLD INTERCHANGE OF NEWS, DECLARING SUCH UNHINDERED DIFFUSION OF NEWS "IS A CONDITION OF DEMOCRACY'S GOOD FUNCTIONING."

"THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT THINKS THAT FREE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMA THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE WORLD NECESSITATES NOT ONLY FREEDOM OF NEWS AGENCIES BUT ALSO FOR BOTH NATIONAL AND FOREIGN AGENCIES FREE ACCESS TO MEANS OF COMMUNICATION WITHOUT DIFFERENTIAL RATES,"

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HE TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE STATEMENT, WHICH IMPLIED FRENCH PARTICIPATION IN ANY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT, WAS ISSUED BY TEITGEN AFTER CONVERSATIONS WITH FRANK J.STARZEL, ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TEITGEN INDICATED THE DE GAULLE REGIME INTENDS TO RECREATE THE FRENCH PRESS FREE OF ITS FRANKLY ACKNOWLEDGED BANEFUL PRE-WAR INFLUENCES.

THE TWO PRINCIPAL QUESTIONABLE FEATURES WERE MAINTENANCE OF THE NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY HAVAS, TIED DIRECTLY TO THE GOVERNMENT, AND THE EXTRANEOUS FINANCIAL INFLUENCE WIELDED OVER A NUMBER OF LARGE NEWSPAPERS.

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THE DE GAULLE REGIME HAS INDICATED ITS INTENTION TO BAR BOTH THESE FEATURES. THE RECENTLY CONSTITUTED AGENCE FRANCAISE DE PRESS, LIKE FRENCH NEWSPAPERS, NOW IS RECEIVING A GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY UNTIL IT GETS FINANCIALLY ESTABLISHED. IT IS INTENDED THAT THIS SUBSIDY BE WITHDRAWN LATER AND THE NEWS AGENCY AFFIRMS ITS INTENTION TO SHIFT TO A COOPERATIVE STRUCTURE SIMILAR TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

AS FOR OUTSIDE FINANCIAL INFLUENCE, TEITGEN SAID:

"THE SECRETARY FOR INFORMATION IS STUDYING WHAT MEASURES COULD BE TAKEN TO FREE THE PRESS FROM ANY PRESSURE FROM TRUSTS AND ESPECIALLY FROM TRUSTS OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS AND ADVERTISING."

THE DISTRIBUTION MENTIONED REFERS TO THE CARTEL SYSTEM BY WHICH, BEFORE THE WAR, PAPERS WITH UNWELCOME EDITORIAL VIEWS COULD BE SEVERELY HAMPERED IN THEIR CIRCULATION. THE VOLUME OF ADVERTISING BEFORE THE WAR WAS SO SMALL THAT FRENCH PAPERS FROM WHICH IT WAS WITHHELD WERE AN EASY PREY FOR SUB ROSA SUBSIDIES.

THE DEGAULLE ADMINISTRATION HAS GIVEN INDICATIONS IT INTENDS TO GUARD THE FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE OF NEWSPAPERS AND IN THIS DIRECTION ESTABLISHMENT OF A MINIMUM SCALE OF NEWSSTAND PRICES TO ASSURE ADQUATE BASIC REVENUE HAS BEEN DISCUSSED.

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THIS METHOD ALREADY IS BEING USED TO HELP PUT THE NEW FRENCH PAPERS ON THEIR FEET. FIFTEEN DAILIES NOW ARE PUBLISHED IN PARIS AND ALL SELL FOR FOUR CENTS. SINCE THEY ARE LIMITED TO ONE SHEET IT IS ESTIMATED THIS PRICE GIVES THEM A PROFIT OF AT LEAST ONE CENT A COPY.

THE AMERICAN CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION WAS THE PRODUCT OF POLCIES URGED BY KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, AND OTHER LEADERS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS.

EVEN BEFORE THE RESOLUTION WAS INTRODUCED IT WAS ENDORSED BY A LEADER OF THE FRENCH PRESS, LEON ROLLIN, A DIRECTOR OF AGENCE FRANCAISE DE PRESS AND PUBLISHER OF THE NEWSPAPER "LIBERATION." ROLLIN, A FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE FOREIGN NEWS BRANCH OF HAVAS, IS A LONGTIME OPPONENT OF GOVERNMENTAL AND COMMERCIAL CONNECTIONS WITH THE PRESS.

M&FW421AEW

MOSCOW, SEPT. 27-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN PRESS TOOK NOTE TODAY OF REPORTS THAT THE HIGHEST NAZIS WERE NOT INCLUDED YET IN THE ALLIED LIST OF WAR CRIMINALS DRAFTED IN LONDON, BUT DESCRIBED THIS AS A "MISUNDERSTANDING."

RUSSIAN WRITERS, LED BY ILYA EHRENBURG IN RED STAR, TOOK THE ATTITUDE THAT THERE WAS LITTLE OR NO REASON TO SUPPOSE THAT HITLER AND HIS CLOSEST INTIMATES WOULD BE EXCLUDED FROM THE FINAL LIST.

"MUCH MORE DANGEROUS IS THE DISCUSSION OF SOME HUMANITARIANS WHO SAY ONLY HITLER AND HIMMLER ARE GUILTY AND THAT THE REST MERELY OBEYED ORDERS," EHRENBURG WROTE.

GH1106AEW

ROME, SEPT. 27-(AP)-GIOVANNI VISCOUNTI VENOSTA, UNDERSECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TODAY DESCRIBED AS AN ACT OF "SUPREME JUSTICE" THE STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL PROMISING LESS ALLIED RESTRAINT AND MORE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ITALIAN PEOPLE.

VISCOUNTI VENOSTA ASSERTED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT ITALY

IS AT WAR WITH JAPAN ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN NO FORMAL DECLARATION, ADDING THAT THE COUNTRY WILL SUPPORT THE ALLIED CAUSE "WITHOUT ANY LIMITATION OF EFFORT." HE DESCRIBED JAPANESE TREATMENT OF ITALIAN DIPLOMATS AND CIVILIANS AS "MOST SEVERE."

THE SLIM UNDERSECRETARY SAID THE HYDE PARK DECLARATION IS OF VAST RANGE AND POSSIBILITIES. WHILE IT DOES NOT SATISFY ITALY'S HOPE OF BECOMING A FULL ALLY, IT MARKS THE END OF A STATIC PERIOD, HE STATED, AND IN VIEW OF DISASTERS AND BITTER SORROWS OF PAST MONTHS AND DIFFICULT HOURS AHEAD, IT BECOMES AN ACT OF "SUPREME JUSTICE."

FD1212AEW

ROME, SEPT 27-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.NATHAN F.TWINING, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE, PRESENTED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE UNIT BADGE TODAY TO THE 456TH LIBERATOR BOMB GROUP, COMMANDED BY LT.COL.JOSEPH RUSSELL OF 114 WEST ROSEWOOD ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX. THE AWARD CITED THE GROUP FOR THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL BOMBING OF WIENER NEUSTADT AIRCRAFT PLANTS LAST MAY 10. AT THAT TIME THE MISSION GROUP COMMANDER WAS COL.THOMAS W.STEED OF ETOWAH, TENN.

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SJ141PEW

ROME, SEPT. 27-(AP)-COUNT CARLO SFORZA, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO IN THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, TODAY ISSUED WARRANTS FOR THE A[illegible] OF SIX SENATORS ON CHARGES THAT THEY SECRETLY WERE PAID REGULAR [illegible] SUMS BY MUSSOLINI FOR REPORTS OF CONVERSATIONS THEY OVERHEARD AMONG COLLEAGUES IN THE SENATE.

SENATORS CURATOLO, DE RUGGIERO AND FELICI WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY HERE. SENATORS GENOVESI AND GUADAGNINI WERE REPORTED TO BE IN NORTHERN ITALY AND SENATOR VINASSA DE REGNY IS BEING SOUGHT.

APR/BRIAS 02230/MP-805PEW

[illegible] BY FRA

3a. 24 — 19153

BUCHAREST, SEPT. 27—(AP)—KING MIHAI OF ROMANIA, IN H[illegible] FIRST GENERAL PRESS INTERVIEW TODAY GAVE ASSURANCES THAT ROMANIA INT TO CONTINUE TO FIGHT SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE ALLIES UNTIL VICTORY AND EMPHASIZED HIS WILLINGNESS TO SEE HIS NATION INTERNALLY REFORMED ON A DEMOCRATIC BASIS.

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THE INTERVIEW WAS HELD IN THE BUCHAREST PALACE OF FORME QUEEN ELISABETH BECAUSE THE ROYAL PALACE IN THE HEART OF THE CITY WAS ALMOST DESTROYED BY GERMAN DIVEBOMBERS ON SEPT. 24.

KING MIHAI READ HIS ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED BY CORRESPONDENTS AND DODGED ANSWERING QUESTIONS DEALING WITH CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECTS.

SEP 28 19[illegible]

IN ANSWER TO A SPOT QUESTION BY CAPT. CHARLES GEKLER, O ILL., HEAD OF A COMBAT FILM UNIT, THE KING SAID THAT THW ORK OF THE U.S. 15TH AIRFORCE (WHICH CARRIED OUT BOMBING OF ROMANIA) " CERTAINLY CONTRIBUTED TO SHORTENING THE WAR."

IN A GENERAL STATEMENT KING MIHAI DECLARED" I AM SURE YOU WILL BE ABLE TO SEE THE TENACITY WITH WHICH THE ROMANIAN ARMY

FOUGHT THE GERMANS XXXXX AND THE SPIRIT OF COMRADESHIP UNITING THE ROMANIAN TROOPS WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN THE BATTLE AGAINST OUR COMMON ENEMY. THIS COMMON FIGHT IS THE BEGINNING OF A GOOD-NEIGHBOR POLICY OF MUTUAL CONFIDENCE BETWEEN ROMANIA, THE SOVIET UNION , AND SINCERE COOPERATION WITH ALL THE UNITED NATIONS."

XXXXXXXXXX IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION ON HOW HE THOUGHT PEACE COULD BE BEST MAINTAINED, KING MIHAI SAID:

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" I BELIEVE THE BEST WAY TO INSURE PEACE IS THROUGH THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE THREE PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS. THIS ALLIANCE WILL GUARANTEE PEACE AND SECURITY TO THE WORLD XXXXX ."

PW OBRIENS SECOND 19 15/KIN/ 545P

U.S. SUPERFORTRESS BASE, WEST CHINA--FIRST ADD ANSHAN RAID XXX FUTURE RAIDS." (GROVER)

SMALL DIVERSIONARY FORCES OF B-29S HIT DOCKS AND WAREHOUSES AT DAIREN, ALL BULGING WITH WAR GOODS PILED UP AS A RESULT OF THE ENEMY SHIPPING SHORTAGE. SEVERAL PLANES ALSO BOMBED RAIL YARDS AT SENSIANG, IN CHINA.

INCOMPLETE REPORTS PUT JAPANESE FIGHTER LOSSES OVER MANCHURIA AT SIX DESTROYED, SIX PROBABLY DOWNED AND 12 DAMAGED.

MAJ.W.P.SWANCUTT, 17 N.32ND ST., BATTLE CREEK, MICH., AND LT.S.S. ANDREWS, RICE LAKE, WIS., PILOT AND CO-PILOT OF THE SUPERFORTRESS "TAILEND CHARLIE," REPORTED ENEMY OPPOSITION OVER ANSHAN SPOTTY AND INEFFECTIVE.

ANDREWS TOOK OFF ON THE MISSION WITH THE NEWS THAT HIS SON WAS BORN SEPT. 19. HIS PLANE DESTROYED ONE ENEMY FIGHTER, PROBABLY KNOCKI DOWN ANOTHER, AND ITSELF WAS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FLAK.

GROUP COMMANDER COL.W.H.BLANCHARD, 3 HILLSIDE ST., CHELSEA, MASS., SAID OPPOSITION WAS BRUSHED ASIDE BY MASSED FORMATIONS OF "BIG BIRDS." GUNNERS COMPLAINED THAT ENEMY FIGHTERS REFUSED TO CLOSE IN FOR COMBAT.

STAFF SGT.HERSCHEL R.HUBBARD, KINGMAN, IND., A SENIOR GUNNER, DECLARED "WE DIDN'T HAVE A FAIR CRACK AT ANY NIP FIGHTERS. THEY FOLLOWED US, BUT JUST WATCHED THE PARADE GO BY. ONE TAGGED US, BUT HE WAS JUST OUT FOR THE RIDE."

OTHER ENLISTED PERSONNEL IN A PLANE WITH HUBBARD WERE TECH.SGT. ELDON SPURGEON, GATE, OKLA.; STAFF SGT.GEORGE J.BAKER, ROUTE 1, HAMPTON N.J.; TECH. SGT.JOSEPH D.SWINDELL, 2423 NORTH 28TH ST., FORT WORTH, TEXAS, AND TECH. SGT.T.O.LYLE, CLARENDON, TEXAS.

CAPT.C.A.WOOLSEY, WEATHERFORD, TEXAS, AND LT.B.F.CLENDENEN (NO ADDRESS GIVEN), PILOT AND CO-PILOT OF THE "ABLE FOX," DECLARED THE 2,500-MILE RUN OVER ANSHAN IS NOW "SIMPLY AN EGG ROUTE."

SJ21PEW

BY CLYDE A. FARNSWORTH

SEP 28 1944

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE, CHINA, SEPT. 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)- FOUR CREWMEN AND 13 PASSENGERS OF A U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE TRANSPORT TOLD TODAY HOW THEY ALMOST LANDED AT A JAPANESE AIRPORT NEAR ICHANG WHEN THEIR PLANE RAN OUT OF GAS AFTER GETTING OFF ITS COURSE IN A FLIGHT OVER SOUTHEASTERN CHINA.

THE PLANE FINALLY LANDED IN A CORNFIELD ONLY A MILE FROM THE ENEMY'S YANGTZE RIVER LINE, WHERE IT LATER WAS DESTROYED BY ARTILLERY FIRE. THE 17 AMERICANS, WHO ESCAPED UNINJURED, TRAVELLED FOR EIGHT DAYS AFOOT, ON RIVERBOATS AND IN TRUCKS BEFORE REACHING AN ADVANCED U.S. FIGHTER FIELD WHERE ANOTHER 14TH

AIR FORCE TRANSPORT PICKED THEM UP.

THE TRANSPORT TOOK OFF SEPT.13, BUT UPON ARRIVING AT ITS DESTINATION IN SOUTHEASTERN CHINA FOUND THE FIELD SO RAINSOAKED THAT A LANDING WAS IMPOSSIBLE. THERE WAS NOTHING FOR THE CREW TO DO BUT TURN ABOUT AND HEAD FOR HOME WITH A DWINDLING GAS SUPPLY.

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THE CRAFT'S COMPASS, MEANWHILE, CEASED TO FUNCTION PROPERLY AND FOR SEVEN AND ONE-HALF HOURS THE PLANE FOLLOWED AN ERRONEOUS COURSE WHICH FINALLY PLACED IT OVER THE YANGTZE VALLEY.

LT.HAROLD M.PFEFFER, THE PILOT, OF ELLICOTTVILLE,N.Y., SAID HE SPIED HIGH MOUNTAINS WHICH HE LEARNED LATER WERE THE YANGTZE GORGES NEAR ICHANG.

"THEN WE SPIED A FIELD," HE SAID. "IT DIDN'T LOOK LIKE ONE OF OURS BUT A LANDING THERE LOOKED POSSIBLE. I BUZZED THE FIELD ONCE AT 300 FEET. THERE WERE NO BUILDINGS, NO PLANES AND THE PLACE LOOKED DESERTED. I WENT AROUND AGAIN.

"THE SECOND TIME I PUT HER RIGHT DOWN ON THE DECK WITH WHEELS UP, BECAUSE WE WERE SUSPICIOUS. WE MUST HAVE BEEN ABOUT 10 FEET ABOVE THE RUNWAY WHEN GUNS OPENED UP FROM A PILLBOX. OUR RIGHT WING WAS HIT, BUT WE GOT OUT OF THERE PLENTY FAST."

A CONSULTATION WAS HELD WITH PASSENGERS, AND IT WAS DECIDED TO ATTEMPT A BELLY LANDING RATHER THAN BAIL OUT,WHICH WOULD SCATTER 17 MEN OVER A WIDE AREA. A SUITABLE FIELD WAS SIGHTED JUST AS THE FUEL SUPPLY WAS EXHAUSTED.

FLIGHT OFFICER JOHN R.T.JONES, CO-PILOT, OF LAFAYETTE, LA., CALLED OFF THE AIR SPEED AS THEY LANDED. THE TRANSPORT PLOUGHED 300 FEET THROUGH HIGH GREEN CORN BEFORE COMING TO A STOP. PASSENGERS,

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SITTING LIKE BOB-SLEDDERS ON THE FLOOR, WEREN'T EVEN BRUISED.

"CHINESE PEASANTS CAME UP," SAID PFEFFER. "WE GOT OUT OUR POINTIE-TALKIE BOOKS, AND THEY WORKED FINE. SOLDIERS ARRIVED AND TOLD US THE JAPANESE OUTPOSTS WERE ABOUT A MILE DISTANT. WE CHOPPED UP AS MUCH OF OUR PLANE AS POSSIBLE, AND SPENT THE NIGHT AT A CHINESE OUTPOST AS THE GUEST OF A LIEUTENENT COLONEL WHO PROMISED TO ESCORT US OUT."

N-MQ135PEW

CHUNGKING, SEPT. 27-(AP)-THE LAST SYMBOL OF THE WESTERN POWERS' FORMER "GUNBOAT" POLICY TOWARD CHINA VANISHED TODAY WITH T PRESENTATION OF THE FRENCH GUNBOAT BALNY TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR GEN. ZINOVI PECHKOFF ~~XXXXXX~~ PRESENT THE CRAFT ON BEHALF OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT. THE BALNY HAD BE AT ANCHOR IN THE YANGTZE NEAR CHUNGKING FOR ABOUT SIX YEARS.

THERE NOW ARE NO FOREIGN WARSHIPS IN CHINESE WATERS. THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN GAVE THEIR LAST REMAINING GUNBOATS TO CHINA TWO YEARS AGO.

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PW MOOSAS 2230 EVWJ - 256PEW

AN ADVANCED DUTCH NEW GUINEA BASE,SEPT 12 (DELAYED)-(AP)- MORE THAN TWO SCORE YOUNG AMERICAN AND FILIPINO SOLDIERS, CREAM OF THE SIXTH ARMY'S JUNGLE FIGHTERS, WERE GRADUATED TODAY INTO THE MOST HAZARDOUS OF WARTIME JOBS.

SELECTED FOR THEIR SKILL AND DARING AND TAUGHT TO LIVE AND WORK IN THE JUNGLE LIKE THE NATIVES THEMSELVES, THE 48 MEN JOINED LIEUT. GENERAL WALTER KRUEGER'S ALAMO SCOUTS WHOSE WORK SENDS THEM BEHIND JAPANESE LINES.

SIX WEEKS OF INTENSIVE TRAINING PRECEDED THE PRESENTATION OF THEIR ALAMO SCOUT CERTIFICATES BY GENERAL KRUEGER. THEY SPENT DAYS ON PATROL IN THE JUNGLE, LEARNED TO EAT THE GRUB AND SNAIL AND TO FIND THE PRECIOUS WATER VINE, LEARNED TO DIVE INTO THE SURF WHILE MACHINE GUNNERS SPRAYED THE WATER WITH LIVE AMMUNITION, AND LEARNED SECRETS OF CAMOUFLAGE TO MAKE THEM INVISIBLE IN THE JUNGLE AT 10 FEET.

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GRADUATES INCLUDED:

LIEUT.JOHN L.DURANT, 27, PIERMONT RD., CLOSTER, N.J.; FRANK H.SARGENT, 26, (83-06 VIETOR AVE.,) ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; 2ND LIEUT.ROBERT F.SAVARD, 22, (219 LIBERTY ST., ERIE, PA.; PFC WARREN M.ARMSTRONG, 23, 2311 MYRA ST., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.; TECH.SGT.J.W.BAUMAN, RT.3, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.; CORP. ROBERT BEATTIE, 20, 1729 CATON AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; SGT. ALBERT W.ELLIS, 23, POMONA, ILL.

STAFF SGT.DENMORE H.EUART, 25, MIDDLEVALLEY, N.J.; PFC FRANKLIN B.FOX, 23, DALTON, OHIO; SGT.HAROLD N.HARD, 26, 45 E.WASHINGTON, COLDWATER, MICH.; GUNNERS MATE 3RD CLASS J.J.HEDDERMAN, 21, 118 CONCORD ST.,BRISTOL, CONN., CORP.GLENN HERYFORD, 22, 601 BLAINE ST.,PEORIA, ILL.; PFC RICHARD L.JANDT, 22, 1810 ROSS ST., SIOUX CITY, IA.; STAFF SGT.ALFRED W.JOHNSON, 28, 1123 W.63RD ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

PVT.PETER J.KING, 29, 7[illegible] MILLER AVE., UPPER DARBY, PA.; PVT. GALEN C.KITTLESON, 20, SAINT ANSGAR, IOWA; PFC FRANCIS H.LAQUIER, 22, 324 E.17 ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; STAFF SGT.MALCOLM E.ONYAN, 26, EARVILLE, N.Y.; CORP.CHARLES A.PRATT, 20, 5940 KENMORE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

PFC.KENNETH R.ROTCH, 25, 2747 COLUMBUS ST., DETROIT, MICH.; CORP. ANDY E.SMITH, 23, LEWISVILLE, ILL.; CORP.GEORGE R.URBANO, 20, 111-19 145TH ST., JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; PVT.JAMES T.WENTINK, 26, 1910 SO.2ND ST., MAYWOOD, ILL.; T/5 WILBERT C.WISMER, 23, 18100 FLAMINGA AVE., CLEVELAND, O.

GC 51ACW NM

ADD N.S. PELELIU, P.M. (HAUGLAND) SA MARSHALLS

A DOUBLE ENVELOPING OPERATION, CARRIED OUT BY THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION AND ELEMENTS OF THE 81ST INFANTRY DIVISION MONDAY, (U.S.TIME) TRAPPED THE DEFENDERS OF UMORBROGOL MOUNTAIN AND ANOTHER FORCE FARTHER NORTH. COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE ENEMY GROUPS WERE SEVERED.

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ALTHOUGH THERE WERE PROBABLY LESS THAN 2,000 EFFECTIVE ENEMY TROOPS IN THE POCKETS, THEY HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF STRONG NATURAL POSITIONS. THIS WAS ESPECIALLY TRUE OF THE REMNANT ENCIRCLED ON THE UMORBROGOL, WHERE A FRONTAL ASSAULT HAD BATTERED IN VAIN AGAINST WALLS OF ROCK AND DEEP, NARROW DEFILES BATHED IN CROSSFIRE FROM ENEMY MANNED CAVES AND CAVERNS.

ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ COMMUNIQUE TUESDAY NIGHT, REPORTING SUCCESSFUL ADVANCES THAT TRAPPED THE JAPANESE REMNANTS, ALSO GAVE THE FIRST REPORT ON AMERICAN CASUALTIES. IT SAID 580 MARINES HAD BEEN KILLED THROUGH MONDAY, 3,639 WERE WOUNDED AND 401 WERE MISSING.

THE 81ST WILDCAT DIVISION, WHICH CONQUERED NEARBY ANGAUR ISLAND AGAINST LIGHT OPPOSITION, LOST 106 MEN IN BATTLE. AN ADDITIONAL 769 WERE WOUNDED AND FIVE WERE MISSING.

THE LAST REPORT ON ENEMY DEAD LAST SUNDAY, GAVE A TOTAL OF 8,288. THE ORIGINAL GARRISON WAS ESTIMATED TO NUMBER AROUND 10,000.

PELELIU ISLAND, WITH ITS AIR BASE, WHICH IS NOW BEING RE-CONDITIONED, WILL PROVIDE THE SPRINGBOARD FOR AIR NEUTRALIZATION OF OTHER ISLANDS IN THE CAROLINES AND PHILIPPINES, ONLY 515 MILES TO THE WEST.

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR,SEPT 24 (DELAYED) (AP)-THE LEGION OF MERIT MEDAL WAS AWARDED TODAY TO R.ADM. FORREST P.SHERMAN, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE COMMANDER-IN-

CHIEF OF THE U.S.PACIFIC FLEET AND PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS.

THE DECORATION WAS CONFERRED BY ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ.

ADMIRAL SHERMAN WAS CITED FOR EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICES FROM OCT.1942 THROUGH NOV.1943 DURING WHICH TIME HE WAS "LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADVANCED STATE OF PREPAREDNESS OF THE AVIATION UNITS OF THE PACIFIC FLEET FOR THE CENTRAL PACIFIC CAMPAIGN."

ADMIRAL SHERMAN, WHOSE HOME IS WASHINGTON, D.C., IS A FORMER CAPTAIN OF THE WASP, FIRST AMERICAN AIRPLANE CARRIER.

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GG1148ACW

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT 27-(AP)-SECRETARY CORDELL HULL WAS ACCUSED TODAY IN THE NATIONALIST NEWSPAPER CABILDO OF "TRYING TO SETTLE AN OLD SCORE" BEFORE THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT AMERICAN SHIPS WOULD NOT CALL AT ARGENTINE PORTS AFTER SEPT. 30.

SECRETARY HULL HAS "ALWAYS HATED THE ARGENTINE," WROTE DAVID PAREDES, COLUMNIST, IN THE NEWSPAPER, AND HE "REALIZED HE WOULD DISAPPEAR FROM THE CABINET EVEN IF ROOSEVELT WAS VICTORIOUS."

"HOW CAN THE WISE AND SUBTLE SECRETARY OF STATE IMAGINE THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE CAN BE INTIMIDATED BY THIS CLUMSY PROCEDURE?" PAREDES ASKED.

ANOTHER NATIONALIST NEWSPAPER, LA FRONDA, ADOPTED A MORE MODERATE TONE IN EXPRESSING THE VIEW THAT THE SUSPENSION OF SHIPPING COULD NOT BE CONSIDERED AN ECONOMIC SANCTION.

THE NEW POLICY WILL AFFECT ONLY NORTHBOUND SHIPPING. SOUTHBOUND AMERICAN CRAFT HAVE NOT CALLED AT ARGENTINE PORTS FOR TWO YEARS.

"OUR SURPLUSES NOW ARE EXPORTED IN SHIPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION," SAID LA FRONDA, "AND ABOVE ALL IN VESSELS OF OUR STATE MERCHANT FLEET WHICH, EVEN THOUGH NOT ALL THAT IS REQUIRED, DOES FILL THE GAP AND OVER THE PERIOD OF YEARS REPRESENTS A REAL PROVISIONAL SOLUTION."

THE STATE DEPARTMENT, IN ITS ANNOUNCEMENT IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY, SAID THE NEW MOVE WAS "RESPONSIVE TO WAR REQUIREMENTS." IT ADDED THAT THOSE COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTING EFFECTIVELY TO THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR WOULD "CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION WITH RESPECT TO AMERICAN SHIPS FOR THEIR DOMESTIC NEEDS."

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SN435PEW

MONTREAL, SEPT 27-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION ENDED A TEN-DAY CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT, WARNED BY ITS DIRECTOR-GENERAL, HERBERT H. LEHMAN, THAT ITS HUMANITARIAN PROJECTS COULD SUCCEED ONLY IF ALL 44 MEMBER NATIONS GIVE THEIR FULL SUPPORT.

LEHMAN SAID THE ADMINISTRATION'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR AIDING THE NEEDY OF WAR-RAVAGED LANDS ARE NOW CLEARLY DEFINED AND EXPRESSED HOPE THE NEXT UNRRA MEETING WOULD TAKE PLACE IN ONE OF EUROPE'S LIBERATED COUNTRIES.

L.B.PEARSON, CANADIAN MINISTER TO WASHINGTON AND THE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN, DECLARED UNRRA OFFERED A GREAT EXAMPLE OF COOPERATION TO THE WORLD. HE SAID IT CARRIED STRONG HOPES FOR HELPING PROMOTE WORLD PEACE.

MK426AEW

OTTAWA, SEPT 27-(AP - ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FLYING OFFICER STERLING BRAATEN, WHOSE WIFE, MRS.S.L.BRAATEN, LIVES IN CHENEY, WASH., IS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

SGT.NORMAN EDWARD CARTER, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, WAS LISTED FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES, AS PRESUMED DEAD. HIS MOTHER, MRS. WILLIAM CARTER, LIVES AT 122 SOUTH 7TH ST., ST.CLAIR, MICH.

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, SEPT 27-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TO... THAT SGT.WILBUR RALPH HOLMES, WHOSE WIFE, MRS.JOSEPHINE HOLMES, L... AT 1734 WEST OHIO STREET, CHICAGO, ILL., HAS BEEN WOUNDED ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT.27)

MK426AEW

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, SEPT.27-(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT CORPORAL RALPH FREDERICK HUMPHREY, WOPSE MOTHER, MRS. MARY HOLT LIVES IN NEW BARTON, N.H., HAS BEEN WOUNDED ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

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(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, WEDNESDAY,S

OTTAWA, SEPT. 27-(AP)-LANCE CPL. ALLAN CARMICHAEL GRIEVE, WHOSE MOTHER MRS. MARY S. GRIEVE LIVES AT 551 PINE AVE., CHICAGO, HAS DIED OF WOUNDS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED BY THE CANADIAN ARMY. LANCE CPL. GRIEVE WAS A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

JR103AEW

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, SEPT. 27--NBC'S DAVID ANDERSON BROADCAST FROM THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY THAT OF THE 7,000 TO 8,000 BRITISH TROOPS IN THE ARNHEM POCKET, AT LEAST 2,000 HAD BEEN EVACUATED TO THE SOUTH BANK OF THE RHINE RIVER BY THIS MORNING. TWELVE HUNDRED WOUNDED BRITISH AIRBORNE TROOPS WERE LEFT BEHIND AND ARE UNDER THE CARE OF THE GERMAN COMMANDER, ANDERSON SAID.

A NUMBER OF BRITISH DOCTORS STAYED BEHIND TO TEND THE WOUNDED, DESPITE THE CERTAINTY OF CAPTURE.

THE TROOPS EVACUATED FRM THE POCKET REPORTED THEY HAD NEVER SEEN SO MANY GERMAN DEAD IN SUCH A SMALL AREA, AS AT ARNHEM, ANDERSON ADDED.

GH250PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 27-(AP)-MARCEL DEAT, THE MAN WHO COINED THE DEFEATIST SLOGAN "WHY DIE FOR DANZIG?" IN 1939, MAY HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO DO THAT VERY THING HIMSELF, THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE SAID TONIGHT. THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE OWI, SAID THE PRO-NAZI FRENCH EDITOR HAD DEPARTED FOR THE EASTERN FRONT TO FIGHT BESIDE THE GERMANS.

FD1145PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT.27-(AP)-THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA OFFERS A VALUABLE QUALITY MARKET FOR THE POSTWAR PERIOD BECAUSE OF ITS HIGH STANDARD OF LIVING, R.C. BERESFORD, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE OFFICIAL AFRIKAANS PRESS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT, SAID TODAY.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LIVING STANDARD IS COMPARABLE TO THAT OF THE UNITED STATES, BERESFORD TOLD EXPORT ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION MEMBERS.

IN THE PREWAR PERIOD, HE SAID, AMERICAN FIRMS FURNISHED 85 PER CENT OF THAT NATION'S AUTOMOBILES, ALL OF ITS REFRIGERATORS AND WASHING MACHINES, 65 PER CENT OF ITS RADIOS, 90 PER CENT OF ITS AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND 75 PER CENT OF GASOLINE AND OILS.

IMPORTS TO SOUTH AFRICA TOTALED $412,000,000, OF WHICH 29 PER CENT CAME FROM THE UNITED STATES; AND EXPORTS TOTALED $500,000,000 OF WHICH THE UNITED STATES RECEIVED 1 PER CENT, BERESFORD SAID.

WM340PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 27-(AP)-"WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE I HAVE DONE NOW?" EXCLAIMED THE EARL OF HALIFAX, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, TODAY AS HE STEPPED FROM AN RAF PLANE AT LA GUARDIA FIELD.

GREETING HIM --- AND THE REASON FOR HIS EXCLAMATION--WERE A GUARD OF MILITARY POLICE, A UNIFORMED INSPECTOR OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, A CAPTAIN, 20 UNIFORMED PATROLMEN AND EIGHT DETECTIVES OF THE ALIEN SQUAD.

"I CERTAINLY FEEL APPREHENSIVE WHEN I FIND MYSELF GREETED IN THIS MANNER," SAID THE EARL WHO HAS MADE AT LEAST 35 TRIPS TO AND FROM LA GUARDIA FIELD THIS YEAR WITHOUT RECEIVING SUCH A WELCOME OR SEND-OFF. THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL EXPLANATION FOR THE INCIDENT.

GH157PEW

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WASHINGTON, SEPT 27-(AP)-THE RECONVENING OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT ATTRACTED CLOSE AMERICAN ATTENTION TODA WITH MUCH SPACE GIVEN IN THE PRESS TO YESTERDAY'S OPENING SESSION AN EST EXPRESSED IN TOMORROW'S SCHEDULED WAR REPORT BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

THE BALTIMORE SUN ALSO COMMENTED LENGTHILY ON THE SOCIAL SECURITY PLAN, WHICH WILL BE DEBATED, CALLING IT "A GENUINE EFFTRT TO MEET THE SPECIFICATIONS ORIGINALLY SET FORTH BY SIR WILLIAM BEVERI

THE SAME NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED A CARTOON ENTITLED, "MORE LIGHTS GO ON IN ENGLAND," DEPICTING A BRITISH WORKER SMILING UP AT A STREET LIGHT LABELLED, "PEACE-TIME SOCIAL SECURITY PLAN."

(1ST GRAF READ X X X OPENING SESSION AND MUCH INTEREST EXPRESSED ETC)

SU110PEW

WASHINGTON, SEPT 27-(AP)-WHETHER BRITAIN WILL JOIN THE U.S. IN SANCTIONS AGAINST ARGENTINA BECAME A SUBJECT OF LIVELY SPECULATION TODAY, AFTER THE STATE DEPARTMENT BANNED AMERICAN SHIPS FROM ARGENTINA PORTS, EFFECTIVE OCT. 1, AND ORDERED EXPORTS TO ARGENTINA REDUCED..

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COMMERCIAL EXPERTS SAID THE AMERICAN ACTION WOULD NOT HAVE STRON EFFECT, UNLESS IT WERE BACKED BY BRITISH SUPPORT.

AN OFFICIAL OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY SAID NO INFORMATION WAS AVAIL ABLE THERE AS TO THE ATTITUDE OF HIS GOVERNMENT.

STILL STRONGER AMERICAN ACTION AGAINST ARGENTINA, MEANWHILE,

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WAS REPORTED TO BE UNDER CONSIDERATION. ONE REPORT SAID THERE WAS A GROWING CONVICTION IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT THAT THE U.S. MUST SEVER COMPLETELY ITS ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA.

SU1259PEW

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 27-(AP)-OPENING OF HOUSTON AND GALVESTON, TEX., AS IMPORTANT NEW GATEWAYS FOR AIR TRAFFIC TO LATIN AMERICA FROM THE WESTERN UNITED STATES, WAS PROPOSED TO THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD (CAB) TODAY BY BRANIFF AIRWAYS CORP.

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THE AIRLINE, WHICH NOW SERVES MIDDLEWEST AND WESTERN STATES FROM TERMINALS IN CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, DENVER AND DALLAS, IS APPLYING FOR A NETWORK OF ROUTES TO CARIBBEAN ISLANDS, MEXICO, THE CANAL ZONE AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE HOUSTON-GALVESTON GATEWAY, BRANIFF EXHIBITS CONTENDED, WOULD PROVIDE THE MOST ECONOMICAL ENTRANCE TO LATIN AMERICA FOR BOTH PASSENGERS AND CARGO FROM MOST POINTS WEST OF CHICAGO AND MEMPHIS MIDWEST AND WEST COAST STATES, THE COMPANY SAID, CONSTITUTE "AN IMPORTANT SEGMENT OF THE UNITED STATES WHICH HAS, HERETOFORE, HAD ONLY CIRCUITOUS CONNECTING SERVICE" WITH COUNTRIES TO THE SOUTH.

AIR TRAVEL BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND LATIN AMERICA, BRANIFF PREDICTED, WILL INCREASE SIX TIMES OVER TRAFFIC IN THE PRE-WAR PERIOD DUE TO IMPROVED SERVICE AND SWITCH OF LATIN AMERICAN TRADE FR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEP 1944

AIR ROUTES TO VENEZUELA FROM HOUSTON AND GALVESTON, BRANIFF OFFICIALS SAID, WOULD LINK THE NORTH AMERICAN OIL AREA WITH THE MOST IMPORTANT OIL PRODUCTION SECTION OF SOUTH AMERICA.

"THE POSTWAR ERA WILL BRING A GREAT CIVILIAN DEMAND FOR OIL AND ITS PRODUCTS, AND THIS DEMAND WILL HAVE TO BE MET IN PART BY SOUTH AMERICA OIL," A COMPANY EXHIBIT STATED. "IT IS ONLY LOGICAL TO ASSUME THAT TRAVEL BETWEEN THE TWO OIL-PRODUCING AREAS WILL SHOW A MARKED INCREASE."

BRANIFF IS APPLYING FOR SERVICE THROUGH THE HOUSTON-GALVESTON GATEWAY ALONG THESE ROUTES:

CUBA, JAMAICA, HAITI, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, PUERTO RICO, THE LESSER ANTILLES, TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA AND THE CANAL ZONE.

MERIDA, MEXICO; CANAL ZONE, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PERU, BOLIVIA, PARAGUAY, ARGENTINA, BRAZIL.

THE COMPANY ALSO IS REQUESTING A ROUTE FROM LAREDO TO MEXICO CITY, VIA MONTEREY.

SEP 28 1944

TA901PEW

EUROPE FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SEPT. 28, 1918--ALLIES CONTINUED DRIVE AGAINST BULGARS IN MACEDONIA, DEMANDING RUPTURE WITH GERMANY, TURKEY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AS PREREQUISITE FOR ARMISTICE. ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE DROVE INTO GERMAN DEFENSES OVER A FRONT OF MORE THAN 250 MILES FROM THE NORTH SEA TO VERDUN. AMERICANS SEIZED CHARPENTRY, VERY, EPINONVILLE AND IVOLRY.
SEPT. 28, 1940--FOUR AMERICAN DESTROYERS, THE FIRST OF THOSE SOLD BY THE UNITED STATES TO BRITAIN, ARRIVED AT AN ENGLISH PORT.
FD1010PEW

NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--WESTERN FRONT: 305 MILES (FROM WEST OF KLEVE).
2.--RUSSIAN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW).
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 570 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF BOLOGNA).
FD1117PEW

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A22
--FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SEPT.27, 1940--GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN SIGN 10-YEAR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT. GERMANY AND BRITAIN SWAP NEW BLOWS IN AIR.
M405AEW

British Army Launches Three New Drives To Pin Germans Against Sea in Holland; Bombers Blast 90 Ships in Philippines

SEP 29 1944

AMERICAN TROOPS BATTLE THROUGH HURTGEN FOREST

H-COWAN

Advance Against Bitter Enemy Resistance, Approach Cologne Bastion.

ALLIED FORCES MASS

Nearly Three Million Men Prepare for All-Out Assault on Reich.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Sept. 28—(AP) The British Second army lashed out east, west and north tonight in drives to pin perhaps 200,000 Germans against the sea in western Holland and menace German soil along a 15-mile front little more than 10 miles from the northern end of the Siegfried Line at Kleve.

Powerful elements of Lt. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's army—at the apex of a 460-mile front where Prime Minister Churchill said 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 Allied fighting men were massing — moved up along the Maas (Meuse) river.

Yanks Keep Up Pressure

The U. S. First army kept up the pressure by fighting all the way through the pillbox-studded, gun-bristling Hurtgen forest southeast of Aachen to within 27 miles of the big German Rhineland industrial city of Cologne.

Patrols ranged along the belt of fortifications, taking 156 prisoners, and gusts of artillery fire swept the enemy positions in the Siegfried Line.

On the south the U. S. Third army crushed three heavy counter-attacks near Metz and east of Nancy, but was driven from a bridge before moat-ringed Fort Briant, guarding Metz's western approaches on the Moselle river.

Westward from the Dutch corridor the Tommies fought forward another five miles to within five miles of the highway center of 'S Hertogenbosh, which is 25 miles southwest of the main Allied crossing of the Waal Rhine at Nijmegen and 18 miles northwest of the British base at Eindhoven.

On the north they widened to five miles their hold on the north branch of the Rhine south and west of their ill-fated Arnhem foothold, narrowing to about 25 miles the dry land route of escape for the big German force walled off south of Ijssel Meer (formerly the Zuider Zee).

Churchill estimated this force of Germans at 200,000 and declared their "destruction or capture may now be deemed highly probable". (Failure of the British to hold the small bridgehead across the Neder Rhine at Arnhem, however, brightened German prospects of pulling out of this sector.)

Canadians Storm Calais

On the French coasts, Canadian troops stormed the Calais citadel—where valiant British rearguards held back Hitler's armored might in 1940 while their comrades escaped from Dunkerque—and were fighting into the city itself through mine fields and booby traps.

More than 20 miles east, a strong German patrol emerged from Dunkerque, feeling out the Canadian lines, but was sent scurrying back into the beleaguered port by bursts of artillery fire.

Other Canadians joined British troops northeast of Antwerp for the big push across the Antwerp-Turnhout canal against the Germans walled off west of the second army's Dutch corridor.

(The Berlin radio said that 2,500,000 soldiers were facing each other on the front from Arnhem southward to the Swiss border "in the greatest battle of material in the world's history."

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On the south the U. S. third army crushed three heavy counterattacks near Metz and east of Nancy, but was driven from a bridge before moat-ringed Fort Driant, guarding Metz's western approaches along the Moselle river.

The U. S. Seventh army on the extreme southern end of the front slugged forward toward Belfort, taking positions along an arc 10 to 15 miles from that gateway to the upper Rhine.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in his first proclamation to the German people, told them in a broadcast "we come as conquerors, not as oppressors," and said that the Allies would "obliterate Naziism and German militarism."

German Losses Heavy

Churchill declared German losses since D-Day were 500,000 captured and 400,000 killed and wounded, against 235,000 Allied casualties, 145,000 of them American.

The British Second army was concentrating on clearing the Germans from the cramped positions between Arnhem and Nijmegen. Tommies drove the last defenders from Elst, about midway between the cities, and pushed five or six miles beyond against SS troops fighting fiercely with their backs to the Rhine.

Some of the toughest fighting raged around Bemmel, three miles northeast of Nijmegen, where medium bombers roared into the battle to shove the enemy back across the Rhine at the bend in the river east of Arnhem.

Biggest gains were south of Nijmegen. They seized positions along the Maas from Cuyk to Vierlingsbeek, from 11 to 14 miles southwest of the fortress of Kleve.

There was no news from the operations inside the Reichswald forest, within seven miles of Kleve.

There was evidence of German withdrawal west of this fighting, where Supreme headquarters reported "easier going" in the capture of the villages of Heesch and Nistelrode, which widened the corridor to from 15 to 18 miles south of Nijmegen.

(The Germans said more Allied airborne troops had been landed at the Dutch road center of Hertogenbosch, 10 miles west of these newly-captured villages.)

British and Canadian units exerting pressure on these forces from the south enlarged their bridgehead over the Antwerp-Turnhout canal west of Turnhout, 50 miles southwest of Nijmegen. There also was considerable fighting at a second bridgehead at St. Leonard, west of Turnhout.

Yanks Bomb Lines

More than 1,000 fighters and fighter-bombers roamed the front lines, meeting little opposition from the German air force in contrast to yesterday, when 88 enemy planes were knocked from the skies.

Heavy bombers 1,000-strong struck behind the German lines for the fourth straight day, while medium bombers pounded German troops and transport in Holland and northwestern Germany. Crossings of the Rhine, where the Germans are feeding troops into the battle, were under persistent attack.

There was no news from Belgian forces, covering the First army's northern flank, last reported reaching the Maas about 35 miles south of the British drive to the river on a front where the Siegfried fortifications are supposed to be thinnest.

The Belgians were prowling the west bank of the stream northeast of Maeseyck.

The First army, fighting out to the eastern fringe of Hurtgen forest — considered one of the most formidable obstacles on the road to Cologne — struck fiery opposition from pillboxes and guns dug in about the village of Hurtgen, which is 27 miles southwest of Cologne.

The Germans were betraying the greatest uneasiness on Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army front, expending armor recklessly and losing 30 more tanks in one counterattack alone.

AP Correspondent Edward D. Ball said one attack came rumbling out of the hills around Gravelotte, six miles west of Metz, but was decimated in the intense fire poured into the German ranks by American artillery.

The same fate awaited two other ambitious enemy attempts to rout the Doughboys from positions more than 30 miles to the south at Coincourt and Bezange, east of Nancy.

Artillery Guns Duel

(The Germans said a drumfire artillery duel was increasing as a prelude to a full-scale American assault on Metz, but this is in an area where the Germans have been talking nervously of impending offensives for days).

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Along the French coast, the Canadian First army broke across part of the flood lands protecting the channel port of Calais, and fought into the limits of the port itself, seizing six of the 14-inch guns with which the Germans have been firing on Dover across the strait.

Taking 1,000 prisoners, they captured the Calais citadel where in 1940 the British held off the Germans to make the Dunkerque evacuation possible.

The final chapter in the epic of Arnhem was written with the announcement that Major Gen. R. S. Urquhart, commander of the "Red Devil" division that fought valiantly and alone for more than a week, had been captured by the Germans but escaped.

He was one of the slightly more than 2,000 of that division which came back across the Neder Rhine in what the Daily Express described as "a gamble to force a quick end to the war" which nearly succeeded.

BRITISH FORCES WIDEN SALIENT IN NETHERLANDS

LOW

Second Army Draws Up to Maas River on 14-mile Front Near Reich.

London, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The British Second Army drove eastward to the Maas (Meuse) on a fourteen-mile front from its Nijmegen corridor and formed a new offensive arc eleven to fourteen miles southwest of the Siegfried end position of Kleve today as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower built up a 2,000,000 to 3,000,000-man force for the battle of Germany.

At the same time the British fanned out westward from their salient, which was within twenty-five miles of walling in perhaps 200,000 Germans in Holland. These were in danger of being added to the nearly 1,000,000 enemy soldiers already marked off the combat list. Front line dispatches said the Germans already were pulling back from the area to the west of the corridor.

The British drive brought under Allied control the west bank of the river from Cuyk to Vierlingsbeek, towns from two to three miles from the German border

DAY

Canadians Take Citadel.

At the same time Canadian forces captured Calais citadel on the Channel, taking 1,000 more prisoners where a 7,000-man garrison had been reduced by a previous 1,000 captives. The fall of the town appeared to be a matter of hours.

But the loss of the Allies only bridgehead across the Rhine at Arnhem in Holland by British First Airborne Division troops, whose 2,000 remnants trickled back through the corridor, apparently had dispelled hopes of a quick victory over Germany.

Fighting everywhere with skill, determination and fierceness, the Germans threw Third Army Americans out of their toehold at the entrance to the moat-ringed fort of Driant which guards the west-bank approaches to Metz on the Moselle. The Nazis declared they also had smashed a bridgehead across the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal west of the Nijmegen corridor.

Against these reverses, First Army Americans burst through the pillbox-studded six-mile wide Hurtgen Forest, fourteen miles southeast of besieged Aachen, in a powerful effort to open the

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way to Cologne.

[London radio reported this afternoon that American troops have broken into the Siegfried Line at a new point southeast of Aachen. CBS recorded the broadcast.]

Attack Through Canals.

Canadian soldiers, wearing "Mae West" lifejackets, attacked through the canal lines around Calais on the channel coast. They worked across the western flats into the factory area, converted into a stronghold, toward the port district.

[The people on the English Channel coast heard violent explosions today on the Calais coast, indicating that the Germans were blowing up the harbor installations at Calais, a BBC broadcast heard by NBC said.]

Almost everywhere, the Germans said, the Allied attack was increasing in force, from western Holland to the Belfort Gap. They admitted the loss of positions in a "heavy fluctuating battle against far superior forces" east of Lure, fifteen miles west of Belfort, said strong Allied attacks had started from the Nancy area in a northern direction, and declared new airborne forces had been flung against 'S-Hertogenbosch, a scant ten miles ahead of the British push west from the Nijmegen corridor. A big gun duel around Metz, the Germans added, was increasing in a prelude to a full American attack on that great fortress.

2,000 Escaped At Arnhem

The latest official supreme headquarters gures on British airborne troops withdrawn from the Arnhem bridgehead was slightly over 2,000 Earlier estimates from General Montgomery's 21st Army Group headquarters were that 1,700 to 2,800 had escaped.

The Germans poured in five counterattacks, one six miles west of Metz near Gravelotte and two at Coincourt and Bezange, nine to eleven miles northeast of Luneville below Nancy, the supreme headquarters communique announced. They withered under intense American fire which cost the enemy heavily.

Rescue Forces Escape

It was disclosed that most of 800 Polish paratroops and British Dorsetshire infantrymen who crossed th Dutch Rhine to aid the withdrawal of the exhausted remnant of the British First Airborne Division had also escaped to the south bank.

The British press, still ringing with the praise of the lost division's epic fight for a cross-Rhine foothold, described it not as a defeat—but as a "glorious failure."

"It was a gamble to force a quick end to the war," said the *Daily Express*. "It nearly succeeded, and it was always worth trying."

"85 Per Cent. Successful"

At Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's headquarters the over-all operation which opened the way into mid-Holland was officially described as "85 per cent. successful."

The purposes of the operation were listed as three:

1. To seize the vital bridges at grave, Nijmegen and Arnhem.
2. To loosen the German garrison in western Holland.
3. To accelerate the drive through Holland.

West Flank Expanding

Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey meanwhile built up his south-bank hold along the Dutch Rhine to at least five miles wide south and west of Arnhem.

His whole west flank was expanding, with the capture of the villages of Heesch and Nistelrode, into a 10-to-15-mile-wide bulge within ten miles of 's-Hertogenbosch.

The wedge he was strengthening walled off the strong German garrisons of western Holland, but for a 25-mile-wide gap south of the Ijssel Meer (Zuider Zee).

Silence On Reichswald Fight

Silence blanketed the bulge to the east, where American parachute troops had pushed into the Reichswald forest of Germany, within seven miles of Kleve. The British held a five-mile hold along the Maas (Meuse) river 13 miles southwest of Kleve and Belgians were along the Maas beyond Maeseyck, 38 miles farther south.

That bulge covered the left flank of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' battle to open the Aachen crack in the Siegfried Line into a gap for the assault on Cologne.

The communique said the American First Army was meeting stiff opposition from pillboxes and gun-bristling concrete strongpoints near Hurtgen, eight miles southeast of Stolberg. The village is in the eastern fringe of the forest itself, and the fact that the Yanks were in the vicinity meant they had battled through some of the stiffest defenses of the Siegfried Line.

88 Nazi Planes Downed

The *Luftwaffe* was again thrown into the fight in strength—and Allied fighters whittled it down by at least 88 planes in a single day.

British fighters accounted for 47 of the German planes in combat which streaked the clearing skies over Holland. American fighters downed 36 more and destroyed five on the ground in western Germany.

Allied losses in the dogfights were 16 fighters, and supreme headquarters said 42 Allied bombers were also missing.

The Fight For Calais

In their close-in on Calais Canadian troops seized six of the 14-inch cross-Channel guns the Germans had been keeping in action until the last minute in a vengeance battering of Dover.

Fort Lapin and strong points in the Redoubt area are just west of Calais were cleared of the enemy and the fight swirled around the limits of the port city itself, hard hit again yesterday by bombers of the heavy fleet. The fall of Calais was expected before long although, the advance of the siege forces was delayed by a profusion of mines and boobytraps.

Quick-Victory Hopes Fade

Although Allied sources avoided applying the label of defeat to loss o the Arnhem bridgehead by the airborne army, the reverse tended to lessen hopes of a quick victory over Germany.

A winter campaign appeared in prospect. Now that the chance for a quick hurdle into the industrial Rhineland by way of Arnhem has disappeared, few "out of the trenches by Christmas" optimists seem inclined to argue that Germany can be whipped this side of the Rhine.

Eleven major bridges span that stream, across which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's men must sooner or later fight their way; but massed before them are Hitler's best troops.

Weather Aids Germans

The Germans can count on the period of bad weather, now beginning, to aid in their defense. Normally during the autumn and early winter rain falls on 16 or 17 days each, month. In another month heavy, persistent fogs will make observatioin difficult.

An indication of how the Germans apparently are attempting to set up a static wall of defense before and within the Siegfried Line came from Associated Press War Correspondent George Tucker, attached to French forces driving toward the Belfort Gap pathway into Germany near the Swiss frontier.

Earthworks Described

Tucker wrote:

"The Nazis have pressed hundreds of civilians into service, taking them from the fields where they were harvesting crops and putting them to work digging mile after mile of anti-tank ditches and building earthworks.

"These earthworks, sometimes 20 feet thick, are studded with anti-tank guns and guarded by minefields."

U. S. Airborne Units Take 3,500

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 28 (AP)—The American Eighty-second and 101st Airborne Divisions were part of the great Allied sky army that invaded the Netherlands vertically, it was disclosed tonight. The Eighty-second is commanded by Maj. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgeway and the 101st by Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor. Both saw action D-day and fought bitterly at Carentan, in Normandy.

The troops landed in the Eindhoven and Nijmegen areas. The 101st captured Eindhoven, a city of 111,000, and the biggest yet captured in that land. It established contact with the British Second Army twenty-four hours after landing. It suffered average casualties but took 3,500 prisoners and killed and wounded many others.

"CONQUERORS BUT NOT OPPRESSORS"

Gen. Eisenhower Issues Proclamation To German People

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Sept. 28 (AP)—General Eisenhower, in his first proclamation to the people of Germany, said today:

"We come as conquerors but not as oppressors."

Text of the proclamation follows:

"I, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander Allied Expeditionary Force, do hereby proclaim as follows:

"1. The Allied forces serving under my command have now entered Germany. We come as conquerors, but not as oppressors."

To Obliterate Nazism

"In the area of Germany occupied by the forces under my command we shall obliterate Nazism and German militarism. We shall overthrow the Nazi rule, dissolve the Nazi party and abolish the cruel, oppressive and discriminatory laws and institutions which the party has created.

"We shall eradicate that German militarism which has so often disrupted the peace of the world. Military and party leaders, the Gestapo and others suspected of crimes and atrocities will be tried and, if guilty, punished as they deserve.

Invested With All Authority

"2. Supreme legislative, judicial and executive authority and powers within the occupied territory are vested in me as supreme commander of the Allied forces and as military governor, and the military government is established to exercise these powers under my direction.

"All persons in the occupied territory will obey immediately and without question all the enactments and orders of the military government. Military government courts will be established for punishment of offenders. Resistance to the Allied forces will be ruthlessly stamped out. Other serious offenses will be dealt with severely.

Courts And Schools Suspended

"3. All German courts and educational institutions within the occupied territory are suspended. The *Volksgerichtshof*, the *Sondergerichte*, the SS police courts and other special courts are deprived of authority throughout the occupied territory. Reopening of the criminal and civil courts and educational institutions will be authorized when conditions permit.

"All officials are charged with the duty of remaining at their posts until further orders, and obeying and enforcing all orders or directions of military government or the Allied authorities addressed to the German Government or the German people. This applies also to officials, employes and workers of all public undertakings and utilities and to all other persons engaged in essential work.

"Dwight D. Eisenhower
"General
"Supreme Commander
"Allied Expeditionary Force."

Germans Are Told Allies Come As Conquerors, Not Oppressors

LONDON, Sept. 28—(AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told the people of Germany today that his Allied armies are coming" as conquerors, but not as oppressors," with the purpose of eradicating the Nazi party and German militarism.

Eisenhower's first proclamation to the Germans said the Allies intended to abolish "cruel oppressive and discriminatory laws" and to try all military and party leaders, gestapo men and others suspected of war crimes and atrocities. They will be punished "as they deserve" if found guilty, the proclamation said.

The Supreme commander has suspended in German territory already occupied all German courts and educational institutions until conditions permit their reopening. Military governments have been established to punish offenders against his edicts.

The proclamation, ordering all German officials and public utility employes and essential workers to stay at their posts and obey all instructions, made it plain that supreme legislative, judicial and executive authority within the occupied territory has been invested in Eisenhower.

GERMANS REPORT NEW LANDINGS IN NIJMEGEN SECTOR

LONDON, Sept. 28 — (AP) New Allied airborne landings west of Nijmegen in Holland were reported today by German broadcasts, which predicted also that the Allies would launch soon another all-out offensive in the low countries and in the Reich.

The German military radio, warning soldiers "we must not deceive ourselves into believing the present lessening tension is anything more than a brief lull," asserted the British were massing for a large-scale offensive in the north, and signs of similar preparations were evident in the vicinity of Aachen.

Transocean, German News agency, reported the new airborne landings along the highway between Nijmegen and Shertogenbosch in an Allied effort to widen the Nijmegen corridor and "drive a wedge between Germans in the Rhine delta and the Rhine-Westphalian industrial area, thus neutralizing the whole German northern flank."

Another Transocean broadcast said that "about 2,500,000 soldiers are facing each other in the greatest battle of materiel in the world's history" along the frontier from Arnhem in Holland to the Swiss frontier near the Belfort gap.

Of the six sectors of this front, said Transocean's Guenther Weber. The German High command held the most important to be the battle for access to the Saar basin and the threat to the Belfort gap.

Weber said that mobile warfare had ended on the West front, where the fighting has become a slugging match, and this idea appeared also in Propaganda Minister Goebbels' weekly article in the magazine "Das Reich."

"Not only is the enemy unable to increase his effort against us any further," said Goebbels, "but he cannot even maintain it at the same high pitch indefinitely."

Goebbels told the Germans they still had a chance to win the war if "at this critical stage" they could prevent a break-through into the German industrial areas of the Rhine.

German reaction to Prime Minister Churchill's speech in Commons today made much of the gibe that "contrary to his former speeches, Churchill had to admit the end of the war is not yet in sight."

Various German broadcasts claimed that Churchill's figure of 900,000 German casualties in France was greater than the total German strength, and attributed the "high-handed exaggeration" to the Prime Minister's desire to divert attention from the disaster suffered by the British airborne Red Devils at Arnhem.

CANADIANS TAKE CALAIS CITADEL

Important Stronghold Falls Under Savage Allied Attacks.

WITH THE CANADIANS BEFORE CALAIS, France, Sept. 28—(AP) Canadian infantry captured today the Calais citadel, where the British made their heroic last stand in the dark days of 1940 and held the German army back for the evacuation at Dunkerque.

The citadel, which sits on the edge of the old northern part of Calais, was attacked by Canadians

who worked along the coast road leading east into the harbor area.

While the fight for the citadel was in progress, another force met strong resistance approaching the canal line running north and south at the edge of Calais.

Other infantry fought up from the southern factory area into a triangle formed by intersecting railway lines and a wide canal which skirts the eastern side of Calais. The Germans are believed dug in in strength in this area.

Several thousand enemy troops are reported to be in the town proper, which is surrounded by a moat as well as a maze of canals and the wide basins of the dock area.

'Lost Division' Fought Like Lions, Nazis Say

London, Sept. 28 (AP)—The German Transocean news agency paid high tribute today to the British "Lost Division" of Arnhem, saying its members "fought like lions" and as the end neared "resisted with knives and pistols."

Transocean's Correspondent Guenther Weber said in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press:

"I spoke to German officers and men who have been in the fighting lasting for 250 hours. They said: 'The British airborne soldiers were the highest qualified men we have met during the entire invasion campaign. They fought like lions against the ever tightening ring.'"

Commander Wounded

Weber said the British division commander surrendered "only after being seriously wounded at close quarters."

"The 82nd and 101st United States airborne division taking part in the fighting at Arnhem suffered heavy losses," he added. "The 82nd previously had taken part in operations in Sicily and the 101st in the Cotentin landings."

No Confirmation

There was no confirmation of Weber's assertion American troops participated in the fighting at Arnhem. There has been no previous mention of them there, although it has been known there are some American airborne troops in the Nijmegen corridor.

Both the 82nd and 101st United States Airborne Infantry took part at fighting around Carentan, in Normandy, during the early days of the invasion of France.

British General Seized At Arnhem Escaped Foe

Red Devil Commander Slipped Out of Nazis' Clutches

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP).—The War Office disclosed tonight that the Germans had captured the general commanding the British air-borne "Red Devils" in the Arnhem pocket, but he escaped.

Major General R. S. Urquhart, of the 1st British Air-Borne Division, "is believed to have been in enemy hands a short time, but escaped and now is ce ent said.

Attack Disrupts Songs For GIs

With American Troops in Alsace-Lorraine, Sept. 27 (AP—Delayed) In an abandoned factory only two miles from German positions Amer ican troops of a frontier regiment gathered today for an afternoon of entertainment.

Every GI in the outfit was on hand because word had spread that this show would be something special, with a well-known entertainer as the star attraction. The place was packed.

After the comedian and two pretty girl singers had completed their acts, a familiar figure appeared and got a rousing reception from the soldiers who had not been told who the star would be.

The owner of a voice known to millions sang one song and was half way through another when word came that the Germans had started an attack.

The order to leave was passed quickly down the line of disappointed Joes and they marched hurriedly out to battle—leaving Bing Crosby singing to an empty house.

Fighting In Central, Southwest France Ends

London, Sept. 28 (AP)—There no longer are any areas of organized German resistance in the interior of southwestern or central France. Scattered German troops there still are being brought in by French Forces of the Interior, but there are no known cores of active fighting.

There still are several pockets in strength along the Bay of Biscay coast in the general area of Bordeaux, but the exact locations cannot be disclosed.

D. S. C. Awarded To Jersey Sergeant

A United States Command Post on Siegfried Line, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Sergt. Paul F. Mansfield of 434 Jersey avenue, Jersey City, N. J., who stepped out to draw fire from enemy positions in the woods and then went in himself and knocked out a machine gun, was one of sixteen American soldiers who received Distinguished Service Crosses yesterday.

FFI Prisoner Bag Placed At 80,000

Paris, Sept. 28 (AP)—Pierre Villon, head of the Action Committee of the French Forces of the Interior, said today the FFI had taken 80,000 prisoners in France. He estimated that the organization, which is being incorporated into the regular French army, numbers about 300,000 men.

General Leclerc's Name Revealed

New York, Sept. 28—The name of "that little demon of a man," who has fought as Gen. Jacques Leclerc from Africa to Paris, was revealed here today.

He has been known for four years simply as General Leclerc, but when he was graduated from St. Cyr, France's military academy, he was Sub-Lieut. Jacques Leclerc de Hauteclocque and when the Germans captured him at the fall of France he was a major.

Since that time he has used the *nom de Guerre* of General Leclerc to save those members of his family still in France from the Germans.

It is possible now that the French never may call him anything else. Certainly, to the forces which he gathered in Africa and led across 1,500 miles of desert to take Tripolitania, he will always be the Leclerc, who refused to wear his general's stars until he had defeated the Germans.

U. S. Flyer Bags 5 Germans In Hour

A United States Fighter Base in Britain, Sept. 28 (AP)—Lieut. William R. Beyer, of Danville, Pa., a Mustang fighter pilot who became an ace in one day by shooting down five Germans in less than an hour yesterday, said today:

"I never had so much fun in my life, but I wish I hadn't run out of ammunition."

The last Nazi downed was the toughest, leading him a hectic chase for miles at housetop level, Beyer said.

"He tried to trip me up once on some high-tension wires but I pulled up quickly and just skimmed over them. Then he leveled out with me right on his tail. His engine caught fire and he hit the ground, skidded and then hit a house, with both the plane and the house blowing up."

The Mileage To Berlin

By Associated Press.

1—Western front: 305 miles (from west of Kleve).

2—Russian front: 310 miles (from Warsaw).

3—Italian front: 570 miles (from south of Bologna).

CARRIER PLANES DESTROY 36 JAP AIRCRAFT IN RAID

HAUGLAND

Brings Enemy Aerial Losses to 1,014 During Month of September.

6 WARSHIPS HIT

U. S. Task Force Meets Little Opposition in Seventh Day of Attacks.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 28.—(AP) Planes of an American task force sank or damaged upwards of 90 Japanese surface craft, including six warships, and wiped out 36 planes in the Central Philippines Saturday in the seventh day of such a powerhouse attacks to scourge the invasion-menaced archipelago this month.

Headquarters announced the results today, raising the devastation wreaked on the enemy in the Philippines in raids Sept. 8, 11, 12, 13, 20, 21 and 23 to 1,014 planes destroyed, at least 160 surface craft sunk and more than 200 probably sunk or damaged.

Meet Little Resistance

Prowling Philippine water unchallenged by the Japanese navy and opposed by waning enemy air strength, Adm. William F. Halsey's Third fleet sent planes Saturday over islands ringing the Visayan sea,, losing 10 raiders.

A destroyer and three destroyer escorts were among 22 ships definitely sunk. Others were a troop transport, three large cargo ships, three large oil tankers, six medium cargo ships and five small cargo ships.

Two destroyer escorts were among 43 ships damaged, of which more than 15 probably sank.

In addition, 20 to 30 small craft were sunk or damaged.

Only seven planes were aloft—in contrast with the huge umbrella of enemy aircraft encountered over Manila—and all were shot down. The other 29 were accounted for on the ground.

The carrier planes, which have stair-stepped up the Philippines from Mindanao and then part way back, in each instances overwhelming the enemy air opposition, attacked airfields Saturday on Cebu, Leyte, Negros, Bicolan and ern Luzon.

American personnel losses in the raid were five pilots and three crewmen.

Among shore installations damaged were a warehouse and a Marine railway set afire at Iloilo in southern Panay.

One of the heaviest strikes was at Coron bay between Busuanga island and Culion island in the western Philippines, the planes sank a number of ships, including two of the valuable fleet tankers.

Fourth This Month

The carrier sweep, the fourth this month to maul the Philippines from Davao on the south to as far north as Manila, took the following toll of enemy shipping:

Sunk — one destroyer, one troop transport, three large oil tankers, three large cargo vessels six medium cargos, five small cargos and three destroyer-escort type craft.

Sunk or damaged — two large oil tankers, one medium tanker, one large cargo ship, 15 medium cargos, 21 small cargos, one small transport, two destroyer-escort types and almost 30 small craft.

Halsey's flattop aircraft virtually cleared the Philippines of enemy planes in the raids that centered in the Manila area September 20 and 21, when 169 aircraft were shot down, 188 destroyed on the ground and 48 damaged. In those attacks 40 ships and six small craft were sunk and 46 more damaged.

The headquarters compilation shows Halsey's Third fleet, beginning with a strike into the Bonin islands August 30, sank 144 ships and 61 small craft, damaged 180 vessels and 128 or 139 small craft; destroyed 337 planes in aerial combat and 1,007 on the ground.

Most of this damage was in the Philippines.

Fleet losses in these operations were 61 planes, 42 pilots and 53 crewmen.

Many Points Hit

Points hit in last Saturday's attack were: At Iloilo, warehouse and railway.

At Bacolod, on the northern end of Negros island, piers and barracks.

At Cebu, warehouses and piers.

At Mactan, off east central Cebu, oil refining facilities and an airfield.

At Saravia, on northern Negros, building and an airfield.

Near Ormoc, on Leyte's northwest coast, barracks and oil storage facilities.

The attacks ranged over an area almost 300 miles long from Legaspi, near the southestern tip of Luzon, southwest to Culion, at the northern end of the Calamian group, north of Palawan.

The first carrier attack on the Philippines was Sept. 8, followed by strikes Sept. 11, 12, 13, Sept. 20-21 and Sept. 23. The last sweep, reported today, was announced by the Tokyo radio last Saturday.

told of slow progress on Peleliu, said last night the marines and soldiers are moving faster toward complete conquest of that air-base island in the Palaus.

Barge Traffic Hit

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, whose recent communiques have reported sinkings by air attack of enemy freighters off the southern Philippines, announced today his sky patrols are pouncing on barge traffic along Mindanao's south shores from Davao to Zamboanga. Five barges were sunk Sunday night and Monday morning in Davao Gulf.

Nimitz's communique which placed the total of Japanese killed in the Palaus at 8,537—a ratio of better than 12 for every American life lost—said Peleliu's invaders have "brought the entire island under our control with the exception of Umorbrogol Mountain (Bloody Nose Ridge) and a small pocket at the northeastern tip."

Infiltration Blocked

To the south of Peleliu on conquered Angaur, Japanese remnants timed an infiltration effort Monday night with a raid by two Japanese planes, but both failed dismally, headquarters said.

MacArthur's communique disclosed a sensational round-trip flight of more than 3,000 miles by planes which carried the war to the Japanese at Batavia, capital of the Nipponese administration for Java and Sumatra. The raiders swept low to strafe Japanese-occupied buildings.

Other planes added to Japan's shipping woes, sinking two small freighter-transports and a 3,000-ton vessel loaded with gasoline in the vicinity of Dutch Celebes.

RUSSIANS PUSH

Flyers Pounce On Jap Barges At Philippines

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 28 (AP)—America's Philippines-bound invaders were reported making rapid progress in the Palaus on the eastern approaches while the air arm, which has lashed the Philippines from Mindanao to Manila, made southern archipelago waters unsafe even for Japanese barges.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, whose recent communiques have

WAY 3 MILES IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

MERCHER

Enter Country Through Lupkow Pass to Capture

Rail Station.

GAIN IN HUNGARY

Over 300,000 Men Being Used in Drive 15 Miles from Szeged.

By W. W. HERCHER

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 29—(AP) Russian troops yesterday fought their way nearly three miles inside Czechoslovakia through the Lupkow pass from Poland, and Budapest said that other mobile Russian forces attacking on a 100-mile front had punched out gains in southeastern Hungary.

Berlin also said that Russian troops had crossed from Romania into Yugoslavia at a point east of Belgrade, Yugoslav capital.

A communique broadcast by Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor included Vydran, a Czechoslovak rail station, in a list of 30 localities captured by Col Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine army attacking in the East Beskid mountains.

Lupkow, on the Polish side of the pass seven miles southeast of Vydran, also was captured, and a Hungarian communique told of fighting in this area only 43 miles from northern Hungary.

Enemy reports said that Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, commander of the combined Russian and Romanian forces, was using 30 divisions or upwards of 300,000 men in an offensive which has reached to within 15 miles of Szeged, Hungary's second city, and to within 102 miles of the capital at Budapest.

May By-Pass Szeged

One Stockholm dispatch quoting the German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau said the Russians were more than 30 miles inside Hungary and were by-passing Szeged in their smash toward Budapest.

One hundred fifty miles southeast of imperilled Szeged, other Red Army troops had crossed the Danube river at Orsova and entered Yugoslavia, the German High command's communique said.

Orsova is 100 miles east of Belgrade, Yugoslav capital, and at the top of the iron Gate river passage.

Although Moscow did not mention either the invasion of Hungary or the crossing into Yugoslavia, the Russian news agency Tass said that Marshal Tito, Yugoslav Partisan leader, had granted the Red army permission to move across his country in order to attack Axis troops in Hungary.

The Soviet announcement said that Russia had told the Yugoslav National Liberation committee that Soviet troops would quit the country upon completion of their military tasks. Yugoslav civil administration will operate in areas where Red army units are stationed.

Berlin's alarm over possible Hungarian peace moves was evident in a scarcely veiled threat to Hungary by Adolf Hitler's newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter, as quoted by the agency Transocean.

Threaten Hungary

It said that Germany was "determined to prevent ruthlessly any repetition of the Bulgarian affair."

"One thing is certain," it said. "There'll be no more of this working one's passage home. German leaders are determined to take action ruthlessly and with all means at their disposal against such symptoms. Wherever among governments in Europe this warning is not understood Germany will act ruthlessly and see to it that it can no longer be overlooked."

(A Moscow broadcast, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, told the Hungarian people that only through "immediate armed opposition" to Regent Nicholas Horthy and Adolf Hitler could they "atone for past sins" of collaboration and "return into the ranks of the democratic and free peoples.")

On the 60th day of their fight inside ruined Warsaw Polish patriots commanded by Lt. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (Bor) were forced out of the Mokotow district in the southern part of the Polish capital, as Russian and German artillery dueled across the Vistula river barrier.

DNB, German news agency, said that 2,000 Poles surrendered to the Germans during the day, and would be treated as prisoners of war.

In the north the Soviet Baltic armies converging on Riga captured 50 localities, including Lode, 31 miles northeast of the Latvian capital.

In Estonia Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad Army units captured 200 localities in cleaning out portions of the western coast. Virtsu, a port on the west coast, was among the places taken.

The Hungarian high command communique telling of the Russian invasion across that country's flat plains said that Hungarian counterattacks were in progress in near Mako and Foldeak, villages 15 miles east of Szeged. Foldeak is 10 miles inside Hungary from the nearest part of the Romanian frontier.

It said the Russians, who reached the Mako sector Wednesday, had not made any further ground gains toward Szeged, but that "heavy and fluctuating fighting" was going on at other points along a 100-mile front extending northeast of Mako to the outskirts of Oradea, strategic western Romanian rail town near the Hungarian frontier.

Admit Retreat

The towns named along this front as the scene of bitter fighting were Mezohegyes, Kunagota, Gyula and Salonta. All of these are inside Hungary except the Romanian town of Salonta, and in this latter area the Hungarians said their troops had been compelled to retreat.

Budapest said that reinforced Hungarians were able to throw back the Russians and Romanians on the southern side of Oradea, the town through which one of the main German-Hungarian escape railways runs from Transylvania. The other big rail center controlling traffic into Transylvania is Debrecen, 35 miles north of Oradea.

Moscow did not specifically mention that the Czechoslovak frontier had been crossed, merely listing the capture of the village inside Lupkow pass. The fact that the Russians had crossed into that country also was supported by Budapest's communique telling of fighting inside that pass.

In addition to moving into Czechoslovakia via Lupkow pass the Russians and Czech units under General Petrov were attacking on a 150-mile front along the frontier extending from the Dukla pass in the west to the Tatar pass at the southeastern tip of Ruthenia or the Carpatho-Ukraine. Official Hungarian bulletins told of fighting in these two passes.

During yesterday's operations the Russians captured Solinka, nine miles southeast of Lupkow and on the Czech frontier near the Cisna pass, and closed in on all sides of Usok pass farther southeast. In the latter area they seized Bukowiec, six miles northwest of Uzok; Tureczki, four miles on the north, Borynia, seven miles on the northeast, and Zawadka, 12 miles on the east.

NAZIS ADMIT REDS BATTLE IN YUGOSLAVIA

Enemy Says Russian Army Crossed Danube West of Iron Gate.

PRESSURE GROWS ON HUNGARY

Soviet Troops Flank Carpathian Pass—Foe in Riga Is in Hopeless Plight.

London, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today that Russian troops had invaded Yugoslavia, and the report was supported by a Moscow radio announcement that Marshal Tito's regime had granted the Red Army permission to enter Yugoslavia and press an offensive against Hungary.

In a broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor here, Moscow gave no indication that the Russians were already operating on Yugoslav soil. The German High Command, however, said that the invasion was made by Russian forces that crossed the Danube river just west of the Iron Gate at the Romanian frontier town of Orsova.

The Russians said that their use of Yugoslav territory would be temporary and that Tito would retain civil administration in the region of operations.

"In the Danube bend, there was lively reconnoitering activity on both sides of the Iron Gate," said the official war bulletin, broadcast from Berlin. "Soviet forces who have advanced south from Orsova were repulsed and enemy formations who had crossed the Danube were smashed."

Orsova is on the river frontier and only Yugoslav territory lies to the south. Moscow has not yet confirmed an incursion into the territory where Marshal Tito's Partisan army operates, but weeks ago told officially of reaching the Iron Gate—the wild mountain canyons through which the Danube courses through the Transylvanian Alps.

The Germans asserted that several thousand prisoners were taken in Warsaw and that another segment of Lieut. Gen. Tadeusz (Bor) Komorowski's underground army surrendered.

More than 5,000 Polish civilians were declared evacuated from the capital across whose Vistula River the Soviet armies are deployed in the industrial suburb of Praga.

"Another success has been achieved which gives rise to the hope that the entire revolutionary movement at Warsaw will be overcome in the near future," the German communique said.

Gen. Komorowski's communique announced withdrawals from positions in the Mokotow section of Warsaw. He said the patriots held their positions in other parts of the capital.

A German report issued in Stockholm said the Russians had by-passed the second largest Hungarian city of Szeged, ninety-six miles southeast of Budapest in the vast Hungarian plain. Szeged is ten miles inside prewar Hungary at the nearest point to the Romanian frontier. The Stockholm-circulated report said Germans and Hungarians still controlled the city.

Hungary Is Mobilizing.

The same report told of street fighting in the Romanian frontier city of Oradea (population 81,000) on the Budapest-Bucharest trunk railroad. The report said Hungary has started general mobilization and rushed troops to the threatened areas, while civilians were being impressed to build fortifications.

The German communique yesterday indicated the Russians had invaded Hungary on a 110-mile front, and today the war bulletin asserted that thirty Soviet infantry divisions and several tank corps were pressing the offensive. This would mean upward of 500,000 Russians on the move.

"Ineffective" Russian attacks were reported on the East Prussia frontier where the Russians announced gains at midnight in the Suwalki triangle.

Riga Nazis Seen Doomed.

Moscow, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Soviet military analysts described as strategically hopeless today the position of German troops attempting to withdraw from the Latvian port of Riga along a coastal escape road.

The Russian drive, enveloping an additional 200 Latvian settlements yesterday, approached close to Riga on the northeast. The German command decided apparently to move the bulk of its troops out of the Riga pocket, rather than risk entrapment by a possible Russian breakthrough west of the Latvian capital.

Front dispatches told of rear-guard actions outside Riga and heavy enemy movements westward on the Tukums road leading to western Lithuania and East Prussia.

Uzok Pass Outflanked.

Meanwhile, other Red Army forces, outflanking the key Uzok Pass through the Carpathian Mountains, reached the soil of eastern Slovakia. The decisive moment seemed near for the Fourth Ukrainian Army, led by Col.-Gen. Ivan Petrov, to attack the German and Hungarian defense zone along the crest of the Carpathians in that sector.

Gen. Petrov's command, which includes units of the First Czech-Slovak Army, won dominating high ground along the border six miles west of Uzok Pass with an advance beyond the village of Wolosatojoe.

[A Moscow broadcast heard in London Monday said Russian forces were reported to have penetrated twenty-five miles into Czecho-Slovakia through Lukow Pass, northwest of Uzok Pass, and captured Hummene.]

The Arad Line, which the Hungarians have been building since 1939, extends in depth down to the southern slopes of the Carpathians and there was no attempt by the Russians to minimize the struggle faced by Gen. Petrov.

Reds Seek to Flank Line.

The Red Army's main thrust has been beyond the western extremity of the Hungarian fortifications and is designed to establish a solid juncture with Patriot resistance forces in central Slovakia.

GERMANS BLOW UP FINNISH BRIDGES

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 28.—(AP) Retreating Germans blew up bridges and burned villages as Finnish troops seeking to drive them out of northern Finland crossed the river Iijoki and advanced toward Olhava, on the Bothnian gulf, a communique reported today.

(In Berlin, a foreign office spokesman said a Finnish national committee had been formed "to continue the fight against Bolshevism." Similar committees, the Nazi imitation of governments-in-exile, have been formed in Germany in the names of Romania and Bulgaria.)

Finnish forces, fulfilling obligations of the armistice with Russia, advanced also in Lapland. The communique declared the movements were hampered by demolished bridges and roads and mining.

Evacuation of Finns from the northern and eastern territory which will be ceded to Russia has been completed, the newspaper Aftonbladet reported in a dispatch from Helsinki. Refugees are being resettled behind the 1940 boundary.

A Helsinki report said that Hantti Hackzell, head of the Finnish peace mission, was recovering from his serious illness and was expected to return from Moscow possibly tomorrow.

Finns Chase Nazis Across River Iijoki

Stockholm, Sept. 28 (AP)—Finnish troops crossed the river Iijoki today in the direction of Olhava, 3[illegible] miles north of their Oulu base, in pursuit of the fleeing Germans, a Helsinki communique announced today.

The communique also reported an advance against the Germans in Lapland.

Bridge Losses Slow Push

The war bulletin emphasized again the slowdown of the Finnish drive because of German destruction of bridges and the mining of roads, but from other sources a three-pronged attack was reported, an effort to smash the retreating Germans who are leaving a trail of burned villages behind them.

The column which crossed the Iijoki was based on the Bothnian Gulf port of Oulu. As they approached the river, the Germans were said to have blown up a railroad bridge.

Hit Two Other Ways

A second column plunged north from Puolanka in the heart of Finland northwest toward Pudasjarvi, an important road junction, while the third column advanced from Puolanka northeast toward Taivalkoski, almost directly east of Pudasjarvi.

A Finnish high command spokes-

man, meanwhile, declined to comment on German reports that two Finnish divisions had deserted to the Nazis in northern Finland. Other sources believed the story was Nazi propaganda.

Russians Raid Norwegian Port

New York, Sept. 28 (AP)—Russian naval aircraft raided the German-held port of Vadsoe in northern Norway and sank more than 30 barges and motor boats and blew up an ammunition dump, the London radio reported tonight.

Russia Doubts Peace Near

Moscow, Sept. 28 (AP)—While not forecasting how long the war in Europe will last, the Soviet Union appeared today to be taking the view that a long, hard road still lies ahead.

A responsible quarter in Moscow said this viewpoint developed because the Russians knew Germany and the German army better than some others.

The Kremlin, on which the Russian people depend for the lead in such matters, has said nothing that would indicate Stalin believed the war was about to end. All official announcements have urged the people on to a greater effort.

The Russian people are preparing for another hard winter. One meets with no predictions here that the war will be over before the first of the year.

TITO REACHES HUNGARY'S LINE

Allied Command Silent on Balkan Invasion.

London, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Marshal Tito announced in a communique today that his Yugoslavia Partisan forces had reached the bank of the strategic Drava River, which forms the boundary between Hungary and Yugoslavia.

The broadcast communique said these units were developing a successful offensive in northern Yugoslavia across possible escape lines of German forces trapped in the Balkans.

The communique said that the Partisans had cut the main railways leading south from Balgrade. In eastern Serbia Tito's forces stormed Kuceva, twelve miles from the Romanian border and the Danube, where the war bulletin said, they made contact with the Soviet Army.

'Enormous' Additional U.S. Troops to Be Thrown into Battle Unless Nazi Resistance Collapses, Churchill Tells Commons

LONDON, Sept. 28—(AP) Prime Minister Winston Churchill warned the United Nations today that the war against Germany might continue several months into 1945 and said "enormous" additional American troops would be thrown into the struggle "unless organized German resistance collapses in the near future."

Appearing before the House of Commons in a long report on the war, the British leader reaffirmed his country's determination to pursue the war against Japan "with all her strength and resources to the very end," and declared that Britain, the U. S. and Soviet Russia were more closely and effectively united than ever before. He said he hoped for another meeting with Premier Stalin and President Roosevelt before the end of the year.

Nazis Lose Million Men

Despite the fact that Germany already had lost close to 1,000,000 men in northwest Europe, Churchill said he deprecated talk of an early peace.

"I shall certainly not hazard a guess—it could be no more than a guess—as to when the end will come," he said. "Many persons of the highest technical attainments, knowledge and responsibility have good hopes that it will all be over by the end of 1944. On the other hand, no one—certainly not I—can guarantee that several months of 1945 may not be required."

After revealing that between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 Allied troops already were engaged on the Western front, the Premier warned Hitler that, "Unless organized German resistance collapses in the near future, enormous additional U. S. forces will be brought to bear in the final struggle."

Turning to the question of the peace, Churchill said there were great difficulties to be overcome.

"Everything depends," he said, "upon the agreement of the three leading European powers and world powers. I do not think a satisfactory agreement will be reached until there has been a further meeting of the three heads of government, assisted as may be necessary by their foreign secretaries."

Admitting frankly that it would be affectation to pretend that the U. S. and Britain saw eye-to-eye with the Soviet Union about Poland, Churchill said, "I hope that the Soviet government will make it possible for us to act unitedly with them in this solution of the Polish problems and that we shall not witness the unhappy spectacle of rival governments in Poland, one recognized by the Soviet Union and the other firmly adhered to by the western powers."

He said that Britain would do her utmost to obtain for Russia "the security she is entitled to have on her west front." There would thus have to be changes in the Polish frontier, he said, adding that "Russia has a right to our support in this matter."

In an hour of mingled pride and sorrow over the stand and fall of the airborne troops at Arnhem, Churchill rallied Britain with the reminder that the swift surge of Allied arms had brought the "foul enemy" to the doorstep of defeat.

He drew infrequently upon eloquence, but talked to a somber House of Commons in steady conversational tones of confidence that the problems ahead would be worked out efficiently and harmoniously.

As usual, the Premier's address was heavily larded with facts and figures, some not previously made public. He said that perhaps 200,000 Germans now are trapped in Holland and that their capture or destruction appeared "highly probable."

In addition to these, he said Nazi losses in France, Belgium and Holland since D-day could be placed officially at 400,000 killed and wounded, with nearly 500,000 prisoners.

Allied losses for the same period he placed at 145,000 Americans and 90,000 British killed, wounded and missing. In the first 24 hours of the invasion, he disclosed, the Allies landed nearly 250,000 men in France. The present ratio of Allied forces on the Western front, Churchill said, was approximately three Americans to two British.

Pointing out that there is an election on in the U.S. and that "nowhere in the world is speech freer," Churchill urged the British "not to be startled or carried away by sensational reports and stories which emanate from the other side of the Atlantic."

He said that "complete agreement on every point" was reached between himself and President Roosevelt at the Quebec conferences.

"In this war there has been none of those differences between professional and political elements as were such a large feature of the last war," he added. "we have worked together in perfect harmony."

Calls Hitler A Butcher

Referring caustically to Adolf Hitler as a "squalid caucus boss and butcher," Churchill declared that the German leader's escape from a bomb attempt against his life on July 20 was indeed providential for the Allies.

"Certainly it would be most unfortunate if the Allies were to be deprived in the closing phases of the struggle of that form of warlike genius by which Corporal Schickelgruber has so notably contributed to our victory," he said amid laughter.

Churchill said it was possible that after organized resistance ceased in Germany and the army was completely broken, that "fierce warfare may be maintained in the forests and mountains of Germany by numbers of desperate men conscious of their own guilt and impending doom."

"We don't consider that the declared date of the ending of the war against Germany must necessarily be postponed until the last desperado has been tracked down in his lair," he said grimly.

In revealing that most of Britain's finest and most modern battleships already had been sent to the Pacific to join the American navy in the final crushing of Japan, Churchill declared that "our perseverance in this quarrel is not to be doubted."

Praises U.S. Advances

"He praised the American advances in Europe as a "Model of the military art" and as an example of "the propriety of running risks." At another point he spoke of the "valiant and ruthless battleworthy qualities" of the Yanks and of "the skill of their commanders and the excellence of their supply arrangements."

"When I think of the measureless output of ships and munitions and supplies of all kinds with which the United States has equipped herself and has sustained all fighting Allies in generous measure, and of the mighty war she is conducting with the troops of our Australian and New Zealand dominions over the spaces of the Pacific ocean, this House may, indeed, salute our sister nation as being at the highest pinnacle of her power and fame."

The Prime Minister also made these points:

On the war in Italy—"General Alexander now has definitely broken into the basin of the Po. Conditions henceforth will be more favorable for destruction or rout of General Kesselring's army and that is the objective to which all British and Allied forces will be unceasingly bent."

On the war on Russian front—"Russia is holding and beating far larger hostile forces than those which face the Allies in the west, and has through long years, at enormous losses, borne the brunt of the struggle on land."

On the diplomatic front he offered these observations:

Bulgaria—"Some of the worst war criminals are Bulgarians. So far as Great Britain is concerned they must work their passage for a long time to come, and in no uncertain fashion, before we can accord them special status in view of injuries our Allies have sustained at their hands."

Italy—"No final settlement can be made with them (the Italian people) until the north of Italy has been liberated and the basis on which the present government stands has been broadened and strengthened. There are good hopes that this will be achieved."

France—"It is the aim of this country to see erected once more at the earliest moment a strong, independent and friendly France." Transformation of the legislative assembly into an elected body, he said, "would greatly strengthen the position of France in the circle of principal Allies," and "render possible the recognition of a provisional government."

As he closed, Churchill—in his favorite stance with hands grasping the lapels of his blue coat—cautioned that "hasty work and premature decisions" on international relations "may lead to penalties out of all proportion to issues immediately involved."

While Russia's Ambassador Fyodor Gusev and U. S. Ambassador John G. Winant watched from the diplomatic gallery, Churchill declared he had attempted to avoid appearance "of any one country trying to lay down the law to its powerful Allies."

Churchill said "heavy and critical work is going forward," but more of it lies ahead—"even after the downfall of our principal enemy has been completed."

War In Europe May Last Into '45: Churchill

London, Sept. 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill warned the House of Commons today that, despite German losses approaching the 1,000,000 mark in northwest Europe, the war might still continue into 1945.

He indicated that he considered a new three-power meeting including Premier Stalin to be essential before revelation of peace plans.

200,000 Nazis Trapped

Opening a two-day war and peace debate, the Prime Minister made these points, among others:

1. That perhaps 200,000 Germans are now trapped in Holland and their capture or destruction appeared "highly probable."

2. That German losses in France, Belgium and Holland since D-day can now be placed officially at 400,000 killed and wounded, with nearly 500,000 more as prisoners.

3. That Allied losses during the same period now stand at 90,000 British and 145,000 Americans killed, wounded or missing.

4. That "no one—certainly not I—can guarantee that several months of 1945 may be required 'to finish off Germany.'"

5. That even after organized resistance ceases, fierce warfare may still be carried on in the German hills and mountains "by numbers of desperate men conscious of their own guilt and impending doom."

Over 2,000,000 Men

6. That the Allies now have landed between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 trops in northwestern Europe, and that nearly 250,000 men rushed ashore during the first 24 hours of the invasion.

7. That "complete agreement on every point" was reached between himself and President Roosevelt at the Quebec conference.

8. That the British fleet had been offered for the war against Japan and the offer "cordially accepted"—with much of Britain's naval strength already gathered in the Indian Ocean.

9. That the 10 Japanese divisions which were launched against India have been largely shattered, with between 50,000 and 60,000 slain, but that a new enemy offensive can be expected with the ending of the monsoon.

Support For Russia

10. That England will support Russia in demanding territorial changes in the Polish frontier to give Russia "the security she is entitled to have."

11. That the Big Three are united on a "more close and more effective" basis than ever before, but Marshal Stalin must sit down with the heads ofthe British and American governments as soon as the military situation permits in order that the big decisions of the peace can be agreed upon.

Overoptimism Hit

"I deprecate very much people being carried away into premature expectations of an early cessation of the fighting," he declared in a full-dress report on the Quebec conference and the war in general.

"I shall certainly not hazard a guess as to when the end will come. Many persons of the highest technical attainment and knowledge and responsibility have good hopes that it will all be over by the end of 1944. On the other hand no one—certainly not I—can guarantee that several months of 1945 may not be required."

Russo-Polish Question

Of Polish-Russian differences the Prime Minister said Britain would do her utmost to obtain for Russia "the security she is entitled to have on her west front" and that he expected Poland to have her national sovereignty and independence restored.

He said that there would have to be changes on the frontier and "Russia has a right to our support in this matter."

Looking to peace, Churchill said

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It was essential that Premier Stalin join with the heads of the United States and British governments in a new meeting as soon as the military situation permitted.

Sees War of Desperados.

Just before he ended the hour-long initial portion of his speech and the House adjourned for luncheon, the Prime Minister added:

"There is also the possibility that after the organized resistance of the German state and Army is completely broken, fierce warfare may be maintained in the forests and mountains of Germany by numbers of desperate men conscious of their own guilt and impending doom. We don't consider that the declared date of the ending of the war against Germany must necessarily be postponed until the last desperado has been tracked down in his lair."

German Losses Are 1,000,000.

The Prime Minister said that the Allied invasion of Europe had cost Germany nearly 1,000,000 men killed, wounded and captured and said: "There may well be 200,000 of them in the coastal fortresses of Holland whose destruction or capture may now be deemed highly probable."

The Allied forces now in northwestern Europe have swelled to between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 men, he said.

The British have suffered 90,000 casualties in France and the American losses in killed, wounded and missing, including those in Southern and Northern France, have risen to 145,000. British troops in Europe, he added, are now in a population of two for every three Americans.

Mr. Churchill opened his report by remarking on the change in the war picture during the parliamentary recess.

"What a transformation now meets our eye!" he exclaimed. "The foul enemy who for four years inflicted cruelties and oppression has fled, losing 400,000 in killed and wounded and leaving in our hands nearly half a million prisoners."

The Prime Minister praised the American advances in Europe as a "model of the military art" and an example of "the propriety of running risks." Yet the British advances, he said, have likewise not been surpassed anywhere.

'Not in Vain.'

The Prime Minister paid tribute to the 8,000 men of the bloodied but unbowed British First Airborne Division, whose 2,000 survivors have now retreated back across the Neder Rhine. Some 6,000 of the red-bereted warriors were left behind, captured, killed or wounded after nine days of epic battle, in which the division tried unsuccessfully to win a bridgehead over the last great waterway in Holland.

"Here I must pay tribute," Mr. Churchill said, "to the superb feat of arms performed by our First Airborne Division. . . . This glorious and fruitful operation will take a lasting place in our military annals and will in succeeding generations inspire our youth with the highest ideals of duty and daring.

"The cost has been heavy . . . but for those who mourn theere is at least the consolation that the sacrifice was not needlessly demanded nor was it given without result. The delay caused to the enemy's advance upon Nijmegen enabled the British Second Army and their American comrades in two other airborne divisions to secure intact the vitally important bridges, and to form a strong bridgehead over the main stream of the Rhine at Nijmegen. 'Not in vain' may be the pride of those who survived and the epitaph of those who fell."

Mr. Churchill declared that a Jewish brigade now being formed would take part in the occupation of Germany. He revealed also that the number of Italians fighting alongside the Allies on the Italian front soon would be more than doubled.

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Million Men in 20 Days.

Indicating the tremendous power exerted by the Allies on D Day he reported that 250,000 men swarmed ashore in the first twenty-four hours and that 1,000,000 men had been landed by the twentieth day of the invasion.

Turning to the Far East, he declared that the ten Japanese divisions which were sent against India had been repulsed and largely shattered. The campaign directed by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten he described as the largest and most important ground fighting that has so far has taken place against Japan. Between 50,000 and 60,000 Japanese have been killed in this campaign, he said, and added: "I can assure the House that the war against the Japanese and other diseases of the jungle will be pressed forward with the utmost urgency."

Nevertheless, he added, a renewal of the Japanese offensive can be expected as soon as the monsoon is over.

Glad of Hitler's Escape.

Mr. Churchill declared, amid laughter, that Hitler's escape in the reported bomb attempt against him on July 20 was a stroke of luck for the Allies.

"It would be most unfortunate," he said, "if the Allies were to be deprived in the closing hours of the struggle of the form of warlike genius by which Corp. Schickelgruber has so nobly contributed to our victory."

That squalid caucus boss and butcher has squandered a large army in the Balkans, Mr. Churchill said, and added that many of the twenty-seven Nazi divisions now engaged in Italy would never get back across the Alps.

Complete Accord at Quebec.

Mr. Churchill reported that complete agreement on every point had been reached at the Quebec Conference, adding that he and President Roosevelt had decided that there would be no changes in the chiefs of staff charged with conducting the war.

The scale of the British effort against Japan, he said, would be limited only by available shipping which, with the ending of the U-boat war, would be magnificently magnified. He said he believed that the convoy system could be abandoned shortly in waters of the Western Hemisphere.

He said that the British fleet had been offered for the war against Japan, and that the offer had been cordially accepted. Much of it, he said, is already gathered in the Indian Ocean. These ships, added to those of the United States, he declared, "should give us naval command of the most complete and decisive character."

Just before the start of his report Churchill left unanswered a query from a Laborite, Richard Stokes, as to whether Secretary Morgenthau's proposal for de-industrializing Germany had been discussed at Quebec, whether it had the approval of the British Government, and why Secretaries Hull and Stimson "did not take part in the discussions."

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Eden Replies

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden rose in the Prime Minister's place and replied that it would be inadvisable to discuss peace terms "in a piecemeal fashion on questions prompted by rumor and hearsay."

Stokes persisted, asking whether it would be "totally inaccurate" to say the subject had been discussed at Quebec, but Eden replied, "I am afraid he won't draw me onto that ground."

Polish Border to be Changed.

Resuming promptly after the luncheon recess, and still in the same resonant and vigorous voice, Mr. Churchill declared that never before had the alliance of the three Great Powers against Germany been more close or more effective. Both the American and the Russian ambassadors were in the Diplomatic Gallery which runs along one wall of the high chamber.

"One by one in rapid succession the satellite states have writhed or torn themselves free from Nazi tyranny," Mr. Churchill said, and added that when Hungary was free he expected the Hungarians would turn their weapons against those who had led them to their present ruin and defeat.

Mr. Churchill said that some of the worst war criminals were Bulgarians, adding that they also now may want to be treated as co-belligerents. So far as Britain is concerned however, he said, they will have to "work their passage" for a long time and in no uncertain fashion.

The Prime Minister praised Poland, but said that there would have to be territorial changes in the Polish frontier and that "Russia has a right to our support in this matter." He had full hopes that the Polish Premier and his colleagues would shortly resume conversations in Moscow. He believed a good arrangement will be achieved.

"I have every hope that wise and harmonious settlements will be made in confidence and amity between the Great Powers," he declared.

Poland to be Independent.

"I cannot conceive that it is not possible to make a good solution whereby Russia gets the security she is entitled to have—which I am resolved we shall do our utmots to secure for her—on her West Front, and at the same time the Polish nation has restored to them the national sovereignty and independence for which, across centuries of oppression and struggle, they have never ceased to strive."

He declared also that he had every hope for the early achievement of a strong, independent and friendly France.

After calling for a new conference, at which Stalin's presence would be essential, he declared that great decisions could not be taken without far closer and more searching discussions than can be held amid the clash of arms. "This is not the time for taking hard and fast momentous decisions on incomplete data at a breakneck speed," he observed.

Churchill ended his speech 2.45 P. M., after speaking for approximately one hour and forty-five minutes.

CHURCHILL SAYS FLEET READY FOR WAR AGAINST JAPS

CHESTER

LONDON, Sept. 28—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons in his war report today that much of the British battle fleet already was gathered in the Indian ocean for the war against Japan, guaranteeing the Allies naval superiority in the Pacific of "the most complete and decisive character."

"I can assure the house," he said, "that the war against the Japanese and other diseases of the jungle will be pressed forward with the utmost urgency."

Cites Battle For India

In order to clear up what he termed "widespread misconceptions" among the American public as to the skill and efforts of British forces in Burma and India, Churchill declared that between 50,000 and 60,000 Japanese had been killed during the frustrated attempt by 10 Japanese divisions to invade India and sever the American air supply line to China.

This was, he said, the largest and most important ground fighting that has yet taken place against the armies of Japan, and he declared that the "bloody and costly" campaign to drive the Japanese from Burma was being pushed despite the monsoon rains.

The cost to the 14th British Imperial army of driving the Japanese out of India was 40,000 battle casualties in the first six months of the year, Churchill said, in addition to 237,000 cases of sickness which had to be evacuated long distances to hospitals.

Nearly two years ago, Churchill told Commons, he offered to put in writing Britain's pledge to fight against Japan to the end, but reported that President Roosevelt said Britain's word was enough.

"Our perseverance in this quarrel is not to be doubted," he said. "I offered some time ago to embody this undertaking in a definite treaty, but the President made the courteous reply that the British word was good enough. That word we shall certainly make good.

"Accordingly, we offered to the United States the fine, modern British fleet and we asked that it should be employed in the major operations against Japan. This offer was at once cordially accepted.

"A large part of this fleet is already gathered in the Indian ocean. For a year past our modern battleships have been undergoing a further measure of modernization and tropicalization to meet the rapid warfare changes in technical apparatus.

"Thus we hope to place in the Pacific a fleet capable in itself of fighting a general action with the Japanese Navy and which, added to the far greater United States naval power, should give a naval command of all these vast ocean spaces and seas of the most complete and decisive character."

Fight Tropical Diseases

The Prime Minister said that many preventives against tropical diseases had been discovered, including D.D.T. powder, which had been found to yield "astonishing results" and would in future be used on a great scale.

Paying tribute to the establishment of an American aerial supply line to China across the "Hump" from India, Churchill said that "no more prodigious example of strength, science and organization in this class of work has ever been seen or dreamt of."

The scale of Britain's effort against Japan, the Prime Minister promised, would be limited only by available shipping, which he said would be enormously increased when the war against Nazi submarines had ended and convoys no longer were necessary in the western hemisphere.

CHURCHILL JOKES

ABOUT ELECTION IN COMMONS TALK

SINGLETON

LONDON, Sept. 28.—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill mentioned the United States presidential election once in his address to the House of Commons today, and then with a smile.

He advised members against being "startled or carried away by sensational reports and stories which emanate from the other side of the Atlantic."

"There is an election on," he said amid laughter from both sides of the House.

"Very vivid accounts of all kinds of matters are given by people who cannot possibly have any knowledge of what has taken place at secret conferences.

"The United States is a land of free speech. Nowhere is speech freer, not even here where we sedulously cultivate it even in its most repulsive form."

He compared some of the accounts of his conversations with President Roosevelt to the wild tales of the Arabian nights.

Churchill declared that he and President Roosevelt "have both pursued the policy of making no changes other than those forced by death" in chiefs of staff charged with the conduct of the war.

"In this war there has been none of those differences between professional and political elements as were such a large feature of the last war," he declared. "We have worked together in perfect harmony. Our confidence in our chiefs of staff and British confidence in the war cabinet has steadily grown."

"In consequence of the fact that there have been no changes, the men who met together at Quebec knew each other well, were united in bonds of comprehension and friendship, and had the whole picture of the war ingrained in their minds, in their very beings, for when you have lived through all these things you do not have to turn to musty files to see what happened on a particular occasion."

CHURCHILL DENIES SOME U. S. RUMORS

London, Sept. 28 (A. P.):—Prime Minister Churchill reminded the House of Commons today that an election campaign was on in the United States, and told the members not to be startled or carried away by sensational reports on it.

"The United States is a land of free speech," he said. "Nowhere is speech freer; not even here, where we sedulously cultivate it, even in its most repulsive form.

"But when I see some of the accounts given of conversations I am supposed to have had with the President of the United States I can only recall a Balfourian phrase of many years ago when he (Lord Balfour) said that the accounts given bore no more relation to the actual facts than the wildest tales of the Arabian Nights to the ordinary incidents of domestic life in the East."

Churchill Hails Arnhem Feat

London, Sept. 28 (AP)—Winston Churchill paid tribute before the House of Commons today to "the superb feat of arms" of the bloodied but unbowed British First Airborne Division, whose 2,000 survivors retreated back across the Rhine.

Some 6,000 of the red-beretec warriors were left behind as captives, killed or wounded after nine days of epic warfare in which the division tried unsuccessfully to win a bridgehead over the last great waterway in Holland.

"Lasting Place In Annals"

"Here I must pay tribute," the Prime Minister said, "to the superb feat of arms performed by our First Airborne Division. . . . This glorious and fruitful operation will take a lasting place in our military annals and will in succeeding generations inspire our youth with the highest ideals of duty and daring.

"The cost has been heavy . . . but for those who mourn there is at least the consolation that the sacrifice was not needlessly demanded nor was it given without result.

"Not In Vain"

"The delay caused to the enemy's advance upon Nijmegen enabled the British Second Army and their American comrades in two other airborne divisions to secure intact the vitally important bridges and to form a strong bridgehead over the main stream of the Rhine at Nijmegen.

" 'Not in vain' may be the pride of those who survived and the epitaph of those who fell."

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands today sent King George VI a telegram, saying: "Having followed with great admiration the magnificent stand of the airborne division in Arnhem, I should like to express to you the profound admiration of my people and myself for their tenacity and heroism.

"My people and I are deeply grieved at the loss of so many brave young lives. We shall never forget the debt we owe them."

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Prime Minister Churchill's House Of Commons Speech

London, Sept. 28 (AP)—Textual highlights of Prime Minister Churchill's speech in Commons today follow:

Little more than seven weeks have passed since we rose for the summer recess, but this short period has completely changed the face of the war in Europe. . . .

What a transformation meets our eyes! Not only Paris but practically the whole of France has been liberated, as if by enchantment. Belgium has been rescued. Part of Holland is already free. The foul enemy who for four years inflicted his cruelties and oppression upon those countries has fled, leaving perhaps 400,000 in killed and wounded and leaving in our hands nearly half a million prisoners.

Besides these, there may well be 200,000 of them in the coastal fortresses of Holland whose destruction or capture may now be deemed highly probable. . . .

Conducted under the supreme command of General Eisenhower, all these operations have taken place and all were the fruit of the world-famous battle of Normandy, the greatest and most decisive battle of the entire war. Never has the exploitation of victory been carried to a higher perfection.

Risks On The "Q" Side

The chaos and destruction wrought by the Allied air forces behind the battlefront has been indescribable in narrative and a factor of the utmost potency in the actual struggle. It . . . reduces to petty dimensions all that our own army had to suffer from the German air force in 1940.

Nevertheless, when we reflect upon the tremendous fire power of modern weapons and the opportunities which they give for defensive and delaying action, we must feel astounded at the extraordinary speed with which the Allied armies have advanced.

The vast and brilliant encircling movements of the American armies will ever be a model of the military art and an example of the propriety of running risks, not only in the fighting, because most of the armies are ready to do it, but even more on the "Q" side or, as the Americans put it, the logistic side. . . .

By the largest airborne operation ever yet conceived or executed a further all-important forward bound in the north has been achieved. Here I must pay tribute, which the House will consider due, to the superb feat of arms performed by our First Airborne Division. . . .

This glorious and fruitful operation will take a lasting place in our military annals and will in succeeding generations inspire our youth with the highest ideals of duty and daring. The cost has been heavy . . . but for those who mourn there is at least the consolation that the sacrifice was not needlessly demanded nor was it given without result.

Epitaph: "Not In Vain"

The delay caused to the enemy's advance upon Nijmegen . . . enabled the British Second Army to secure intact the vitally important bridges and to form a strong bridgehead over the main stream of the Rhine at Nijmegen. "Not in vain" may be the pride of those who survived and the epitaph of those who fell. . . .

(The Riviera landings) led with inconceivable rapidity to the capture of Toulon and Marseille . . . when I had the opportunity on August 15 of watching—alas, from very far—the landing at St. Tropez it would have seemed audacious to have hoped for such swift and important results.

We have, however, under the spell of victories in the north, gained a superabundance in less than half the time prescribed and expected in the plans which were made beforehand. . . .

The largest mass of all the troops on the Italian front comes, of course, from the United Kingdom . . . half the divisions of the whole front were from that island . . . it seems to me indeed appropriate that a special Jewish unit of that race which has suffered indescribable torment from the Nazis should be represented as a distinct formation among the forces gathered for their final overthrow.

I am now going to give a few facts and figures about the operations in Europe . . . the speed with which the mighty British and American armies in France were built up is almost incredible. In the first 24 hours a quarter of a million men were landed in the teeth of fortified and violent opposition.

3 Millions In France

By the 20th day 1,000,000 men were ashore. There are now between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 men in France. . . .

I must pay my tribute to the United States armies not only in their valiant and ruthless battleworthy qualities, but also in the skill of their commanders and the excellence of their supply arrangements.

When one remembers that the United States four or five years ago was a peace-loving power without any great body of troops or munitions maintained, and with only a very small regular army to draw their commanders from, the American achievement is truly amazing.

These soldiers, like our own from Great Britain—who have been even longer under arms—are capable of being placed immediately on landing in the battle line and have proved themselves more than a match for the so-called veteran troops of Germany who, though fighting desperately, are showing themselves decidedly the worse for wear.

When I think of the measureless output of ships and munitions and supplies of all kinds with which the United States has equipped herself and has sustained all fighting Allies in generous measure and of the mighty war she is conducting with the troops of our Australian and New Zealand dominions over the spaces of the Pacific Ocean, this House may, indeed, salute our sister nation as being at the highest pinnacle of her power and fame.

It makes me very glad to say that we also have been able to make a contribution. . . . After 120 days of fighting we still bear in cross-Channel troops a proportion of two to three in personnel and of four to five and a half in fighting divisions in France. . . .

90,000 British Casualties

The casualties have followed very closely the proportion of numbers. In fact, these troops fight so level that the casualties almost exactly follow the numbers engaged. We have, I regret to say, lost upward of 90,000 men killed, wounded and missing, and the United States, including General Patch's (Seventh) army, over 145,000. Such is the price in blood paid by the English-speaking democracies for the actual liberation of the soil of France.

The terms in which Marshal Stalin recently, in conversation, has referred to our campaigns in the west have been of such a generous and admiring character that I felt, in my turn, bound to point out that Russia is holding and beating far larger hostile forces than those which face the Allies in the west, and has through long years, at enormous losses, borne the brunt of the struggle on land. . . .

I was somewhat concerned to observe from my reading of the American press, in which I indulged during my stay on the other side, that widespread misconceptions exist in the public mind, so far as it is reflected by the newspapers, about the skill of our efforts in Burma. . . . I must therefore set matters in their true light.

It is well known that the United States have been increasingly engaged in establishing an air route to China capable of carrying immense supplies. . . . Certainly no more prodigious example of strength, science and organization in this class of work has ever been seen or dreamt of.

The Burma Front

Along the eastern frontiers of India stands the 14th British Imperial Army. . . . This army, under Admiral Mountbatten, amounting to between a quarter of a million and 300,000 men . . . has, by its aggressive operations, guarded the base of the American air line and protected India against the horrors of a Japanese invasion.

The ten Japanese divisions which were launched against us with the object of invading India and cutting the air line have been repulsed and largely shattered as the result of the bloody and costly campaign which is still being continued in spite of the monsoon season. . . .

In the first six months only of this year the 14th British Imperial Army sustained no fewer than 237,000 cases of sickness which had to be evacuated to the rear over the long and difficult communications and tended in hospital. . . . In addition to this, we have suffered over 40,000 battle casualties in the first six months. . . .

The campaign of Admiral Mountbatten on the Burma frontier constitutes—and this is a startling fact—the largest and most important ground fighting that has yet taken place against the armies of Japan . . . and has resulted in the slaughter of between 50,000 and 60,000 Japanese—and the capture of several hundred prisoners. . . .

We have discovered many preventives against tropical diseases. . . . The excellent D. D. T. powder, which has been fully experimented with and found to yield astonishing results, will henceforward be used on a great scale . . . together with other remedies constantly improving. . . .

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Napoleon And Hitler

I can assure the House that the war against the Japanese — and other diseases of the jungle—will be pressed forward with the utmost energy. . . .

I always hate comparing Napoleon with Hitler, as it seems an insult to the great Emperor and warrior to connect him in any way with a squalid caucus boss and butcher, but there is one respect in which I must draw a parallel. Both these men were temperamentally unable to give up the tiniest scrap of any territory to which the high-water mark of their hectic fortunes had carried them.

Such a vast frittering away and dispersal of forces has never been seen and is, of course, the prime cause of the impending ruin of Germany. When Herr Hitler escaped his bomb on July 20 he described his survival as Providential. I think from a purely military point of view we can agree with him.

Certainly it would be most unfortunate if the Allies were to be deprived in the closing phases of the struggle of that form of warlike genius by which Corporal Schickelgruber has so notably contributed to our victory.

I depreciate very much people being carried away into premature expectations of an immediate cessation of the fighting. It is very hard not to be when each day the papers are rightly filled with news of captures of important places and of advances of the army. But there is still a great deal to do in a military sense.

May Last Into 1945

Unless organized German resistance collapses in the near future, enormous additional United States forces will be brought to bear in the final struggle.

I shall certainly not hazard a guess—it could be no more than a guess—as to when the end will come. Many persons of the highest technical attainments, knowledge and responsibility have good hopes that it all will be over by the end of 1944.

On the other hand, no one—certainly not I—can guarantee that several months of 1945 may not be required. There is also the possibility that, after organized resistance of the German state and army is completely broken, fierce warfare may be maintained in the forests and mountains of Germany by numbers of desperate men conscious of their own guilt and impending doom.

It may be necessary for the Allies to declare at a certain date that the actual war against the German state has come to an end and that a period of mopping up of bandits and war criminals has begun.

No one can foresee what form exactly the death agony of Nazidom will take.

For us the important decision will be to choose the moment when substantial forces can be withdrawn from Europe to intensify the war against Japan. We do not certainly consider that the declared date of the ending of the war against Germany must necessarily be postponed until the last desperado has been tracked down in his last lair.

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Complete Agreement Reached

Complete agreement on every point was reached at Quebec by the combined chiefs of staff. The men who met together at Quebec knew each other well. When you have lived through all these things you do not have to turn up musty files to see what happened on particular occasions.

Obviously our discussions were concerted with the successful winding up of the war in Europe by bringing about the unconditional surrender of Germany at the earliest moment, and also with the new phase of the war against Japan which will dominate all minds and command all our resources from the moment that the German war is ended.

On behalf of the British Government, nearly two years ago I assured the President that Great Britain would pursue the war against Japan with all her strength and resources to the very end. And as I explained to Congress when I last addressed them, we have losses to repair and injuries to repay on the Japanese account at least equal to if not greater than those suffered by the United States.

Our perseverance in this quarrel is not to be doubted. I offered some time ago to embody this undertaking in a definite treaty, but the President made the courteous reply that the British word was good enough. That word we shall certainly make good.

Accordingly we offered to the United States the fine, modern British fleet and we asked that it should be employed in the major operations against Japan. This offer was at once cordially accepted.

Fleet In India Ocean

A large portion of this fleet is already gathered in the India Ocean. For a year past our modern battleships have been undergoing a further measure of modernization and tropicalization to meet the rapid wartime changes in technical apparatus.

We have already, nine months ago, begun the creation of an immense fleet train comprising many vessels, large and medium, especially fitted as repair ships, recreational ships for personnel, munition and provision ships and many modern variants in order that our fleet may have a degree of mobility which, for several months together, will make them largely independent of the main shore bases.

A substantial portion of these vessels which we shall use for this purpose we have been building in Canada.

Thus we hope to place in the Pacific a fleet capable in itself of fighting a general action with the Japanese navy and which, added to the far greater United States naval power, should give a naval command of all these vast ocean spaces and seas of the most complete and decisive character.

One must also certainly contemplate that a phase in the war against Japan will be the severe, intense, prolonged and ever-increasing air bombardment to which the Japanese mainland installations and munitions centers will be subjected. In this also we shall bear our part to the utmost limit which the bases will allow.

Soviet Restraint Cited

As for the land or amphibious operations which the British Empire will conduct, these must rightly be veiled in mystery. Suffice it to say that the scale of our effort will be limited only by the available shipping.

I must, however, add a word of caution against taking too optimistic a view of the speed at which these great transferences of forces can be made from one side of the world to the other.

The House may rest assured that the entire brain and technical power of Britian and the U. S. A. will be ceaselessly employed and, having regard to the results which have already been obtained in so many directions, one may feel good confidence that it will not be employed in vain.

(At this point Churchill called for "an interlude for lunch."

Never was the alliance against Germany of the three great powers more close or more effective. Divergencies of views and interests there must necessarily be, but at no time have these been allowed to affect in any way the majestic march of events in accordance with the agreements and decisions at Tehe-ran.

The armistice terms agreed upon with Finland and Romania bear naturally the impress of the Soviet will, and here I must draw attention to the restraint which has characterized the Soviet terms to these two countries. (Bulgarians) may want to be treated as cobelligerent.

Must Work Their Passage

So far as Great Britain is concerned they must work their passage for a long time and in no uncertain fashion before we can accord them an especial status in view of the injuries our allies in Greece and Yugoslavia have sustained at their hands.

It would be affectation to pretend that the attitude of the British Government and, I believe, of the United States Government toward Poland is identical with that of the Soviet Union. We have sentiments and duties toward Poland which deeply stir the British race.

I trust that the Soviet Government will make it possible for us to act unitedly with them in this solution of the Polish problems and that we shall not witness the unhappy spectacle of rival governments in Poland, one recognized by the Soviet Union and the other firmly adhered to by the western powers. I have good hopes of M. Mikolajczyk. It is my firm hope and also my belief that a good arrangement will be achieved.

We recognize our special responsibility toward Poland and I am confident that I can trust the House not to encourage any language which would make our task the harder. . . .

What impressed me and touched me most in my journeys in Italy was the extraordinary good will to British and American troops everywhere displayed by the Italian people. . . . Obviously no final settlement can be made with them until the north of Italy has been liberated and the basis on which the present government stands has been broadened and strengthened. . . .

French Election Seen Near

For my part I have always felt that the heart of the French nation was sound and true and that they would rise again in their greatness and power. . . .

It would now seem possible to put into force the decree of the Algiers committee whereby at an interim stage the legislative assembly would be transformed into an elected body reinforced by the addition of new elements drawn from inside France. . . . It would render possible that recognition of the provisional government of France and the consequences thereof which we all desire to bring about at the earliest moment. . . .

(At Dumbarton Oaks) the whole scene has been explored and many difficulties have been not merely discovered but adjusted. There are, however, still some important outstanding questions, and we ought not to be hurried into decisions upon which united opinion by the various governments responsible is not at present ripe. It would not be prudent to press in a hurry for momentous decisions governing the whole future of the world. . . .

There is another warning I would venture to give to the House, and that is not to be startled or carried away by sensational reports and stories which emanate from the other side of the Atlantic. There is an election on and very vivid accounts of all kinds of matters are given by people who cannot possibly have any knowledge of what has taken place at secret conferences.

Big-3 Meeting Needed

The United States is a land of free speech. Nowhere is speech freer. Not even here where we sedulously cultivate it even in its most repulsive form. But when I see some of the accounts given of conversations I am supposed to have had with the President of the United States I can only recall a Balfourian phrase of many years ago when he said that the accounts which were given bore no more relation to the actual facts than the wildest tales of the "Arabian Nights" to the ordinary incidents of domestic life in the East.

Everything depends upon the agreement of the three leading European powers and world powers. I do not think a satisfactory agreement will be reached—unless there is an agreement nothing can be satisfactory—until there has been a further meeting of the three heads of governments, assisted as may be necessary by their Foreign Secretaries.

I earnestly hope it may be possible to bring about such a meeting before the end of the year. There are great difficulties, but I earnestly hope they may be overcome.

The fact that the President and I have been so closely brought together at the Quebec conference and have been able to discuss so many matters bearing upon the course of the war and of the measures to be taken after the German surrender, and also for a broad future, this fact makes it all the more necessary that our third partner, Marshal Stalin, who has, of course, been kept informed, should join with us in a tripartite conference as soon as the military situation renders this possible.

The Future World Body

The future of the whole world and generally the future of Europe, perhaps for several generations, depends upon the cordial, trustful and comprehending association of the British Empire, the United States and Soviet Russia, and no pains must be spared and no patience grudged which are necessary to bring that supreme hope to fruition. . . .

Whatever may be settled in the near future must be regarded as only a preliminary to the actual establishment in its final form of the future world organization. . . .

It is right to make surveys and preparations beforehand and many have been made and are being made, but great decisions cannot be taken even for the transition period without far closer, calmer and more searching discussions than can be held amid the clash of arms. . . . I am sure this is not the time for taking hard and fast, momentous decision on incomplete data and at breakneck speed. Hasty work and premature decisions may lead to penalties out of all proportion to the issues immediately involved. . . .

I have sedulously avoided the appearance of any one country trying to lay down the law to its powerful allies or any of the other states involved. I hope, however, that I have given the House some impression of the heavy and critical work that is going forward and will lie before us even after the downfall of our principal enemy has been effected.

I trust that what I have said will be weighed with care and good will, not only in the House and in this country but also in far wider circles.

Nazis Jeer at Churchill

Broadcast Gibes Following His Speech on End of War

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP).—German reaction to Prime Minister Churchill's speech in Commons today made much of the gibe that "contrary to his former speeches, Churchill had to admit the end of the war is not yet in sight."

Various German broadcasts claimed that Mr. Churchill's figure of 900,000 German casualties in France was greater than the total German strength, and attributed the "high-handed exaggeration" to the Prime Minister's desire to divert attention from the disaster suffered by the British air-borne "Red Devils" at Arnhem.

BIG SKY BATTLES FOUGHT BY YANKS

Luftwaffe Seeks to Stem Allied Assaults, 49 Bombers Downed.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—(AP) Savage sky battles were fought over Germany again today as the Luftwaffe sought to stem the mass Allied aerial assault which carried through its fourth consecutive day and cost the U. S. Eighth Air Force 49 heavy bombers and 12 fighters.

Allied planes of every sort swept across the continent in widespread attacks against Nazi industrial and supply targets, but the day's principal blows were struck by more than 1,000 Fortresses and Liberators and 700 escorting fighters of the Eighth air force against Magdeburg, Kassel and Merseburg in central Germany.

The German air force resisted viciously and flak was heavy at many points.

91 Yank Planes Lost

A communique said some of the missing American fighters may have landed in friendly territory, but the figures announced brought the two day losses of the Eighth air force to 91 heavy bombers and 19 fighters.

Thirty-six German fighters were shot down today, 26 by American escorts and 10 by bomber gunners, bringing the two-day score of the air battle to 77 Nazi planes lost.

The operations of the U. S. heavy bombers were split into three sections. One division of Fortresses hit a synthetic oil plant and the freight yards at Magdeburg, 75 miles southwest of Berlin, and most of them met no opposition.

But one formation of less than 200 bombers was singled out by a swarm of 150 Messerschmitt 109s and Focke-Wulf 190s for what the communique called "repeated vicious attacks." Presumably it was in this formation that most of the American losses ocurred.

Liberators Hit Kassel

Liberators of the Second division sent bombs crashing into Kassel for the third time in 24 hours, striking the Henschel tank factory. They sighted no enemy planes.

Industrial plants at Magdeburg and Merseburg west of Leipzig were attacked by a third division of Fortresses. These planes met no aerial opposition but ran into intense anti-aircraft fire.

RAF heavy bombers, Lancasters and Halifaxes, pounded the German holdout garrison at Calais twice during the day, returning in the evening to follow up an earlier attack.

The French based U. S. Ninth air force sent nearly 200 light and medium bombers to ferret out German concentrations of troops, tanks and supplies hidden in the Forest De Parroy, southeast of Nancy, in an attack designed to soften a German strongpoint of resistance in the path of the U. S. Third army.

British-based Marauders dropped nearly 4,000,000 surrender pamphlets on German troops in France and Holland for the third day in a row.

British Lancasters and Halifaxes gave the holdout Nazi garrison at Calais a daylight pounding. Bombs were dropped through clouds on the French channel port.

Fly 25 Missions Monthly

There were months in 1943 when eight missions a month was a good average. Today aircraft fly 20 to 25 missions monthly.

Officers believe the strain on the Nazi Luftwaffe is such that they can manage effective resistance only a couple of times weekly, tapering off after each heavy attack.

Liberators which found stiff fighter opposition over Kassel yesterday went in without trouble today. But Germans did come up to fight at two other points on the route to South Central Germany. One group led by Col. Hubert Zemke, Missoula, Mont., got 13 and another shot down 7 by early reports.

Capt. Robert Sheets, Tacoma, Wash., who led a formation of Fortresses over Magdeburg, said German fighters came swarming out of clouds in formations of 30 to 50.

"I guess there's still life left in the Luftwaffe," he commented.

1,000 Bombers Hit Plants In Reich

London, Sept. 28 (AP)—More than 1,000 American heavy bombers today attacked German war factories at Magdeburg, Kassel and Merseburg. The railroad yard at Magdeburg was also hit.

The American bombers swept over the Reich for the fourth straight day, close on the heels of RAF heavies, which carried the non-stop air offensive against German transportation through the night with a heavy attack on Kaiserslautern, important industrial city in the Saar.

Kassel Attacked

The night raiders also made a side jab at Kassel, one of the four places attacked in daylight by American heavies which constituted about half the estimated 2,500 Allied planes over Germany yesterday and last night.

Probably close to 2,000 more fighters and bombers pounded enemy troops, railways and fortifications in the Low Countries and along the coast, making it one of the busiest air days of the month.

Allies Lose 60 Planes

The German air force, while greatly outnumbered, showed more life than usual and made several rough swipes at the attacking forces but at high cost to themselves. At least 90 German fighters were destroyed, including more than 60 in the air. Allied losses were 44 heavy bombers and 16 fighters.

Forty-two American heavies, out of a force of more than 1,100, were lost on the four-pronged mission to the Rhineland. It was the third heaviest Eighth Air Force loss this month. Much of the damage was suffered by one formation of Liberators pounced upon by 100 Nazis over Kassel.

Start Fires In Yards

The Air Ministry said that in order to avoid clouds over the target the big Lancasters rained their bombs on the Kaiserslautern railway yards from only 3,000 feet, starting fires that were still spreading when the last bomber passed over.

An almost continuous air battle was going on yesterday over the Arnhem-Nijmegen area, where British fighters destroyed 41 Nazis in the air and six more on the ground. The remainder of the fighter claims were by American pilots. In bright moonlight RAF Mosquitos did a regular daylight strafing job on eight trains and several road convoys in Holland and Germany.

French-based United States fighter bombers destroyed a large ammunition dump nort hof Strasbourg, attacked enemy fortresses at Metz and sealed a long freight train in a tunnel at Munstererfel. The explosion of the ammunition dump was so tremendous that one plane flying at 8,000 feet was wrecked by the blast and a second plane was damaged.

London, Sept. 28 (AP)—The list of London's flying-bomb damage as given today in the House of Commons:

Houses damaged beyond re-

pair, 25,511.

Houses seriously damaged and not habitable, 52,277.

Houses damaged, but habitable, 77,030.

Houses slightly damaged, 873,177.

Total, 1,027,995.

RUSSIA APPROVES PLAN TO CUT REICH INTO THREE ZONES

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LONDON, Sept. 28. (AP) In the first detailed Soviet comment on postwar plans for defeated Germany, Tass reaffirmed today that the tripower European Advisory commission proposed three separate zones of occupation, but denied there was any plan under discussion for cutting Germany into small states.

In a Moscow broadcast, the official Russian News agency jumped into the discussion which has developed since the disclosure from Washington that President Roosevelt's cabinet was split over the question of how harsh peace terms should be after the unconditional surrender.

The broadcast was prepared before Prime Minister Churchill called in his Commons speech for a new big-three conference, indicating that no final decisions had been made at the Quebec conference concerning Germany. Saying that Stalin's presence at another conference would be "essential," Churchill declared that great decisions could not be taken "without far closer and more searching discussions than can be held amid the clash of arms."

Tass noted that both the British and American press had raised the question of dismemberment of Germany into several independent states, but insisted "projects of this kind have not been and are not considered by the European Advisory commission." The commission is composed of U. S., Russian and British representatives.

On the basis of reports from London, the Russian agency said, the commission has achieved:

Approval of "the most important document, namely, on Germany's unconditional surrender,"

Agreement on the procedure for disarming Germany,

Approval of a document on the procedure for the occupation of Germany.

Approval of an Allied control council of the three Allied commanders in chief to exercise supreme power in Germany.

The agency added that the Commission had concluded no decisions on Austria.

"According to the draft of occupation elaborated by the European Advisory commission," Tass said, "Germany shall be divided into three zones of occupation. The eastern part of Germany, including also East Prussia, shall constitute the zone of occupation by the Soviet armed forces.

"Berlin, although it falls into the zone of occupation of the Soviet armed forces, in conformity with the agreement reached, shall also be divided into three zones and occupied by the troops of the three powers. The rest of Germany shall be divided into two—northwestern and southwestern — zones, one of which shall be occupied by the British and other by American troops."

Tass noted a suggestion that an inter-Allied commandant's office be created in Berlin.

Meanwhile the British Socialist magazine "Tribune" severely criticized what it reported was a decision of the Quebec conference to reduce Germany to the size of the British home islands, to dismantle German industries and to turn the country over to small farming.

The purported plan, the magazine said, was "the answer to all Dr. Goebbels' prayers, the most ignorant and dangerous peace plan ever devised by Democratic statesmen."

Restoration Of Dutch News Agency Ordered

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London, Sept. 28 (AP)—A Netherlands royal decree today called for restoration of Holland's national news agency as an organization independent of the Government.

Pending reestablishment of the Netherlands news agency, A. N. P. (*Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau*), in its old form as a cooperative of Netherlands newspapers and publishers, the decree provides for the appointment of five temporary trustees to take over and operate the agency, the ownership and management of which the enemy placed under control of the German news agency, DNB, during the occupation.

The royal decree stipulates that the temporary trustees may not be persons in Government service.

ANETA (the Netherlands and Netherlands Indies News Agency) represents A. N. P. in the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific area.

British Generals In India Knighted

London, Sept. 28 (AP)—Four generals of the British 14th Army on the India-Burma frontier were elevated to knighthood tonight.

Lieut. Gen. W. J. Slim, land commander, became a Knight Commander of the Bath. Lieut. Gens. G. A. P. Scoones, A. F. P. Christison and M. G. N. Stopford became Knights of the British Empire. Christison and Stopford command Indian troops.

Lord Louis Mountbatten, supreme commander in Southeast Asia, commented at his headquarters that this was the first time of which he knew that four generals of one army were knighted simultaneously.

British Bag 32 Jap Ships

London, Sept. 28 (AP)—British submarines have sunk 32 enemy vessels in Far Eastern waters recently and have damaged four others by torpedoes or gunfire, the Admiralty announced today.

The vessels sunk ranged from small coastal craft to medium-sized supply ships, the announcement said.

During the operations the British raiders penetrated into Sunda Strait between Java and Sumatra, attacked shipping lanes along the coasts of both islands and even ventured into Port Owen on the southern coast of Burma, where two gunboats were sunk while lying at anchor.

Oil tanks on Christmas Island off the south coast of Java also were bombarded.

Guns Opposite Dover Silenced

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP).—The Berlin radio reported today that British forces have "crushed and overwhelmed" long-range batteries on Cap Blanc Nez, eight miles southwest of Calais,

Nazis Building Last Wall?

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Stockholm, Sept. 28 (AP)—A wall of reinforced concrete several yards high was reported today to be under construction around Berlin's famous Hotel Adlon.

The foreign affairs commentator in Stockholm's newspaper *Aftonbladet* said Berlin residents were not slow to note that many high-ranking Nazis living at the Adlon would find the wall a good defense if street fighting developed in the German capital.

Now, he said, when Berliners pass the hotel they comment:

"There you see the last remnants of 'Festung Europa.'"

400 DANES SEIZED

Stockholm, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The Germans arrested 400 Danes last night in a new, widespread roundup, it was reported today from Copenhagen. The German-controlled Danish radio said the prisoners would be sent to concentration camps in Germany.

DNB, German news agency, reported that the entire Danish police force of 1,700 men in Copenhagen had been interned because "they supported murder and sabotage." Some were sent to Germany. They have been replaced by German occupation forces under a new state of emergency, it was said.

SEVEN ITALIAN TOWNS TAKEN

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Americans Only 12 Miles From Imola, On Nazi Escape Route

Rome, Sept. 28 (AP)—Seven strategic Italian towns have been occupied by Allied troops advancing up both coasts of the peninsula and in the rugged central sector where Americans were only 12 miles from an important Nazi escape route, Allied headquarters reported today.

Castel Del Rio, on the central Italian front, was captured by mountain-fighting Americans who also seized Monte Carnevale and important heights near by which the Germans had paid heavily to regain only two ago.

Italian Patriots Take Bellaria

British and Canadian troops in the Adriatic sector enlarged their bridgehead over the Rubicon to a two-mile depth along a ten-mile front. Italian patriots seized the town of Bellaria, seven miles beyond Rimini, and held it until Canadian forces pushed in and cleared out small Nazi nests.

Other towns seized were Castiglione, in the highlands about 23 miles south of Bologna and on a main highway; Bruscoli, five miles east of Castiglione, where after hard fighting empire troops became firmly established on Mount Beniandi and Mount Freddi; Bocconi, an inland town taken by British troops; Querceta, a west coast point several miles below Massa, and near-by Vallecchia.

Eighth Army On To Valley Edge

The drive of the Eighth Army over the Rubicon placed British forces at the approaches to Savignano, on the Po valley's edge several miles west northwest of Rimini.

Capture of Castel Del Rio brought Fifth Army forces to within 12 miles of Imola, important Po valley city astride the Rimini-Bologna highway, which enemy forces would need for a retreat from the Adriatic sector, now threatened by the British push into the valley's level lands.

Brazilians Drive On La Spezia

Brazilian forces and elements of the American 92nd Division effected the capture of Querceta and Vallecchia, an advance which put the Brazilians within 20 airline miles of the naval base of La Spezia. The drive was made against intense artillery fire.

The clandestine radio Milano Liberta broadcast a plea to General Sir Harold Alexander, commander of the Mediterranean armies, to throw everything into an immediate final thrust to crush German armies in Italy, promising "unqualified patriot support." Further delay would cause heavy losses among patriots, it stated.

YANKS IN ITALY REGAIN HILLS

Also Capture Castel del Rio Near Po Highway.

Rome, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—American troops of the Fifth Army have captured Castel del Rio, about fifteen miles below Imola, an important town on the Rimini-Bologna highway, Allied headquarters announced today. Regaining the heights lost in a Nazi counter-attack two days ago, the Americans also seized Mount Carnevale, southeast of Castel del Rio.

British and Dominion troops in the Adriatic sector enlarged their bridgehead over the Rubicon to a two-mile depth over a ten-mile front and closed in on the town of Savignano. In the Adriatic sector also Canadian troops of the Eighth Army captured Bellaria, a small seaside town eight miles beyond Rimini. Bellaria was found in possession of Italian patriot forces.

Fifth Army troops in the central sector occupied Castiglione Dei Peipoli and Bruscoli, five miles due east. Both are approximately twenty-nine miles below Bologna, with Castiglione on a main highway leading directly to the big Italian city.

Advancing northwest from Sant' Arcangelo, British troops moved to within 1,000 yards of Savignamo, which the Nazis were defending strongly. Breaking through bitter opposition the British also reached within a mile of Mont Albano, on the crest of a ridge running north to Savignano.

Fifth Army troops on the west coast sector captured Querceta, six miles below the important town of Messa, and Vallecchia, east of Querceta, despite stubborn resistance and intense artillery fire.

ALLIES IN ALBANIA ARE PLACED UNDER WILSON COMMAND

ROME, Sept. 28—(AP) The possibility of increased Allied pressure on the imperilled Germans in the Balkans, where airborne and seaborne troops already are striking at Nazi escape routes in Albania, was indicated today in an announcement that the two main Greek guerrilla forces have come under orders of Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

Official silence screened the "vest pocket invasion" of Albania, disclosed yesterday. So far there have not been any major landings.

Gen. Stephanos Sarafis, commander of the ELAS forces of the leftwing EAM and Gen. Napoleon Zervas, leader of the hitherto rival EDES group, agreed to accept orders from the Greek exile government headed by Premier George Papandreou, and the Supreme Allied commander, General Wilson, a communique said. The two guerrilla groups at times had been on the verge of civil war.

Lt. Gen. Ronald MacKenzie Scobie, former commander at Tobruk fortress in 1941 and a former operational commander at Britain's Mediterranean island of Malta, has been appointed commander of Allied operations in Greece, the Bulletin disclosed.

A large-scale Allied invasion of Greece and Yugoslavia appeared unlikely, at least in the near future, but the conference in Italy some days ago at which plans for the liberation of Greece were formulated seemed to presage new blows at the Germans virtually bottled up there.

The disclosure that the British General Scobie had been placed in overall command for the Greek operations appeared particularly significant as indicating the Allies were likely to furnish men as well as arms.

A small force of Allied troops helping guerrillas harass the Germans in Albania by ripping out escape facilities could do the assigned job very effectively in view of the disorganized state of German units, their lack of transportation, and constant partisan stabs.

The Allied tactics seem to confront the Germans with only two alternatives, either to get out of the Balkans as many men as possible for a last desperate defense of the Fatherland, or be trapped there by a Russian-Yugoslav-Allied pincers.

(A German Transocean news agency broadcast quoted Berlin military quarters as saying that there were no large-scale Allied landings along the Yugoslav coast, but that there was some of the usual Allied commando roads on some islands off the Dalmatian coast, which, moreover are not occupied by German troops).

Marshal Tito's Yugoslav partisans were disclosed to have reached the Hungarian border, capturing Slatina, 10 miles from the frontier, and two other towns, Podravska and Cadjavica.

Keep Foe In The Dark

The absence of official information on the "land forces of the Adriatic" that entered Albania was attributable to the Allied command's desire to keep the enemy in the dark about the units and the points where they might already be astride the Germans' line of retreat.

Albanian Progress Still Secret

30-24— 19169

Rome, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Allied command today remained silent on progress of the invasion of Albania and the islands off the Dalmatian coast of Yugoslavia by air and sea, a move designed to squeeze some 200,000 remaining Nazis on Hitler's crumbling Balkan flank.

At last reports, the airborne troops were operating on a wide front in Albania, and these operations probably represented the first phase of the final pinch of the Germans between the coast and the advancing Russians in the East.

Tough Retreat Route

The line of German retreat from southeastern Europe runs through mountainous country, studded with strongpoints of bitter Yugoslav and Albanian Partisans attacking with ever-increasing vigor.

(Prime Minister Churchill in London said Hitler already had squandered a large army in his Balkan adventures.)

The landings were made by seaborne and airborne forces of "the land forces of the Adriatic," and Berlin has acknowledged that they were made "from Albania all along the whole Dalmatian coast" lying to the north. The German radio claimed the forces were meeting with fierce Nazi resistance.

Greek Guerrillas Join Allied Command

Rome, Sept. 28 (AP)—Greek Guerrilla forces have placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the Allied command and steps have been outlined for coordinated offensive measures to bring about the "speediest possible liberation of Greece."

Allied headquarters announced this today, adding that Lieut. Gen. R. McK. Scobie of the British army has been named commander of all Allied operations in Greece.

Gen. Napoleon Zervas and General Sarafis, commanding two guerrilla armies, conferred recently in Italy with Allied military commanders and officials of the Greek government-in-exile. The announcement said they "declared their full acceptance" of proposals to bring the guerrillas under Allied command.

Brazilian Minister at Front.

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Sept. 27 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Gen. Enrico Gasper Dutra, Brazilian War Minister, said today the breaking of the Germans' Gothic Line indicated the efficiency of Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army.

"I am proud that Brazilian troops were able to make a contribution to this great military operation," he said.

Gasper Dutra, accompanied Gen. Clark on a trip through Giogo Pass to observe combat activity in the vicinity of Firenzuola. American infantrymen cheered the Brazilian.

Charges Bulgars Let 2 Yanks Die

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Cairo, Sept. 28 (AP)—A charge that Bulgarian medical personnel mistreated captured American airmen and caused the death of at least two was made by a sergeant in a group of released flyers who reached Cairo today.

Names of the flyers were withheld pending official notification of families of their release.

The sergeant, who was wounded in the back and one heel by flak, said he underwent an operation without an anesthetic, and when he began screaming and struggling "a Bulgarian nurse held a red hot needle against my foot."

The sergeant said he witnessed the death of one of his friends in an adjacent hospital bed.

"He had been hit in the stomach by flak and they operated," he said. "The doctor gave instructions that he shouldn't be moved, but the next day he asked the Bulgarian ward boy for a bed pan. Instead of giving it to him, the ward boy grabbed him by the shoulders and jerked him upright. All stitches ripped loose and almost immediately blood flowed from his mouth and nose and he died right there."

Another flier who parachuted down after being wounded in the head by a 20-millimeter shell was refused medical attention for several days because he could not answer questions coherently, the sergeant said.

He said the Bulgarians finally operated, but the flier died from lack of care.

JAPS BLOCK ROAD TO TIDDIM BASE

SEP 29 1944

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 28—(AP) Japanese rearguards still block the road to the Japanese supply base of Tiddim in the Chin hills of Burma, headquarters announced today.

Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters communique said the Japanese were barring the road 7 miles north of Tiddim and were assisting the Fifth Indian division's advance on the base, from which Japan launched its drive on India.

U. S. Mitchell bombers of the Eastern air command, taking advantage of a brief period of good flying weather, attacked enemy troops who were moving forward in the Yunnan province of China in an effort to keep China isolated from overland assistance.

Without loss they put "good concentrations" of bombs on both Wanling, on the Burma-China frontier, and at Mangshin, southwest of the walled stronghold of Tenchung in Yunnan province, recently captured from the Japanese. Both points are on a road converging with the old Burma road from Lungling to Mandalay which is now held by the Japanese.

The Mitchell bombings significantly followed up recently disclosed cooperation of the Assam-based Tenth airforce with Chinese ground forces in the Yunnan fighting. The Tenth has been mainly aiding the Chinese in striking at Japanese supplies and ground forces.

They also indicate a show-down fight for the final link in the new Allied road to China. Japanese already have been drawing resources from Burma in an effort to complete their push in Yunnan to seal off China from Allied aid.

Massed Jap Forces In Burma Bombed

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 28 (AP)—American Mitchell bombers of the Eastern Air Command attacked concentrations of Japanese forces at Wanling, on the Burma-China frontier, and other objectives inside China at Mangshih, headquarters announced today.

Both Wanling and Mangshih are on a road which converges with a Japanese-held route to Lungling from Mandalay via the Lashio, or old Burma, Road.

India Unity Talks Fail On Moslem-Hindu Issue

Jinnah Wants Separate States, Gandhi Opposes Plan

BOMBAY, Sept. 28 (AP).—Mahomed Ali Jinnah's insistence on separate Moslem and Hindu states and Mohandas K. Gandhi's opposition to such a plan caused the breakdown of their recent talks aimed at furthering India's fight for independence, it was disclosed today.

Publication of correspondence between the two leaders disclosed that Gandhi proposed the issue be decided by plebiscite after Indian independence was won. Jinnah, Moslem party leader, insisted a settlement should be reached on the division of India into two separate states before trying to obtain independence.

In support of his stand Gandhi declared: "I find no parallel in history for a body of converts and their descendants (the Moslems) claiming to be a nation apart from the parent stock."

JAPANESE FORCES DRIVE ON PAOCHING

SEP 29 1944

CHUNGKING, Sept. 28.—(AP) The Japanese, halting for the moment their Kweilin campaign to split China in half, turned and smashed from three sides today the Chinese strongpoint of Paoching whose presence on the right flank has harassed the enemy offensive.

The Chinese high command said the Japanese striking from the north and south were joined by a column which broke across the Tzu river on the west and was engaged in severe fighting only three miles from Paoching.

This action to clear the right flank, approximately 155 miles northeast of Kweilin apparently had stalled the enemy push against the latter city, now awaiting the enemy's long-expected assault.

The High command said there had been no fresh Japanese movements from positions 40 miles northeast of Kweilin, nor from two enemy columns trying to outflank the Kwangsi province city from the south.

The fall of Kweilin and a subsequent junction with Japanese forces now cutting through the southern reaches of the province would effectively seal off China's eastern provinces, where the enemy's high command is preparing to meet an expected American invasion.

The High command reported heavy fighting around Paoching throughout yesterday. One Japanese spearhead reached a point about 21 miles southwest of the city, another was 25 miles west and a third was only six miles to the northwest.

The forces moving in three miles to the west seemed determined to cut off the last routes of escape of the Chinese defenders.

Meanwhile, the Japanese who 145 miles southeast of Kweilin recently seized the province's big river port of Wuchow fought on 47 miles west to the outskirts of Tanchuk. Another enemy force moving up from the south was 10 1-2 miles from Tanchuk.

Yet another Japanese force was moving parallel to these forces farther south in a maneuver believed intended to block the escape of Chinese forces falling back south from Wuchow.

This force struck north into Kwangsi province from Lotien, Kwangtun province town 110 miles west of Canton and well west of the fighting beyond Wuchow.

Major Gen. Claire L. Chennault threw his airforce into the battle of Paoching, bombing and strafing Japanese troops, bombing artillery positions and setting fire to supply dumps of these columns pushing toward his southern China bases.

Japanese Open New Offensive In Kwangsi

SEP 29 1944

Chungking, Sept. 28 (AP)—Japanese forces have lunged out in a new direction into Kwangsi province, the Chinese high command disclosed tonight, while other enemy troops virtually completed encirclement of Paoching, a thorn in their right flank whose capture would permit a rapid advance against the Kwangsi capital of Kweilin.

Three Villages Captured

The new drive came from Lotien in Kwangtung province, about 110 miles southwest of Japanese-occupied Canton. It drove into Kwangsi in a northwestward direction, heading toward the West river, west of Wuchow. The maneuver apparently is intended to block the escape of Chinese forces south of Wuchow.

The Chinese High command claimed its forces, operating behind enemy lines, dislodged the enemy from three villages, but these were regarded principally as local successes not likely to affect the main purposes of the Japanese drive.

21 Miles From City

The enemy has not yet struck from his positions about 40 miles northeast of Kweilin, which now is bracing itself for the long-expected assault, nor was there any fresh movement by the two enemy columns attempting to outflank the city from positions east of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway.

Heavy fighting continued around Paoching, the high command said. One enemy spearhead has reached a point about 21 miles southwest of the city, another was 25 miles west of it, and a third only six miles northwest. Advance enemy units in some cases stabbed to within three miles west of Paoching in an effort to seal off the defenders.

Meanwhile, the United States 14th Air Force is subjecting Japanese columns closing in on Kweilin to ceaseless assaults by day and night, and has assisted Chinese troops in driving entrenched enemy forces from a hill position near Paoching, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced.

A concentration of about 3,000 Japanese also was bombed near Sinning, about midway between Paoching and Kweilin.

Bombed And Strafed

Heavy bombing and strafing attacks were made on Japanese forces south and east of Kweilin, the communique said.

Sweeping raids were made on Japanese communications over a wide area extending from Changsha, in Hunan province, westward to the Salween river front in Yunnan and down into Thailand and French Indo-China. One plane was lost in all these operations.

35 Superforts Hit Nipponese Says

SEP 29 1944

New York, Sept. 28 (AP)—A broadcast Japanese communique summing up operations against Superfortresses that raided the industrial center of Anshan in Manchuria Tuesday asserted today that 35 United States planes were shot down, set afire or severely damaged.

The communique said the losses were inflicted in the interception of the B-29s and in a subsequent attack on a United States base near Chengtu, 175 miles northwest of Chungking, as the planes were landing.

None Lost, U. S. Says

(The War Department in Washington announced previously that no B-29s were lost in Tuesday's attack, and a dispatch from a United States Superfortress base in west China said that a raid by Japanese planes in retaliation for the attack on Anshan was "virtually harmless." The base was not identified.)

The text of the Japanese communique:

"Besides attacking enemy B-29s, which raided a strategic locality in south Manchuria on September 26 and intercepting them to and from the spot, our forces on the same night, in spite of inclement weather, immediately raided the environs of Chengtu and pressed their attack upon enemy planes which were landing.

"The results known to date are eight planes shot down, of which four are unconfirmed, seven planes set ablaze and 20 severely damaged, totaling 35."

10,000-Ton ~~Jap Ship~~ Sunk

New Guinea Headquarters, Friday, Sept. 29 (AP)—Attacking a seven-ship convoy, an American patrol plane sank a 10,000-ton Japanese transport and badly damaged another smaller troopship in the first Allied strike over the Sulu archipelago, southwestern Philippines, reported today by headquarters.

This brought to 15 the Japanese ships sunk or damaged in the last six days by Southwest Pacific planes. They ranged from 1,000 to 10,000 tons.

A navy Catalina flying boat sighted the Sulu convoy early Wednesday morning. The plane dove and skipped three 100-pound bombs toward the largest vessel. The ship exploded, then burned fiercely until she sank.

3,000-Ton Ship Hit

The Catalina then hit and badly damaged a 3,000-ton freighter-transport.

The attack was near Jolo, approximately 80 miles southwest of Zamboanga, Mindanao. It marked the continually expanded aerial blockade by Southwest Pacific planes, which for several weeks have roamed virtually unchallenged over southern waters.

Mitchell bombers for the first time hit installations on Djoronga Island, at the southwestern tip of Halmahera Tuesday night. At the same time one enemy fighter strafed American shipping off occupied Morotai Island, northeast of Halmahera, without causing damage or casualties.

MAKES SOLO AIR RAID

Headquarters, Thirteenth A. A. F., Southwest Pacific, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Unable to climb up with his squadron formation, First

Lieut. Edward M. Townsend of North avenue, Westport, Conn., flew in alone over Koror town at the island fortress of Palau and started two fires in the center of the target. Failure of one engine failed to turn back the huge B-24 Liberator and the veteran crew went in against the intense anti-aircraft fire on three engines.

The young pilot is a veteran of heavy Thirteenth A. A. F. strikes over Yap, Woleai and Truk. His wife resides at 22 East 67th street, New York city.

JAP AIR FORCE HAS LOST 1,100 PLANES IN SEPT.

By RALPH H. HEPPE
Associated Press War Editor

The Japanese air force is in the throes of its most disastrous month of the war.

With only a few days to go, September already has cost the Nipponese upwards of 1,100 planes.

In August, few Japanese aircraft could be found in the skies. Allied pilots complained they had little opportunity to become aces. Military leaders said enemy aircraft probably were being conserved for defense of the Philippines or Japan itself. Barely a hundred were destroyed during the month.

Then came September. The picture changed overnight when hard-hitting bombers and fighters roared from the decks of Adm. William F. Halsey's Third fleet carriers to strike by surprise deep into the Philippines. They spotted concentrations of enemy aircraft on the ground, much shipping and met some sky opposition.

"This is what we've been waiting for." That comment of a dive-bomber pilot was typical of the mood of these Yank airmen of the flattops.

While the seaborne attacks swept over the Archipelago other American and Allied warplanes relentlessly hammered enemy bases throughout the vast Pacific war theater. Through last Tuesday, they had destroyed 1,154 Japanese planes to mark September as Nippon's most ruinous month in the air.

The staggering total of 777 planes was destroyed on the ground, 562 of them in the Philippines. Of the 377 shot down in combat, 337 fell over that archipelago.

"It must be lack of good pilots or lack of air thinking," commented Artemus Gates, assistant secretary of the Navy. Aboard a carrier hovering in the shadow of the Philippines he awaited with others the counterstroke of the enemy, was surprised by the "total lack of aggression in the air on the part of the Japs."

Forty-nine Allied planes were reported lost in running up the one-sided score against the Japanese. Eleven of these were from the seaborne squadrons that in three devastating strikes "broke" the enemy air force in the Philippines, as Adm. Chester W. Nimitz put it.

In June, previous top month for Allied air successes in the Pacific, the Japanese lost 923 planes in the air and 118 on the ground. The bulk of the losses—to carrier planes—was coincident to the American invasion of the Marianas islands 1,400 miles south of Tokyo. Allied losses were 182, the highest ever reported.

Argentina Closes Doors To War Guilty

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Bars Both Fugitives and Funds as Hull Repeats Warning to All Neutrals

Roosevelt to Decide Policy on Germany

To Meet Hull, Stimson, Morgenthau; Likely to Back State Department

By The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 28.—The Foreign Office announced tonight that Argentina had informed Britain that war criminals would be barred from this country and would be prohibited from depositing funds or acquiring property here.

The Chancellery announcement contained no reference to the statement today by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull that some governments had not yet clarified their position regarding asylum for Nazi leaders.

It was announced that Argentina had instructed Ambassador Carcano in London on Sept. 23 to deliver a verbal note to the British Foreign Office and that this had been done Sept. 26.

The text of the Argentine announcement:

"Some publications in Britain as well as other countries apparently are engaged in trying to establish the possibility that Axis leaders may seek refuge in the Argentine Republic. It is illogical to believe that such commentaries are accepted in usually well informed quarters.

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Repeats Assurances

"In order to point out the inconsistencies of these conjectures it should suffice to note the improbability of such leaders being able to cross an ocean dominated and controlled by the naval forces of the United Nations.

"Nevertheless the Argentine Embassy has called the attention of the British government to the fact that the Argentine government, reiterating previous declarations, has fixed its position on the following terms:

"'In no case will there be room in Argentine territory for those accused of war crimes.

"'Neither will they be permitted to deposit funds or acquire properties of any form here.'

"The Argentine government has a right to expect these declarations will be accepted in good faith, just as those made by other countries which by reason of neutrality and nearness (to Axis nations) appear more accessible as places of refuge.

"On reiterating these statements the Argentine government offers a new categoric affirmation of its clear position in international affairs based on self-determination and peoples' traditional bonds of friendship.

"Finally the government reaffirms that as in the past it will continue loyally to offer collaboration and support in every way any measure tending to produce harmony and mutual respect."

NIGHT

Dr. Grau San Martin In Mexico

Mexico City, Sept. 28 (AP)—Cuba's president-elect, Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, arrived today in a Mexican military plane from Havana for a state visit to Mexico.

Cuban President-Elect Will Visit Mexico City

Havana, Sept. 28 (AP)—The President-elect of Cuba, Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, and his party departed this morning for Mexico City in a Mexican military plane. Grau Martin will hold conferences with President Avila Camacho of Mexico.

Hull Again Warns Neutrals

SEP 29 1944

Washington, Sept. 28 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, renewed and emphasized today this nation's warning against any neutral granting asylum to Axis war criminals, but there is little disposition here to believe any country actually will try it.

The indicated penalties are too tough.

The Secretary pointed that up in today's statement with the assertion that relations between this nation and any such country "would be adversely affected for years to come."

Sweden Alone Commits Self

While months of diplomatic representations have brought a direct commitment against harboring the wanted men of the Axis from only one true neutral—Sweden—the common belief here is that most other countries are merely reluctant to take a flat-footed position.

Nevertheless, new pressure is being put on the effort to map officially the limits of the shrinking area of safety.

Russia took its own turn on the screws with a statement sponsored by the Embassy here that Soviet influence in post-war settlements furnishes "the best guarantee" that Adolf Hitler will not be able to copy Kaiser Wilhelm's example and escape punishment.

Soviet Opposes Leniency

The Embassy's "information bulletin" criticized voices which it said were being raised in "the foreign press" advocating leniency. Essentially, it said, these voices "are calling for a repetition of the mistakes of Versailles and for leaving in Germany the dangerous seeds of new wars and new atrocities."

Hull, in a report on the progress of representations to the neutrals, said the warning of future repercussions was put before each neutral in August.

He declined, at his news conference, to give any details on what measures might be taken against any country harboring war criminals, but his statement said that "the American people would not understand the extension of asylum or protection by neutral countries to any of the persons responsible for the war or for any of the barbaric acts committed by the Axis leaders."

He gave assurance that Hitler and his top aides are among the marked men, recalling the year-old declaration of Moscow that those guilty of "general crimes" will be handled by the Allies themselves.

Turkey, his report showed, has joined Sweden in a flat commitment against granting asylum, but Turkey, having broken relations with Germany, is hardly neutral.

The Swiss Government, the report said, "has indicated that it is fully alive to the problems which would arise should Axis leaders find asylum in Switzerland."

Spain Ready To Bar Them

The announcement also noted a recent statement by Juan Francisco de Cardenas, Spanish Ambassador here, denying there was any basis for supposition that Axis leaders might find refuge in Spain. It was learned elsewhere that the Spanish Foreign Office informed the American Ambassador that the statement represented official Government policy.

Ireland and Portugal, the only other European neutrals, have discussed the problem with American diplomats, it is known, but have avoided any flat commitment.

Hull was asked about the attitude of Argentina and replied he could not go beyond his recent statement that the Argentine position needs confirmation and clarification. Two weeks ago the Argentine charge d'affaires in Washington, Rodolfo Garcia Arias, said reports that Argentina might become a refuge for Nazi leaders were totally unfounded.

NAZI WAR MACHINE SOUGHT BY ALLIES

SEP 29 1944

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 — (AP) The problem of rending Germany incapable of launching future wars appears to be shaping up as the greatest single issue immediately before the United States, Britain and Russia for joint decision.

It is believed here to be one of the main considerations underlying Prime Minister Churchill's strongly worded statement to Parliament today that a meeting be called before the end of the year if possible, by himself and President Roosevelt with Marshal Stalin of Russia.

FDR, Churchill Confer

The President and the Prime Minister at their recent talk at Hyde Park following the Quebec conference, had ample opportunity to explore their respective opinions on the fate of Germany but at the moment neither has more than a rough idea of what Stalin plans.

Among postwar problems is the question of Russian versus British influence in the Balkans, a historic ground of conflict between the two great powers; the future of Poland and its exiled government, which Britain and the United States recognize and Russia rejects; the status of the Baltic states which Russia has taken into the Soviet union in a move not yet recognized here; the future of Italy which has enormous strategical importance in the Mediterranean and overall, the great question of whether the three big powers can develop attitudes of cooperation instead of relying on the more traditional methods of power politics.

Ultimately this cooperation is expected to take prominent form in the proposed world security organization, partial plans for which are now being completed on a four-power basis, China included, at Dumbarton Oaks here. Immediately officials look on the German issue as of utmost importance in respect to the question of Anglo-American Russian cooperation.

Must Cooperate

This is largely because successful control of Germany depends on the three powers working together since any weakness would immediately be exploited by German politicians to their own advantage.

Any serious division of opinion among the Allies would lead, it is believed here, to a return of power politics in Europe with Russia on one side and Germany on the other seeking to use Germany as a pawn but actually building Germany up once more into a powerful state.

Some clarification of American government policy for long range German control is expected from President Roosevelt at his news conference tomorrow. There were indications today that the President might make clear at that time his disavowal of Treasury Secretary Morgenthau's plan for reducing the Reich to an agricultural state, and that shortly afterward he would seek to restore harmony to the cabinet committee on German policy composed of Morgenthau and Secretaries Hull and Stimson.

In responsible official quarters, however, there was no expectation the breach could be successfully closed and the authoritative prediction is that the committee is on the way out.

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New York, Sept. 28 (AP)—The American Broadcasting Station in Europe, quoting the Turkish radio, said tonight the Hungarian Premier was reported to have asked the Turkish Ambassador in Budapest to learn Allied peace terms and to act as intermediary in preliminary negotiations for Hungary's exit from the Axis. The broadcast was heard by NBC monitors.

PLAN TO CRIPPLE

Roosevelt Strives to Heal Cabinet Split on Reich Policy

SEP 29 19

Washington, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt is expected to call his Cabinet committee on German peace policy together soon in what apparently will be an effort to compose the split developed over Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau's plan for destroying Germany as an industrial nation.

Informed official quarters said that the meeting probably will be the committee's final session. Mr. Roosevelt is reported to have decided against the Morgenthau plan, which was its chief problem. The split over the Morgenthau proposals also is understood to have etched such basic differences of opinion between Secretaries Hull and Stimson and Morgenthau that the group's effectiveness has been impaired.

Mr. Hull was asked at his press conference today about the expected meeting and replied only that he had no plans for such a session at the moment. However it would be called not by Mr. Hull, who normally serves as chairman, but in this instance by the President himself.

Asked whether any progress had been made toward reconciling the divided factions in the committee, Mr. Hull remarked that he had nothing new on the subject.

The President, it is said, may issue a specific policy order clarifying the line American planning should take on German peace policy or he may pigeonhole the Morgenthau plan, saying nothing about it formally.

By this week end the whole program is expected to be functioning normally with Mr. Morgenthau's representatives on the President's Cabinet committee on peace policy directed to confine themselves solely to economic questions. Primary decisions on political matters will be handled by the State Department and military questions by the War Department.

Before Secretary Morgenthau advanced his de-industrialization policy for Germany, American planning called for Allied control of Germany's post-war industry.

Russian and British attitudes on political and industrial control of post-war Germany and the extent to which the Reich will be partitioned are not fully known here.

Meanwhile, officials of the United States, British and Russian governments wind up their world security planning at Dumbarton Oaks today without reaching the complete agreement they had hoped for when the conference opened six weeks ago.

Lessons In Germany Seen As Aid In Pacific

Washington, Sept. 28 (AP)—Nazi surrender will open Germany as a classroom for an advanced course in how to batter Japan from the air.

The lessons will be those which the Germans are getting from American and British bombers day after day, the damage being offered as exhibits in how the job could have been done better—if it could have been.

Reports Sent Back

Army experts are traveling close behind the liberation forces to study the effectiveness of United States Eighth, Ninth and 15th Air Forces' work over Europe.

By coordinating their reports on damage with the amount and disposition of explosives and incendiaries by the bombers, lessons in destruction are being sent home for use in planning and training for future assaults.

Will Reduce Mistakes

Only one really major target has been liberated thus far, and experts say that the picture will not shape up adequately until Germany's war industry can be studied. When Germany becomes available, a highly qualified group of civilian engineers, construction experts and scientists will take over for a report to the Army Air Forces.

What that study brings out will be bad news for Japan, because it will help correct mistakes and improve older methods of bombing war industries, transportation and supplies.

The only major target reported on thus far is Ploesti, Romanian oil capital. The best information is that this city's refineries had a capacity of 26,000 metric tons of fuel a day, but was processing only 13,000 tons because more was not available. American bombers cut that output to 3,000 tons a day, and the final raids of August 17 and 18 practically shut down the industry.

Has Better Flying Bombs

More bad news for Japan is that the United States, having passed up the kind of flying bombs tossed at England by the Germans in favor of development on a broader scale, is driving at a controlled bomb which would have a maximum of effectiveness.

The German flying bomb traveled in a straight line at low and medium altitudes. This made them subject to ground fire, in addition to attacks by fast fighter planes.

A high-flying maneuverable bomb would be extremely difficult for both anti-aircraft guns and fighter planes.

Cites Demands

Today, the article by Prof. A. Trainin said, the Allied nations are demanding punishment of Hitler and his associates yet "here and there in the foreign press voices are raised advocating leniency toward the war criminals."

"Essentially speaking," the article continued, "these voices are calling for a repetition of the mistakes of Versailles and for leaving in Germany the dangerous seeds of new wars and new atrocities. . . .

Points To Soviet Rule

The role played by the Soviet Union in the war against Hitler Germany guarantees it a due influence in the settlement—together with the Allies—of all post-war problems.

"And this in its turn is the best guarantee that the history of 1919-1921 in the matter of the responsibility for war crimes will not be repeated.

"Hitler, his clique and all persons guilty of heinous crimes will suffer the full punishment they merit."

Hitler Clique Won't Escape, Russ Insist

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Washington, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Soviet Embassy sponsored a statement today that Russia's influence in post-war settlement furnishes "the best guarantee" that Adolf Hitler will not escape punishment after this war as Kaiser Wilhelm did after the last one.

The lead article in the embassy's "Information Bulletin" sharply criticized Allied action in 1919 in allowing neutral Holland to give sanctuary to the German Emperor, saying the "mighty, victorious powers which brought Germany to her knees and dictated their will to a large part of Europe could not find the means of compelling Holland to submit to the demands of justice and surrender Wilhelm."

PEACE POINTS UNSETTLED

Big Three May Resume Dumbarton Oaks Talks

Washington, Sept. 28 (AP)—The first phase of the Dumbarton Oaks conference on plans for an agency to keep world peace, ended today amid suggestions that Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill or their Foreign Ministers may schedule a meeting soon to iron out important points left unsettled.

The American, British and Russian delegates promise a communique on their discussions for tomorrow morning. In the afternoon the second phase of the talks will begin among the United States, Britain and China.

Unable To Agree

The first three powers were unable to agree, it was understood, on the two important questions of a large power's right to veto international action against itself and of an international airforce.

A meeting of higher-ranking officials than attended Dumbarton Oaks appeared to be the fastest way of deciding the veto question before a full dress United Nations conference is held to set up a peace agency.

Prime Minister Churchill told Commons today that he and President Roosevelt want to take up peace problems with Marshal Stalin as soon as the military situation will permit.

May Be Held In Moscow

The international-airforce question probably will be taken up at the eventual United Nations conference.

There seemed a good chance that, unless Stalin attends personally, any meeting of higher ranking officials will be held in Moscow because the Russian delegation had the most difficulty in communicating with its Government and because Russia alone has been holding out for the veto.

Cadogan To Leave

It was announced meanwhile by the British Information Service that Sir Alexander Cadogan, who has headed the British delegation, will be compelled to return to London soon because of pressure of work.

His departure will be necessitated, the British said, because the Dumbarton conversations had lasted much longer than anticipated. He will attend the opening meeting with Chinese before leaving.

The British Ambassador, the Earl of Halifax, will take Cadogan's place as head of the delegation

WAR SHIPPING POOL EXTENDED

SEP 29 194

Agreement To Continue Through Japanese Defeat

Washington, Sept. 28 (AP)—Until Japan is defeated, most of the world's shipping will continue to operate under a pool arrangement, the State Department announced today. The aim, it was explained, is to achieve maximum utilization of available tonnage in the United Nation's war program.

An existing agreement covering pooling of shipping has been extended until six months after the end of the global war. Vessels of the participating nations continue to fly their own flags, but may be put to use hauling cargo for any one of the pool members.

Demand Seen Heavy

Extension of the pooling agreement was undertaken, it was announced, because of anticipated heavy demand on shipping for military operations, relief of liberated territories, and the likelihood of gradual revival of world commerce.

With an eye to the resumption of peacetime import-export trade, the new eight-nation agreement permits surplus tonnage, after war needs have been met, to be devoted to commercial purposes. It was explained, however, this could be done only with the sanction of the central shipping authority, and on the basis of a formula designed to prevent discrimination against the trade interest of the participating countries.

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Those Signing

Governments signing the agreement, negotiated in London, include the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, Greece, Belgium and Poland.

The Provisional French Government has indicated that its ships will continue to be available for United Nations purposes. The State Department said it was hoped that other governments which control shipping, including neutrals, would join the agreement later.

EXCESS SOLDIERS TO BE DISCHARGED

Washington, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The War Department said today that "there was recently accumulated an excess of soldiers who are now below minimum standards for induction, and for whom there are no suitable positions," and that these men are to be released as rapidly as the medical department certifies them.

The number was not specified, but the ruling applies to personnel both within the United States and overseas. The department emphasized, however, that men serving satisfactorily in suitable positions will not be discharged solely for the reason that they are below the minimum induction standards.

30. 24 — 1917

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 1,527 casualties in the Asiatic, Central Pacific, European, Mediterranean and Southwest Pacific areas. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

Navy Cross for Capt. Terzi

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—Captain Joseph A. Terzi, twenty-six years old, of Little Neck, Queens, N. Y., who was killed Dec. 26 while leading his marine company in a frontal attack on Japanese positions at Cape Gloucester, has been posthumously awarded the Navy Cross, the Navy Department announced today. Captain Terzi, who was born in Hoboken, N. J., previously won the Silver Star in the Guadalcanal campaign, where he also received the Purple Heart for several wounds. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Terzi, of 4104 Marathon Avenue, Little Neck.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Davey Crockett accepted the surrender of the Toulon arsenal and 500 German troops during the Allied invasion of southern France.

He is Lieut. David Stanley Crockett of Indianapolis, Ind., Navy fighter pilot and descendant of the original Davey Crockett of American pioneering days.

The Navy told today of the surrender of the French "Alamo" and its garrison to Crockett and twenty-three other prisoners of war held there.

Lieutenant Crockett, who was shot down and captured, told how the commanding officer of the arsenal unstrapped his gun, throwing it on the bed and surrendering.

"The war is finished," Lieutenant Crockett said the German told him.

"He told me we were free and that he was surrendering to us. Then he went outside and ordered his men to throw down their arms.

"I went back and got the other prisoners. We strapped guns on and marched the German garrison out of the arsenal with their hands over their heads. When the Maquis saw us coming up they rushed up, shouting and cheering.

"Then, under the direction of a French colonel who had been imprisoned with us, the French Forces of the Interior lined up the 500 Germans and led them off. Some of the jerries took it stoically; others cried like babies."

Blimp Spots Lost Sailors

Fifteen Survivors of Tanker Hit by U-Boat Rescued From Jungle

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—Flying hundreds of miles from its base, a Navy blimp made possible the rescue of fifteen survivors of a United States tanker damaged by enemy submarine action, the Navy reported today.

The survivors were located by the blimp crew on an isolated jungle beach after their ship had been torpedoed off the coast of Venezuela last July. For five days the survivors drifted and sailed in life boats before reaching the lonely beach. They had food and water but were unable to make their way to civilization.

Smoke flares which they set up attracted the attention of the blimp, and Ensign Harold L. Lewis, of Crawford, Neb., dropped from the blimp to join the stranded men. Under his direction, the survivors formed a landing party for the blimp, which came down in a clearing and picked up four of the men, then returned to its base and made arrangements for a Navy patrol craft to remove the remaining survivors.

SEP 29 19

Sen. Gillette Hits Rubber Parley Plan

Washington, Sept. 28 (AP)—Referring to a scheduled American-British-Dutch rubber conference, Senator Gillette (D., Iowa) said today that a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee would not favor any action which could make the United States dependent on overseas rubber supplies.

Gillette, chairman of the subcommittee which has fostered a domestic synthetic rubber industry, said in a letter to Secretary of State Hull that he had noted an announcement that the three nations are setting up a group to study rubber problems.

Gillette said he could not see what the proposed three-way parley could discuss, and that he could see no advantages that would be gained for America and her industries.

WAVES, SPARs Bill Signed

Washington, Sept. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt today approved legislation to permit WAVES, Women Marines and SPARs to serve outside the United States on a volunteer basis.

Motion To Defer Mass Sedition Trial Denied

Washington, Sept. 28 (AP)—Presiding Justice Edward C. Eicher today denied a defense motion that the mass sedition trial be postponed until after the election.

Ira Chase Koehne, attorney for three of the 26 defendants, proposed the recess to avoid, he said, the possible injection of racial and religious issues into the political campaign.

Pan American May Extend Routes to Inland Cities

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 — (AP) Pan American World Airways, in a counter move to the attempts of domestic airlines to enter the international field, proposed today to extend its North Atlantic route to key inland cities.

The company will ask the Civil Aeronautics board tomorrow for authority to provide direct European service to the Great Lakes area, New England and the Middle Atlantic states by designating Chicago, Detroit, Boston and Baltimore as ports of entry.

New York is the only authorized port of entry for Pan American North Atlantic routes now, but Baltimore is an alternate port when New York is closed by weather and Boston may be used for refueling or emergency landings.

The company, world's largest air carrier and only United States line flying ocean routes before the war, does not fly inside the country's borders at any point. Domestic Airlines did not cross the borders before the war except to Mexico and Canada. Several domestic lines now are flying ocean routes for the air transport command, however.

The Pan American application appears to be directed squarely at American airlines, largest domestic air carrier, which has made two moves to compete with Pan American over the Atlantic.

The first was a request for permission to extend its routes from Chicago, Detroit, New York and Boston to London and Paris. The second was the purchase of a controlling interest in American export airlines, which already holds certificates to fly between New York and Ireland and Portugal. Both the route applications and permission to buy Export now are pending before the C. A. B.

The threat of invasion of domestic territory is Pan American's second major move in recent weeks to counter the efforts of continental operators to share in the expected postwar expansion of transocean air travel. The first was announcement of rates far below any others proposed and, for the California-Hawaii run, less than one-third the present fare.

The air rates to Hawaii has been $278 one way. The Matson Navigation Line asked permission to fly to the islands with proposed one-way rates of $175 daytime and $200 night time. United Air Lines wants to fly the same route with a fare of $125. Pan American followed with an announcement that it would cut its postwar fares to $90 one way when new equipment, designed to carry 128 passengers, becomes available.

The Pan American application probably will force the Civil Aeronautics board to a decision on the question of extending domestic routes.

The board had 90 international route applications pending at the start of this month.

ICKES WILL QUIT IF DEWEY WINS

SEP 29 1944

Washington, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—Secretary Ickes of the Interior made public today a letter addressed to Gov. Dewey in which he promised the Republican presidential nominee, that he would step down from the cabinet "if and when the incredible comes to pass and you become the President of the United States." Secretary Ickes gave out the letter at his news conference and said that it had been mailed today.

Gov. Dewey recently gave Secretary Ickes a high priority rating in projected Cabinet changes. The Secretary told the assembled reporters that it was customary to give a brief statement of the reasons for a "resignation" and that he had given these to Gov. Dewey:

"First, your disregard for the truth; second, your unrelieved record of contempt for civil liberties; and, third, my unwillingness to serve under a man whose chief qualification for public office, aside from his hunger for it, is his proved willingness to attain his goal by attempting to frighten the mothers of soldiers and by recklessly seeming to cause prejudice and hatred."

SINATRA HAS TEA WITH ROOSEVELT

SEP 29 1944

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP) Frank (the Voice) Sinatra had tea with the President today and joined with him in a little chat about the art of making girls swoon.

Sinatra, comedian "Ragg" Ragland, and "Toots" Shor, New York restaurant operator, flew down from Manhattan for the White House tea at the invitation of Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National chairman.

It started this way, as Ragland put it:

"We were sitting in Toots Shor's last night and Bob (Hannegan) suggested that we come to Washington today to see the President. So we flew down—it was the biggest thrill I ever had in my life."

Their visit brought the biggest crowd of reporters to the east gate of the White House since the day Vice President Wallace and Jesse Jones got into a row over the operations of the Board of Economic Warfare.

Sinatra had little to say after the tea. The President didn't ask him to sing.

"He kidded me about the art of how to make girls faint," Sinatra grinned.

"And Frank swooned himself," put in Ragland. "We had to pick him off the floor twice."

Both men said they did not discuss politics at the tea, but both are avowed fourth-termers.

"Why are you a fourth-term supporter" a reporter asked Sinatra.

"Well," thoughtfully replied the Voice, "you might say I'm in favor of it."

Gunner Falls Four Miles In Plane Tail, Lives

New York, Sept. 28 (AP)—Trapped in the severed tail of a Flying Fortress, Staff Sergeant Eugene Moran, of Gays Mills, Wis., fell four miles into a tree top in Germany and lived, to become a German prisoner of war, an eyewitness relates.

Moran's escape with only minor injuries was described by Staff Sergeant George C. Fisher, of Roslindale, Mass., one of 218 wounded and ill American soldiers repatriated by the exchange ship Gripsholm and interviewed at Halloran Hospital.

'Chute Full Of Holes

It happened last November 29, Fishcher said, after flak had cut off the plane tail, with Moran, the tail gunner, caught inside. Moran couldn't jump because his parachute had been shot full of holes, so he folded the chute around him and waited for the inevitable.

As the tail dropped earthward, the damaged vertical fin and horizontal stabilizers fluttered and flapped, Fisher said, breaking the speed of the fall. Then one of the stabilizers stabbed into the tree—and held.

Fisher said that he saw the plane tail fall and lodge in the tree as he floated to earth after bailing out of a plane which had been hit on a bombing mission over Bremen. After he was captured, Fisher said, he heard the Germans talk about "a soldier found in the tail of the plane," and later heard Moran's story when the two men became friends in the prison camp.

Similar Experience

Moran's one request, Fisher said, was for backing when he returned to the United States with the almost unbelievable story, similar to the experience last April of another tail gunner, Sergt. James A. Raley, of Henderson, Ky., who fell more than three and one half miles in a oFrtress tail section and landed in a tree top in the Italian area.

Fisher said he promised to vouch for Moran's story.

German Count Pleads Guilty Of Espionage

New York, Sept. 28 (AP)—Wilhelm Albrecht von Pressentin Gennant von Rautter, 44, naturalized American, who the FBI said was a German count, pleaded guilty to espionage today in Federal Court. He will be sentenced October 10.

From Russian Dandelion Tires Made Of Rubber

New York, Sept. 28 (AP)—Tires now are being made of rubber from the Russian dandelion, *Kok-Saghyz*, and appear to equal natural tree rubber tires in quality, the B. F. Goodrich Company announced here today. Only small quantities are available, however.

The dandelion, grown in the Florida Everglades from seeds flown to this country from Russia during the darkest days of the rubber shortage, yields up to 200 pounds of rubber an acre, the company said. Rubber, formed chiefly in the root of the plant, is extracted by a griding process somewhat like that used in obtaining the elastic from guayule, a southwestern shrub.

Change Necessary, Johnston Says

New York, Sept. 28 (AP)—Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, declared that "if capitalism is to survive" America should not try to obstruct post-war changes but should direct them "for the benefit of the masses."

Speaking at a dinner of the National Association of Public Relations Counsel, Johnston predicted a post-war expansion of the "free enterprise system."

"This is inevitable," he said, "as the other countries of the world must follow us as we raise the standards of living for the masses. We will sell capitalism as we sold democracy."

Cars To Remain Scarce

Paul Garrett, vice-president of General Motors Corporation, said the fall of Germany would not free sufficient equipment for full-scale civilian automobile production. The continued war against Japan, he said, would necessitate continued production of war materials by sections of the automobile industry.

Johnson and Garrett were awarded scrolls in recognition of their contributions to national welfare through public relations work.

HILLMAN ASSAILS CHARGE BY DEWEY

SEP 29 194

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 — (AP) Sidney Hillman, chairman of the C.I.O. Political Action committee, charged today that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey Republican presidential candidate, committed "wilful deception" when he quoted President Roosevelt in an Oklahoma City speech Monday night.

The words Dewey attributed to the President, Hillman told the 10th annual convention of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) "were torn from a speech that few campaigning Republicans would care to remember today. In short, it was the President's famous 'Quarantine the Aggressor' speech."

(Dewey quoted the President as saying in 1937: "How happy we are that the circumstances of the moment permit us to put our money into bridges and boulevards rather than into huge standing armies and vast implements of war.")

Hillman said it was "hard to believe that even he (Dewey) would have the brazen effrontery — the unmitigated gall — to quote from this source." If America had listened to the "quarantine" speech, he added, "there would have been no war."

Likening the tactics of P.A.C. opponents to "Nazi propaganda," the P.A.C. head declared that reactionary interests were attempting to drive labor out of politics "because labor is a vital, progressive force."

BROWDER URGES DEFEAT OF DEWEY

SEP 29 194

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 — (AP) American Communist Leader Earl Browder, appealing for reelection of President Roosevelt, said tonight election of Thomas E. Dewey, Republican, would mean America had "turned her back" on the whole idea of a world peace organization.

Browder declared in an address before the Communist Political association in Madison Square Garden that a Dewey triumph would signal an end to cooperation with the Soviet Union and plunge Europe into "the most devastating civil war."

Declaring the only issue at stake in the Nov. 7 election was the winning of the war and establishing a longtime peace, Browder said Dewey and his followers had attempted to make Communism the issue.

"Candidate Dewey and his partisans are developing the struggle for office as though it is more important for Dewey to win the election, by whatever means, than it is for America to win the war," Browder said.

Dewey's election, Browder continued, "would be a message to our great ally, the Soviet Union, which is predominantly led by Communists, that America disapproved in principle of cooperation between the two countries, accepted it only as an unfortunate necessity of war and was determined to bring it to an end as soon as possible."

BROWNELL HAILS GAINS FOR DEWEY IN WESTERN TALKS

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28 — (AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's campaign director tonight heralded the Republican presidential candidate's transcontinental tour as "brilliantly successful," thus indicating continuance of a program that was climaxed by an Oklahoma City speech severely scoring Franklin D. Roosevelt.

After a long conference with Dewey, Republican National Chairman Herbert Brownell termed the G.O.P. leader's speaking trip, which ended here today, "probably the most brilliantly successful campaign in modern political history." Brownell and Dewey discussed plans for the "remaining 40 days and nights of the campaign.

Brownell told newsmen that "the reaction we have received at national headquarters shows that the people like the serious and constructive way in which Governor Dewey presented the issues" in seven major broadcasts during the three-week trip.

"There was no doubt that he brought hundreds of thousands of independent and Democratic votes into the Dewey-Bricker column," the G.O.P. chief declared.

Brownell reported a "widespread feeling among Democratic organization officials that the Hillman-Browder faction of the New Deal is exercising a predominant influence and there is much bitterness as a result."

Hails Oklahoma Speech

Discussing Dewey's Oklahoma City retort to what the Republican nominee called President Roosevelt's "mud-slinging" speech of last Saturday night, Brownell said he had "never seen such spontaneous enthusiasm in response to a single speech."

The National committee chief contends Mr. Roosevelt was placed on the defensive by Dewey's speaking tour and that the language of his broadcast showed he was "apprehensive of the result of the election."

He furnished the Governor with last minute reports from Republican leaders in some of the 21 states through which the Dewey campaign train passed and together they assayed the reaction as it affected the candidate's future strategy.

To Visit Middle West

In all likelihood, the Governor's next extended trip, which may take him through the Middle West, will more closely resemble the barnstorming campaigns of other years, with speeches at virtually every whistle stop.

There has been some grumbling by local leaders, it was learned, at Dewey's failure to "say a few words to the folks" when he started across the country on the trip just ended. Reacting quickly, he made talks at practically every stop on the way back east.

One of his favorite lines, and one which always got a laugh, was this:

"From the healthy looks on your faces, I know there's not a New Dealer in the crowd."

The response apparently encouraged him, for as the platform talks grew in number they also grew in length, with the result that reporters accompanying him wound up sprinting madly for the forward cars as the train started moving.

Dewey plans to spend most of the next week preparing speeches for his next swing and catching up on state business, although he said he had been kept closely advised of developments all during the trip.

WILL USE CAPTURED ARMS

U. S. Army Will Recondition Equipment Taken in France

WATERVLIET, N. Y., Sept. 28 (AP)—An estimate that 50 per cent of the German arms and equipment captured in France and the Low Countries soon would be used against the Nais was made today by Brig. Gen. A. G. Gillespie, commander of the Watervliet arsenal.

Although acknowledging that much of the equipment was "a polyglot collection of material looted from the countries with which the Nazis have been at war," General Gillespie said:

"Recent overseas reports indicate that some of the equipment is the very latest and best turned out by German, French and Russian factories. In this category are machine guns with anti-aircraft sights, trucks loaded with new small arms parts, new artillery parts and gauges, German 75-mm. field pieces, new 88-mm. guns and thousands of rifles."

BARD SAYS JAP WAR IS U. S. JOB

Atlantic City, Sept. 28 (A. P.).—American Armed Forces will have to bear the brunt of the fighting against Japan, with the toughest phase yet to come, Ralph A. Bard, Navy Under-Secretary, said today.

"When the Germans capitulate," he asserted, "many of the Allied armies will demobilize, including our own to some extent. China has fought valiantly but she is bleeding fast and she will not be able to help us much. Many of our planes and pilots will be surplus as there are not enough bases in the Pacific to handle them. The war against Japan is primarily a naval war."

In an address prepared for the annual convention of the C. I. O.'s Industrial Union of Marine and Ship Building Workers of America, Mr. Bard declared:

"It is imperative that at this time we call upon all workers, regardless of peace talk and developments in Europe to stick on their jobs—back up the Navy—and prepare to pour out to the Japs everything they have coming to them.

Jet-Plane Overseas 5-Hour Trip Predicted

Kansas City, Sept. 28 (AP)—New York to London in five or six hours, traveling by jet-propelled commercial aircraft flying 500 to 600 miles an hour, is envisioned by J. C. Franklin, vice-president in charge of engineering for Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc.

"We are just getting started on a brand new business," he told 300 employes of the company at a conference here yesterday. "Within a few years we should be able to double the speed of planes."

Ball Calls Foreign Policy Definite Political Issue

Senator Says U. S. Course Will Depend on Congressmen

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 (AP).—Senator Joseph H. Ball, Republican, of Minnesota, declared today America's foreign policy "is definitely a political issue" and "the character and the convictions of the Congressmen that the people elect on Nov. 7 will, in my opinion, determine the way we go."

Addressing the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, the Minnesotan asserted "no effective organization to maintain peace can operate unless we in the United States implement it by legislation and appropriation."

Challenges Ball

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, today challenged Senator Ball today to support President Roosevelt for re-election to "help keep isolationists out of the White House."

Mexico, U. S. Relations Called Best In Years

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 28 (AP). Relations between Mexico and the United States have not been better for many years, George S. Messersmith, United States Ambassador to Mexico, said yesterday.

In San Antonio on vacation, Messersmith added that "Mexico's contribution to the war effort in the way of strategic minerals and metals and certain agricultural products has been most helpful."

12 Million Homes Held Need In China

Los Angeles, Sept. 28 (AP)—Twelve million shelters will have to be built for China's homeless immediately after the war with Japan, says Methodist Bishop W. Y. Chen.

The Chinese churchman told President Rufus B. von Kleinsmid of the University of Southern California that 2,500,000 foreign engineers, technicians and agricultural experts will be required to aid China's 30-year post-war industrialization program. River revetification, soil conservation, railroads, highways and heavy industries are planned, he said.

Major Foss Meets Daughter

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Sept. 28 (AP).—Major Joe Foss, marine ace, was in Santa Barbara today for a short stay with his family and his first acquaintance with his three-month-old daughter, Cheryl June. Major Foss arrived here two days ago from the southwest Pacific by air on a short leave because of a recurrence of an old attack of malaria. He said he was feeling well now and expected to report to marine headquarters in San Diego within a day or two for assignment.

ADD LONDON — (ALONG)

"MEASURES MUST BE TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THE ALGEMEEN NEDERLANDSCH PERSBUREAU IS OPERATED IN A MANNER GUARANTEEING ITS NETHERLANDS CHARACTER AND ITS INDEPENDENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT," IT SAID.

TWO OF THE FIVE TEMPORARY TRUSTEES ARE TO BE APPOINTED BY A TEMPORARY COMMITTEE CONSISTING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNDERGROUND PRESS AND OTHER LOYAL NEWSPAPERMEN. THESE TWO TRUSTEES WILL APPOINT THREE MORE MEMBERS.

ADD LONDON — (ALONG)

THE COST OF THESE OPERATIONS WAS INDICATED BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WHO TOLD COMMONS THAT ALLIED LOSSES IN THE INVASION SO FAR TOTALED 235,000 KILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED. OF THESE 145,000 WERE AMERICANS AND 90,000 BRITISH.

NEARLY 500,000 GERMANS HAD BEEN CAPTURED AND 400,000 KILLED AND WOUNDED SINCE D-DAY, HE SAID, WHILE PERHAPS 200,000 MORE MAY WELL BE TRAPPED AND DESTROYED IN WESTERN HOLLAND. THESE 200,000 DO NOT INCLUDEOTHERS SEALED OFF IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS, ST.NAZAIRE AND LORIENT, THE LAST TWO SIEGE PORTS IN BRITTANY, AND THE BORDEAUX POCKETS ALONG THE BAY OF BISCAY.

MUCH TOUGH FIGHTING APPARENTLY LIES AHEAD BEFORE THE ALLIES REACH OR CROSS ANY OF THE ELEVEN MAJOR RHINE BRIDGES. HERE'S WHERE THE BRIDGES ARE LOCATED:

IN THE NORTH ON THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY FRONT THERE IS ONE AT ARNHEM ACROSS THE DUTCH RHINE, THE NEAREST, UNDOUBTEDLY PREPARED FOR DESTRUCTION IF THE BRITISH SOUTHEAST OF NIJMEGEN COULD PUSH ON THROUGH THE

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REICHSWALD FOREST FOR ABOUT EIGHT MILES AND OUTFLANK THE SIEGFRIED LINE AT KLEVE THERE IS A RHINE BRIDGE 22 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST.

NUMBER THREE IS AT DUSSELDORF, ALSO ON THE BRITISH FRONT. TO REACH IT, BELGIAN AND BRITISH TROOPS IN THE WEERT AREA WOULD HAVE TO CROSS THE MEUSE AND FIGHT THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND 32 MILES OF GERMAN COUNTRYSIDE.

TWO GOOD BRIDGES SPAN THE STREAM AT COLOGNE--28 MILES IN ADVANCE OF AMERICAN TROOPS EAST OF STOLBERG AND 36 FROM OTHERS ON GERMAN SOIL AT GELSENKIRCHEN. ANOTHER IS AT COBLENZ, 55 MILES FROM AMERICANS IN THE PRUM AREA.

FIVE BRIDGES LIE IN FRONT OF THE U.S. THIRD ARMY SECTOR. LT. GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S TROOPS IN THE THIONVILLE-METZ AREA OF FRANCE ARE ABOUT 120 MILES FROM ANY OF THREE--AT MAINZ, MANNHEIM AND KARLSRUHE.

THIRTY-FIVE MILES OF VOSGES MOUNTAIN COUNTRY LIE BETWEEN THE THIRD ARMY EAST OF NANCY AND A RHINE BRIDGE AT STRASBOURG. BUT THERE THE SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES LIE EAST OF THE RIVER INSTEAD OF WEST.

SOUTHWARD AT REMIREMONT ALLIED TROOPS ARE ONLY 37 MILES FROM COLMAR AND ANOTHER BRIDGE, BUT HERE TOO THE STREAM IS SANDWICHED BETWEEN THE MAGINOT AND SIEGFRIED LINES.

(EDITORS: YOUR ATTENTIOZLR
LXIPNRGOO A STORY IN THE NIGHT REPORT BY ROGER D.GREENE GIVING THE LATEST DETAILS OF THE BRITISH STAND AT ARNHEM).

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LONDON--FIRST ADD FIRST (CORRECT) NIGHT LEAD AERIAL X X X HE COMMENTED. (GOLDBERG)

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STAFF SGT.ROBERT SCHMITZ OF WOODLAND, CALIF., SAID THERE WAS "A LOT OF FLAK" OVER KASSEL, BUT FLIERS IN OTHER FORMATIONS SAID THEIR LIBERATORS MET ONLY MEAGRE GUNFIRE.

CORP.HOWARD THOMASN QPPO POPULAR AVE., ABILENE, TEX., SAID THE FLAK WAS "AS ROUGH AS I HAVE EVER SEEN" OVER MERSEBURG.

STAFF SGT.MARVIN WISOTKY, 12015 WEST MARTINDALE ST., DETROIT, MICH., SAW HIS FIRST ME163 JET-PROPELLED PLANE AND FIRED AT IT, BUT THE CRAFT MANEUVERED AWAY.

LT.CLARENCE EVANS OF DIVERNON, ILL., PILOT OF THE FORTRESS "LADY VELMA" SAID THE FLAK ON THE BOMB RUN AT MERSEBURG WAS LIKE BUCKSHOT.

LT.ERNEST FIEBELKORN, RFD 1, LAKE ORION, MICH., DESTROYED FOUR GERMAN FIGHTERS IN THE AIR WHILE ESCORTING THE U.S.HEAVY BOMBERS.

LT.DONALD DUNN, 723 FOREST ST., BELLINGHAM, WASH., AND LT. VICTOR WOLSKI, 417 PALM DRIVE, GLENDALE, CALIF., EACH SHOT DOWN THREE.

TWO EACH WERE ACCOUNTED FOR BY LT.ROBERT AMMON, 703 NORTH FIFTH ST., READING, PA.; MAJ.JULES BISCAYART, 45 LOTT AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; LT.GEORGE GLEASON OF MONTROSE, COLO.; AND LT.LAWRENCE ROBERTSON, 2807 H ST., SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

DUNN, WHOSE THREE KILLS WERE MADE OVER HALBERSTADT, JUST WEST OF MAGDEBURG, SAID THE GERMANS REFUSED TO ENGAGE THE ESCORT OF MUSTANGS AND LIGHTNINGS LED BY COL.HUBERT ZEMKE OF MISSOULA, MONT. "THEY KEPT RIGHT ON HITTING AT THE FORTRESS AND TRIED TO EVADE SCRAPPING WITH OUR FIGHTERS," HE SAID.

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FIEBELKORN, THE DAY'S HIGH SCORER, IS A MEMBER OF THE GROUP LED BY COL.HAROLD J.RAU OF HEMPSTEAD, N.Y. THIS FORMATION BATTLED WITH ONE FLIGHT OF MORE THAN 75 GERMAN FIGHTERS SOUTH OF MAGDEBURG.

DY1026PEW

LONDON-ADD AERIAL XXX DAMAGED

ONE FIGHTER GROUP LED BY COLONEL HUBERT ZEMKE OF MISSOULA, MONT., REPORTED SHOOTING DOWN THIRTEEN NAZIS WITHOUT LOSS ON TODAY'S OPERATIONS OVER GERMANY. ANOTHER GROUP DESTROYED SEVEN.

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SK235PEW

ADD LONDON XX THEM

THE KING REPLIED:

"I GREATLY APPRECIATE YOUR TELEGRAM AND THE TRIBUTE THAT YOU AND YOUR PEOPLE HAVE PAID BY AIRBORNE TROOPS WHO, BY THEIR OUTSTANDING GALLANTRY AND DEVOTION AT ARNHEM, HAVE MADE SO SPLENDID A CONTRIBUTION TOWARD THE ULTIMATE SUCCESS OF THE ALLIED CAMPAIGN AGAINST OUR COMMON ENEMY."

SJ204PEW

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LONDON, FRIDAY, SEP 29-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL'S DAMPENING OF OVER-OPTIMISM FOR A QUICK VICTORY WAS WELCOMED BY THE LONDON PRESS TODAY AND MANY OF THE NEWSPAPERS FOUND "THE GREAT MERIT" OF HIS SPEECH BEFORE COMMONS WAS THE STATEMENT THAT BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORT AGAINST GERMANY ALMOST EQUALS AMERICA'S.

THIS LATTER ANGLE WAS FEATURED EDITORIALLY BY PAPERS WHICH SPLURGED THE TRIBUTES OF THE AMERICAN PRESS TO THE BRITISH HEROES OF ARNHEM.

MQ1035PEW

LONDON, SEPT 28-(AP)-STATISTICS DISCLOSED BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL BEFORE COMMONS TODAY:

400,000 GERMANS KILLED OR WOUNDED IN WESTERN EUROPE.

NEARLY 500,000 GERMANS CAPTURED.

PERHAPS 200,000 FACING "HIGHLY PROBABLE" CAPTURE OR DESTRUCTION IN HOLLAND.

145,000 AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN NORTH AND SOUTH FRANCE.

90,000 BRITISH CASUALTIES.

250,000 TROOPS LANDED IN FRANCE WITHIN 24 ~~DAYS~~ HOURS AFTER D-DAY, JUNE 6.

1,000,000 MEN IN FRANCE BY JUNE 26.

2,000,000 TO 3,000,000 ALLIED TROOPS NOW IN FRANCE.

AMERICANS NOW OUTNUMBER BRITISH TROOPS IN FRANCE BY A RATIO OF THREE TO TWO AND THERE ARE FIVE AND A HALF U.S.FIGHTING DIVISIONS IN FRANCE TO FOUR BRITISH DIVISIONS.

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SJ1059AEW

LONDON, SEPT 28-(AP)-MUCH OF THE BRITISH FLEET ALREADY IS GATHERED IN THE INDIAN OCEAN FOR WAR AGAINST THE JAPANESE, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TOLD COMMONS TODAY AND, ADDED TO THE U.S.NAVY, "SHOULD GIVE US NAVAL COMMAND OF THE MOST COMPLETE AND DECISIVE CHARACTER."

"I CAN ASSURE THE HOUSE THAT THE WAR AGAINST THE JAPANESE AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE JUNGLE WILL BE PRESSED FORWARD WITH THE UTMOST ENERGY," HE DECLARED.

HE SAID THE BRITISH 14TH ARMY HAD KILLED 50,000 TO 60,000 JAPANESE ON THE INDIA-BURMA FRONTIER THIS YEAR AND THAT THE NIPPONESE CAN BE EXPECTED TO RENEW THEIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE TEEMING SUB-CONTINENT WHEN THE MONSOON ENDS.

THE FLEET WAS OFFERED FOR THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN, AND THAT OFFER WAS "CORDIALLY ACCEPTED," CHURCHILL SAID.

HE SAID ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN'S CAMPAIGN ON THE BURMA-INDIA FRONTIER "CONSTITUTES--AND THIS IS A STARTLING FACT--THE LARGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT GROUND FIGHTING THAT HAS YET TAKEN PLACE AGAINST THE JAPANESE."

BUT IN THEIR VICTORY, THE 14TH ARMY OF 250,000-300,000 MEN PAID A PRICE. THE PRIME MINISTER SAID 40,000 BATTLE CASUALTIES WERE SUFFERED IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THIS YEAR AND THE ARMY "SUSTAINED NO FEWER THAN 237,000 CASES OF SICKNESS WHICH HAD TO BE EVACUATED TO THE REAR."

THE CAMPAIGN WHICH CARRIED TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF IMPHAL AND ALMOST TO DINAPUR ON THE NORTHEAST INDIA RAILROAD, "SHIELDED THE BASE OF THE AMERICAN AIR LINE TO CHINA AND HAS PROTECTED INDIA AGAINST THE HORRORS OF A JAPANESE INVASION," CHURCHILL SAID.

HE EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER U.S.NEWSPAPER "MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE SKILL OF OUR EFFORTS IN BURMA."

"IT IS WELL KNOWN," THE P.M. SAID, "THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN INCREASINGLY ENGAGED IN ESTABLISHING AN AIR ROUTE TO CHINA CAPABLE OF CARRYING IMMENSE SUPPLIES. X X X CERTAINLY NO MORE PRODIGIOUS EXAMPLE OF STRENGTH, SCIENCE AND ORGANIZATION IN THIS CLASS OF WORK HAS EVER BEEN SEEN OF DREAMT OF."

SJ1202PEW

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LONDON, SEPT 28-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY TASS DENIED TODAY THAT THE TRIPOWER EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION IN LONDON IS CONSIDERING CUTTING UP GERMANY INTO SMALL STATES UPON HER UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

IN A MOSCOW BROADCAST, THE AGENCY SAID, "THE PROBLEM IS OFTEN RAISED IN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN PRESS CONCERNING THE POSSIBILITY OF GERMANY'S DISMEMBERMENT INTO SEVERAL INDEPENDENT SMALL STATES. PROJECTS OF THIS KIND, HOWEVER, HAVE NOT BEEN AND ARE NOT CONSIDERED BY THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE."

SOVIET RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ARE REPRESENTED ON THE COMMISSION.

THE TASS BROADCAST WAS PREPARED BEFORE PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL INDICATED IN HIS ADDRESS TO COMMONS THAT NO FINAL DECISIONS HAD BEEN MADE AT THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE CONCERNING GERMANY AND THAT A NEW CONFERENCE WITH PREMIER STALIN PRESENT WAS "ESSENTIAL."

SEP 29 1944

THE RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY SAID THAT THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSISONS ON THE RESULTS ACHIEVED BY THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION COULD BE DRAWN FROM AVAILABLE REPORTS OUT OF LONDON:

(1) THE COMMITTEE HAS "APPROVED THE MOST IMPORTANT DOCUMENT, NAMELY, ON GERMANY'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER."

(2) REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BIG THREE POWERS AGREED ON THE PROCEDURE FOR DISARMING GERMANY. TASS SAID THE AGREEMENT "ALSO POINTS OUT THAT GERMANY MUST BE DEMILITARIZED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE PRESERVATION AND INSURANCE OF PEACE."

(3) THE COMMISSION APPROVED A DOCUMENT ON THE PROCEDURE OF THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY. TASS SAID, "ACCORDING TO THE DRAFT OF OCCUPATION ELABORATED BY THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE, GERMANY SHALL BE DIVIDED INTO THREE ZONES OF OCCUPATION. THE EASTERN PART OF GERMANY, INCLUDING ALSO EAST PRUSSIA, SHALL CONSTITUTE THE ZONE OF OCCUPATION BY THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES."

THE AGENCY SAID, "BERLIN, ALTHOUGH IT FALLS INTO THE ZONE OF OCCUPATION OF THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES IN CONFORMITY WITH THE AGREEMENT REACHED SHALL ALSO BE DIVIDED INTO THREE ZONES AND OCCUPIED BY THE TROOPS OF THE THREE POWERS. THE REST OF GERMANY SHALL BE DIVIDED IN TWO--NORTHWESTERN AND SOUTHWESTERN--ZONES, ONE OF WHICH SHALL BE OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH AND THE OTHER BY THE AMERICAN TROOPS."

(4) THAT THE THREE ALLIES COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF WILL FORM AN ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL EXERCISING SUPREME POWER IN GERMANY.

TASS SAID IT HAD BEEN SUGGESTED THAT AN INTER-ALLIED COMMANDANT'S OFFICE OF BERLIN BE CREATED SINCE THE CAPITAL WILL BE JOINTLY OCCUPIED.

"INCIDENTALLY, RUMORS ARE AFLOAT," TASS SAID, THAT WITHIN THE UNITED STATES STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE "THERE ARE BOTH ARDENT ADVOCATES AND EQUALLY RESOLUTE OPPONENTS" OF THE PROJECTS. IT ADDED, "IT MIGHT ALSO BE ASSERTED" THAT THE COMMISSION HAD NOT YET ADOPTED DECISIONS CONCERNING AUSTRIA.

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THE BRITISH SOCIALIST MAGAZINE "TRIBUNE" ASSERTED THAT THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE HAD DECIDED UPON REDUCING GERMANY TO THE SIDE OF THE BRITISH HOME ISLANDS BY TERRITORIAL ADJUSTMENTS. GERMANY'S INDUSTRIES WOULD BE DISMANTLED AND THE COUNTRY TURNED OVER TO SMALLHOLD FARMING, THE MAGAZINE SAID.

SHARPLY CRITICIZING THE PURPORTED DECISION, THE EDITORS OF THE MAGAZINE DECLARED IT WAS "THE ANSWER TO ALL DR.GOEBBELS' PRAYERS, THE MOST IGNORANT AND DANGEROUS PEACE PLAN EVER DEVISED BY DEMOCRATIC STATESMEN."

SJ1152PEW

LONDON, SEPT 28-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT NEW ALLIED AIRBORNE LANDINGS WERE MADE THIS MORNING IN HOLLAND.

THE TRANSOCEAN BROADCAST, HEARD HERE BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, QUOTED HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS AS SAYING THE LANDINGS WERE ALONG THE NIJMEGEN-BOIS DE DUC HIGHWAY.

"THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND IS STRAINING EVERY EFFORT TO WIDEN THE NIJMEGEN CORRIDOR ON ITS WESTERN FLANK WITH THE UTMOST SPEED," SAID TRANSOCEAN.

THE AGENCY ASSERTED "THIS ATTEMPT HAS FAILED SO FAR," AND SAID "THE GERMANS HAVE LAUNCHED COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST THE NEWLY LANDED AIRBORNE TROOPS WITH LIGHTNING SPEED."

SEP 29 1944

BOIS LE DUC (HERTOGENBOSCH) IS 27 MILES SOUTHWEST OF NIJMEGEN AND 20 MILES NORTH OF EINDHOVEN.

OF ACTIVITY IN THE ANTWERP-TURNHOUT AREA TRANSOCEAN SAID:

"MOST SIGNIFICANT ARE THE GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS CARRIED OUT DURING THE LAST 48 HOURS, WHICH HAVE NARROWED DOWN THE CANADIAN BRIDGEHEADS AT REJKEVORSEL AND TURNHOUT. STREET FIGHTING TOOK PLACE IN BOTH TOWNS LAST NIGHT AND THE CANADIANS WERE BEATEN BACK TO THE SOUTH."

MS17AEW

LONDON, SEP 28-(AP)-THE CAIRO RADIO, QUOTING "WELL INFORMED GENEVA SOURCES", SAID TODAY THE NAZIS HAD EXECUTED PAUL LOEBE, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE REICHSTAG, IN A NEW GESTAPO ROUNDUP DESIGNED TO WIPE OUT ELEMENTS WHICH MIGHT DEAL WITH THE ALLIES.

THIS SAME REPORT SAID THE GESTAPO ALSO HAD ARRESTED GEN. VON FAULKENHORST, PRE-INVASION MILITARY GOVERNOR OF BELGIUM, AND ALFRED HUGENBERG, INFLUENTIAL PUBLISHER AND CHIEF RIGHTIST OF THE DEUTSCHNATIONAL PARTY.

MQ1037PEW

LONDON, SEP 28-(AP)-MARSHAL TITO'S GOVERNMENT HAS REFUSED TO ACCEPT UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION AID FOR YUGOSLAVIA, THE FREE YUGOSLAV RADIO SAID TODAY, BECAUSE "YUGOSLAVS WANTED THE RELIEF DISTRIBUTED THROUGH THEIR OWN ORGANIZATIONS BUT UNRRA INSISTED IT SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED BY SPECIAL UNRRA MACHINERY SET UP IN YUGOSLAVIA."

MQ1038PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 28-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TODAY DISCLOSED THESE FIGURES ON THE WESTERN INVASION:

GERMANS KILLED AND WOUNDED "PERHAPS" 400,000.

SEP 29 1944

GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN--"NEARLY HALF A MILLION."

GERMANS TRAPPED ALONG DUTCH COAST, LIKELY TO BE CAPTURED OR DESTROYED--"MAY WELL BE" 200,000.

LANDED IN FIRST 24 HOURS OF INVASION--QUARTER OF A MILLION MEN.

ASHORE BY TWENTIETH DAY--A MILLION MEN.

NOW IN FRANCE--BETWEEN 2,000,000 AND 3,000,000 ALLIED MEN.

PROPORTION OF BRITISH TROOPS TO AMERICAN--TWO BRITISH TO THREE AMERICAN IN PERSONNEL, FOUR TO 5 1/2 IN FIGHTING DIVISIONS.

CASUALTIES AMERICANS--"OVER" 145,000 IN KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING; BRITISH "UPWARDS OF" 90,000. CHURCHILL SAID AMERICAN AND BRITISH CASUALTIES CLOSELY FOLLOWED PROPORTIONS OF NUMBERS EMPLOYED.

HJ407PEW

LONDON, Sept.28-(AP)-All of the Indian Ocean -- an expanse of 5,000 miles between Australia and Africa -- now is controlled by the British Eastern Fleet, its former commander, Admiral Sir James Somerville, said in a radio broadcast tonight.

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Recalling the black days of Singapore and Sumatra, when gallant old ships went down fighting, Sir James declared: "Now NO Japanese ship dares show herself."

The admiral's statement followed Prime Minister Churchill's declaration that a large British Naval force was concentrated in the Indian Ocean, and that British submarines had accounted for 38 Japanese ships.

SEP 29 1944

"The Japanese failed to take advantage of the opportunity to strike at our shipping" from South Africa to Australia and from India to Australia after the allied supply line from the Middle East to ~~Australia~~ AUSTRALIA had been secured by the landings and establishment ~~of~~ a base at Diego ~~Suarez~~ Suarez

Madagascar, in May, 1942, said Admiral Somerville.

"I wonder why?" he continued. "No doubt the quick recovery of the American fleet after Pearl Harbor had a powerful effect on the Japanese Naval policy."

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BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

SEP 29 1944

LONDON, SEPT. 28---(AP)---DEATHS AMONG THE WOUNDED IN THIS WAR HAVE INCREASED AS COMPARED WITH THE LAST WAR DESPITE THE USE OF NEW DRUGS AND THE AVAILIBITY OF BETTER FACILITIES, COL. ELLIOTT C. CUTLER, CHIEF CONSULTANT IN SURGERY IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, SAID IN A CAMBRIDGE LECTURE, THE MEDICAL [redacted] PUBLICATION, LANCET, REPORTED TODAY.

SEP 29 1944

"ALLIED FIGURES DO NOT SUBSTANTIATE THE HOPE BECAUSE OF MODERN MEANS OF TREATMENT, THAT FEWER OF THOSE REACHING HOSPITALS ALIVE WILL BECOME FATALITIES," THE AMERICAN MEDICAL OFFICER DECLARED. "THIS DATA SHOWS THE RATIO OF KILLED TO WOUNDED INCREASED FROM ONE TO THREE TO ONE TO TWO."

SEP 29 1944

DEPLORING WHAT HE TERMED "UNWARRANTED PUBLICITY" FOR "UNTRIED WORK", COL. CUTLER SAID PENICILLIN AND SULPHONAMIDE DRUGS "ARE NOT THE STARDUT PANACEA AGAINST INFECTION WHICH UNCRITICAL INVESTIGATORS HAVE HELD OUT TO PEOPLE

"THOSE WITH ENOUGH EXPERIENCE WITH SULPHONAMIDES AT HAND STATE THAT THOUGH OF GREAT ASSISTANCE AGAINST SEVERAL FORMS OF BACTERIA THEY CANNOT BE [redacted] DEPENDED ON TO STERILIZE WOUNDS," COL. CUTLER SAID. "THE SAME ATTITUDE MUST PREVAIL ABOUT PENICILLIN."

SEP 29 1944

LONDON, SEPT 28-(AP)-ALLIED LINES ON THE WESTERN FRONT REMAIN UNCHANGED, ACCORDING TO LATEST REPORTS, EXCEPT IN THE HOLLAND AREA.

IN THIS SECTOR, THE LINE BEGINS AT TURNHOUT, RUNS EAST TO ARENDONCK

30. 24— 19177

AND THEN NORTHEAST ON A WIDE ARC THAT PASSES WEST OF EINDHOVEN AND GOES NORTH THROUGH A POINT FIVE MILES WEST OF VEGHEL TO OSS. THEN EAST TO NIJMEGEN AND NORTH TO ELST, WHICH THE BRITISH HOLD, AND SOUTH TO BIMMEL, WHERE FIGHTING IS GOING ON. THEN SOUTH TO BEEK, SWINGING WEST IN THE DIRECTION OF GRAVES AND BACK EAST AT CUIJK. FROM THERE SOUTH ALONG MAAS (MEUSE) TO VIERLINGSBEEK SOUTHWEST TO DEUREN, SOUTHWEST TO WEERT AND SOUTHEAST TO MAESEYCK IN BELGIUM.

DY1011PEW
LONDON, SEPT 28-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL JOHN J.MANNING, OF 3601 LIVINGSTONE ST., WASHINGTON, D.C., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR FOR ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION WORK PREPARING FOR THE INVASION OF EUROPE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY ADMIRAL HAROLD STARK.

SEP 29 1944

HIS ADVICE COUPLED WITH THE LIAISON HE MAINTAINED WITH THE U.S. ARMY, THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE, GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER AND WITH ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION AGENCIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM WON HIM THIS SPECIAL COMMENDATION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

DY1201AEW
LONDON, SEPT. 28-(AP)-THIS IS WHAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAD TO SAY TODAY ABOUT THE END OF THE WAR:

SEP 29 1944

"I DEPRECATE VERY MUCH PEOPLE BEING CARRIED AWAY INTO PREMATURE EXPECTATIONS OF AN IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF THE FIGHTING. IT IS VERY HARD NOT TO BE WHEN EACH DAY THE PAPERS ARE RIGHTLY FILLED WITH NEWS OF CAPTURES OF IMPORTANT PLACES AND OF ADVANCES OF THE ARMY. BUT THERE IS STILL A GREAT DEAL TO DO IN A MILITARY SENSE.

"UNLESS ORGANIZED GERMAN RESISTANCE COLLAPSES IN THE NEAR FUTURE, ENORMOUS ADDITIONAL U.S. FORCES WILL BE BROUGHT TO BEAR IN THE FINAL STRUGGLE.

"I SHALL CERTAINLY NOT HAZARD A GUESS--IT COULD BE NO MORE THAN A GUESS--AS TO WHEN THE END WILL COME. MANY PERSONS OF THE HIGHEST TECHNICAL ATTAINMENTS, KNOWLEDGE AND RESPONSIBILITY HAVE GOOD HOPES THAT IT WILL BE OVER BY THE END OF 1944.

SEP 29 1944

"ON THE OTHER HAND, NO ONE--CERTAINLY NOT I--CAN GUARANTEE THAT SEVERAL MONTHS OF 1945 MAY NOT BE REQUIRED. THERE IS ALSO THE POSSIBILITY THAT, AFTER ORGANIZED RESISTANCE OF THE GERMAN STATE AND ARMY IS COMPLETELY BROKEN, FIERCE WARFARE MAY BE MAINTAINED IN THE FORESTS AND MOUNTAINS OF GERMANY BY NUMBERS OF DESPERATE MEN CONSCIOUS OF THEIR OWN GUILT AND IMPENDING DOOM.

"IT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THE ALLIES TO DECLARE AT A CERTAIN DATE THAT THE ACTUAL WAR AGAINST THE GERMAN STATE HAS COME TO AN END AND THAT A PERIOD OF MOPPING UP OF BANDITS AND WAR CRIMINALS HAS BEGUN.

"NO ONE CAN FORESEE WHAT FORM EXACTLY THE DEATH AGONY OF NAZIDOM WILL TAKE."

SEP 29 1944

HJ412PEW

belfast, ireland, sept. 28-(ap)-reps. w. r. poage and o.c. fisher (both d-tex) touring north ireland, split today on peace terms for germany.

poage said in an interview he favored a hard peace, but fisher, disagreeing, suggested that "collaboration among the great allied nation could resolve the possibility of misunderstanding" in the treatment of

germany.

"it shocks me," poage declared, "to hear some british talking about germany being a great nation. I talked to a lot of people in England who said they wanted to help rebuild germany, and I simply was amazed.

SEP 29 1944

"if by a soft peace x germany is encouraged to launch a third war in europe I don't see how Americax could be expected to take part. Central Europe is rotten to the core, and if we don't cut out that core we'll have a rotten apple. We must not spare the knife."

SEP 29 1944

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ADD SHAEF—(COWAN) XX SUCCEEDED

THE 42-YEAR-OLD GENERAL WAS A HERO OF SICILY, LANDING WITH HIS MORTAR DIVISION AND FIGHTING TO MESSINA. THE WAR OFFICE, WHICH ANNOUNCED HIS ESCAPE, DID NOT GIVE DETAILS.

MOST OF THE 800 POLISH PARACHUTE TROOPS AND BRITISH DORSETSHIRE INFANTRY WHO CROSSED THE RIVER TO AID THE CUT-OFF DIVISION ALSO GOT BACK ACROSS THE STREAM.

THENAIRBORNE OPERATION, WHICH BURST UPON THE GERMANS ABRUPTLY SEPT. 17, WAS "85 PERCENT SUCCESSFUL," FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS DECLARED, SINCE IT OPENED THE WAY INTO THE CENTER OF HOLLAND.

THE U.S. 82ND AND 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISIONS WERE PART OF THAT GREAT SKY ARMY, LANDING IN THE EINDHOVEN AND NIJMEGEN AREAS, IT WAS DISCLOSED.

SEP 29 1944

Z423PEW

BY ROGER D.GREENE

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, SEPT 28-(AP)-BRITISH TROOPS STORMED UP TO THE MEUSE ON A 14-MILE FRONT TODAY, WIPING OUT A 10-MILE POCKET FROM WHICH THE GERMANS HAD LAUNCHED THEIR FIRST SAVAGE THRUST TO CUT THE ALLIED LIFELINE TO THE RHINE.

THE DRIVE TO THE MEUSE AGAINST INTERMITTENTLY STIFF AND FALTERING OPPOSITION BLOTTED OUT THE LAST GERMAN THREAT TO THE CORRIDOR AND WIDENED THE SALIENT STRIKING INTO THE HEART OF HOLLAND TO AT LEAST 18 MILES--12 MILES WIDER THAN IT WAS 24 HOURS AGO.

LT.GEN.SIR MILES C.DEMPSEY'S FORCES NOW HAVE A HOLD ON THE WEST MEUSE BANK FROM CUIJK TO VIERLINGSBECK.

ON THE LEFT FLANK OF THE CORRIDOR THE GERMANS WERE STILL FIGHTING WITH FANATICAL VIOLENCE, BUT AT THE NORTHWEST RIM BRITISH PATROLS FANNED OUT FIVE OR SIX MILES BEYOND FALLEN ELST.

"THE CORRIDOR IS NO LONGER DANGEROUS," A BRITISH HEADQUARTERS STAFF OFFICER SAID, "AND THE GERMANS WHO THREATENED IT SO FIERCELY A FEW DAYS AGO MUST REALIZE THEY ARE NOW THEMSELVES IMPERILLED."

SEP 29 194

TO THE SOUTH, BRITISH TROOPS CROSSED THE ANTWERP CANAL IN STRENGTH WEST OF THE BELGIAN CITY OF TURNHOUT AMID SIGNS THAT THE GERMANS WERE PULLING OUT OF THAT SECTION OF HOLLAND.

ON THE CANADIAN FRONT, CANADIAN TROOPS CAPTURED CALAIS CITADEL, DOMINATING THAT FRENCH CHANNEL CITY WHERE BRITISH DEFENDERS HELD OFF THE GERMANS IN 1940 AND MADE POSSIBLE THE RETREAT FROM DUNKERQUE. ENEMY TROOPS STILL HELD OUT IN THE RUINS OF THE CITY, BUT THEY WERE NOT EXPECTED TO LAST MANY HOURS.

IN THE AIR, "THE HUN JUST DIDN'T SHOW UP TODAY," AFTER LOSING 47 PLANES YESTERDAY, THE STAFF OFFICER SAID. THE RAF SHOT UP 11 TRAINS AND DESTROYED 85 TRUCKS OF WHICH 45 WERE HEADED NORTH ALONG THE ROAD TO UTRECHT.

SHARP FIGHTING BLAZED ALL ALONG BOTH FLANKS OF THE CORRIDOR WITH LITTLE PROGRESS MADE. LT.GEN.SIR MILES C.DEMPSEY'S REINFORCED VANGUARDS CAPTURED NISTELRODE AND HEESCH AND CLEANED UP ELST.

ON THE CALAIS FRONT FAR BEHIND IN FRANCE, CANADIAN FORCES CLEARED THE WHOLE COAST WEST OF THE INUNDATION LINE AND GOT ACROSS PART OF THAT WATER BARRIER.

THE FALL OF CALAIS, PORT CITY OF 67,500, WAS EXPECTED BEFORE LONG ALTHOUGH THE ADVANCE OF THE SIEGE FORCES WAS DELAYED BY A PROFUSION OF MINES AND BOOBYTRAPS.

THE GERMANS PUT OVER 200 FIGHTER BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS INTO THE AIR IN A MAJOR ATTEMPT TO BLAST DEMPSEY'S SPEARHEAD IN THE NIJMEGEN-ARNHEM SECTOR AND BRITISH FIGHTERS HAD A FIELD DAY SHOOTING DOWN 7 ENEMY CRAFT, DAMAGING 17 AND PROBABLY DESTROYING TWO OTHERS. EIGHT RAF PLANES WERE LOST. SOME GERMAN BOMBERS JETTISONED THEIR LOADS BEFORE REACHING THE TARGET.

SEP 29 194

WING COMMANDER JOHNNIE JOHNSON SCORED HIS 38TH KILL.

BY EDWARD D.BALL

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, SEPT 28-(AP)-THE AMERICANS WERE DRIVEN BACK TO THEIR ORIGINAL POSITIONS TODAY AFTER REACHING A BRIDGE YESTERDAY LEADING INTO MOATED FORT DRIANT ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE MOSELLE RIVER BEFORE METZ.

IN THE DIEUZE AREA, 32 MILES SOUTHEAST OF METZ, THE GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED TWICE AND WERE REPULSED. IN ONE ATTACK SIX OUT OF 30 NAZI TANKS WERE DESTROYED.

FORT DRIANT IS ONE OF THE THREE MAIN BASTIONS GUARDING METZ. IN THE ATTACK YESTERDAY ONLY THE ENTRANCE TO THE FORT WAS TAKEN. AIR CREWS THAT HAMMERED THE BASTION ESTIMATED 25 PER CENT OF THE FORT AND ITS SUBSIDIARY FORTIFICATIONS WERE DESTROYED.

FW645AEW

WITH THE 2ND INFANTRY DIVISION IN FRANCE, SEPT.24(DELAYED)-(AP)-CAPT. ROBERT L.UTLEY, ONE OF THE SECOND DIVISION'S COMPANY COMMANDERS WHO HAS NOT BEEN KNOCKED OUT OF A JOB BY GERMAN BULLETS, SAID TODAY "THERE MUST HAVE BEEN SOMEONE OUTSIDE OF THIS WORLD HELPING ME OUT."

THE 29-YEAR-OLD FORMER TIRE SALESMAN, WHOSE HOME IS AT 726 PATTERSON AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., HAS HAD FIVE NARROW ESCAPES FROM DEATH, BUT HIS ONLY INJURY WAS A SCRATCH ON THE LEG FROM A RICOCHETTING BULLET.

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UTLEY HAD THE COMPARATIVELY SAFE JOB OF A REGIMENTAL ADJUTANT, BUT BECAUSE HE "WANTED TO BE WHERE THERE WAS MORE GOING ON" HE ASKED FOR A RIFLE COMPANY, FULLY REALIZING THAT CASUALTIES WERE HIGH IN THIS TYPE OF SOLDIERING.

HE GOT THE COMPANY, AND FOUND THERE WAS PLENTY MORE GOING ON. UTLEY SHARED SOME OF THE HARDEST FIGHTING IN NORMANDY AND BRITTANY, BUT HE STILL SAYS THAT BEING WITH A RIFLE COMPANY IS "THE BEST JOB IN THE ARMY, BECAUSE YOU DEAL DIRECTLY WITH YOUR MEN."

SEP 29 1944

UTLY SURVIVED A VARIETY OF BATTLE HAZARDS:

WHILE HE WAS HOLDING THE HANDSET OF A RADIO, THE OPERATOR STANDING BESIDE HIM HOLDING THE RADIO ITSELF WAS KILLED.

IN THE BATTLE OF BREST, HE WAS BLOWN OUT OF A TUNNEL INTO A HEDGE BY A GERMAN ROCKET--BUT WAS NOT HURT.

AN ARTILLERY SHELL WHICH LANDED IN A DUGOUT WOUNDED TWO SERGEANTS, BUT ONLY KNOCKED UTLEY OFF A COUCH.

DIVING INTO A DITCH TO ESCAPE AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE, HE LANDED ON AN ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE--AND THE MINE WAS DEFECTIVE.

THE WIRE HE WAS PULLING OUT OF A TUNNEL UNDER A ROAD STUCK, AND INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED IT WAS ATTACHED TO SIX TELLER MINES AND A LOAD OF DYNAMITE--WHICH JUST DIDN'T HAPPEN TO GO OFF.

FOR HIS PART IN THE VICTORY AT BREST, UTLEY HAS BEEN PROMOTED TO REGIMENTAL OPERATIONS OFFICER. HIS DECORATIONS INCLUDE THE SILVER STAR, AND THE BRONZE STAR WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

"I GUESS I'VE BEEN PRETTY LUCKY," HE SAID.

SEP 29 1944

MJ1234PEW

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN ALSACE-LORRAINE, SEPT 28-(AP)-"IF ALL WE HAI TO DO WAS TO FIGHT, IT WOULD BE A GOOD WAR," SAID CAPT. JOSEPH H. DESELM, 1035 SOUTH MYRTLE AVE., KANKAKEE, ILL., COMMANDER OF AN INFANTRY COMPANY CONCEALING ITSELF IN A NEW POSITION IN THE WOODS AS RAIN POURED DOWN.

DESELM WATCHED HIS FIRST SERGEANT, JOSEPH D.PERKINS, 2235 NORTH FIFTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., SCAMPERING FROM MAN TO MAN WITH FOURTAIN PEN AND NOTEBOOK AND SHOOK HIS HEAD.

"THAT'S WHAT MAKES IT TOUGH," SAID THE 26-YEAR-OLD COMMANDER WHOSE FATHER, HARRY B.DESELM IS EDITOR OF THE KANKAKEE REPUBLICAN-NEWS. "WE HAVE PAPER WORK OUT HERE TOO AND IT WON'T WAIT FOR GOOD WEATHER."

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DESELM EXPLAINED THEIR DIVISION HAD JUST CLEARED THE GERMANS FROM THE WOODS AND HIS COMPANY WAS DIGGING IN AT A NEW SPOT.

THEY HAD NO SOONER MOVED UP THAN HEADQUARTERS SENT AN URGENT REQUEST FOR SOME PERSONAL DATA ON EVERY MAN IN THE COMPANY. THAT'S WHAT PERKINS WAS DOING, DASHING AROUND TRYING TO INTERVIEW EACH MAN AS THE SOLDIERS WERE STRUGGLING WITH PUP TENTS AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT IN WET SURROUNDINGS.

DY742PEW

30 24 — 19181

WITH U.S.AIRBORNE TROOPS AT NIJMEGEN, HOLLAND, SEPT 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CORP. CHARLES HINEMAN OF SALEM, ORE., SAW NO REASON TO LEAVE TO THE GERMANS THREE ANTI-TANK GUNS ABANDONED TODAY IN A TEMPORARY WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN AIRBORNE FORCES FROM UYLER, ON THE DUTCH-GERMAN FRONTIER.

SEP 29 1944

HINEMAN FOUND AJEEP WHICH WAS UNDER ENEMY FIRE, STARTED IT BY HAND, AND DROVE BACK TO THE GUNS. HE MADE THREE TRIPS, AND EACH TIME TOWED OUT ONE OF THE WEAPONS.

FOR HIS GALLANTRY, HE HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR THE SILVER STAR.

SK234PEW

WITH U.S. AIRBORNE TROOPS, NIJMEGEN, HOLLAND, SEPT. 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)- THE SON OF AN AMERICAN ARMY GENERAL HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR A DECORATION AS A RESULT OF HIS KEEPING ALOFT, ALMOST SINGLEHANDED, A GLIDER WHICH FINALLY LANDED TROOPS IN HOLLAND.

HE IS PVT. DONALD BOWEN OF SYCAMORE, ILL., WHOSE FATHER IS A BRIGADIER GENERAL. FLAK HAD SHOT AWAY THE RUDDER CABLE CONTROL AS THE GLIDER REACHED THE DUTCH COAST. FOR 45 MINUTES BOWEN HELD A STEEL PENCIL OF THIN CABLE IN HIS HANDS AND STEERED THE RUDDER AS THE PILOT DIRECTED.

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"IT WAS THE ONLY THING WHICH KEPT THE GLIDER ALOFT," SAID THE PILOT, WHO WAS WOUNDED.

THE GLIDER CONTAINED A JEEP AND TWO OTHER MEN, PVTS. STANLEY DRANUTA, 1153 WEST HURON ST., CHICAGO, AND ROBERT KIPELA OF BALTIC, MICH.

NJ225PEW

NIJMEGEN, HOLLAND, SEPT. 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ONE OF THE FEW ARMORED JEEP OUTFITS IS OPERATING WITH AMERICAN AIR-BORNE FORCES IN HOLLAND. ARMED WIT .50 CALIBER MACHINEGUNS AND PROTECTED BY ARMOR, THESE RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS OFTEN GO "WHERE WISE MEN FEAR TO TREAD."

LT. RICHARD PENDERGAST, 266 NORTH BROADWAY, NYACK, N.Y., ONEOF THE OUTFIT, CAPTURED 50 PRISONERS WHILE ON PATROLS, AND LT. ERNEST SMITH OF GLENROCK, WYO., BEAT OFF A STRAFING STUKA WITH HIS JEEP.

THREE SERGEANTS WITH THE OUTFIT ARE ALAN MCCAULEY OF ELYRIA, OHIO, RAYMOND FREED OF UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, AND ARTHUR SANDBANK, 2057 EAST 22ND ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

SEP 29 1944

NJ229 PEW

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY IN FRANCE, SEPT. 28-(AP)-SECOND LIEUT. VAN T. BARFOOT, OF CARTHAGE, MISS., WHO PERSONALLY KNOCKED OUT THREE MACHINEGUNS AND A TIGER TANK IN THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD BREAKTHR LINES AT THE ANZIO BEACHEAD LIKE A POCKET-SIZED HURRICANE, RECEIVED MAY 23, RECEIVED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR TODAY.

IN A FRONT LINE CEREMONY, LIEUT. GEN. ALEXANDER M. PATCH, COMMANDING THE SEVENTH ARMY, PERSONALLY PRESENTED THE NATION'S HIGHEST AWARD FOR HEROISM, WON WHEN BARFOOT WAS A TECHNICAL SERGEANT, LEADING A PLATOON OF THE 45TH INFANTRY DIVISION.

ON THE MORNING OF MAY 23, WHEN THE ALLIES DROVE OUT OF THE BEACHHEAD TOWARD CISTERNA, BARFOOT FOUND HIMSELF AND HIS PLATOON PINNED DOWN BY A HAIL OF SMALL-ARMS FIRE FROM 60 GERMANS, WHO ALSO HAD THREE MACHINE GUNS.

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BARFOOT CRAWLED BACK TO A SUPPORT GROUP, DIRECTED ITS FIRE AGAINST THE GERMANS, THEN TOOK A TOMMY-GUN AND SEVERAL GRENADES AND CIRCLED BACK UNTIL HE FLANKED ONE OF THE ENEMY MACHINE GUNS, KILLING ITS CREW AND DISABLING THE GUN. NEXT, HE PROCEEDED ALONG THE ENEMY LINE TO THE SECOND MACHINE GUN, KNOCKING IT OUT, KILLING TWO GERMANS AND CAPTURING THREE OTHERS.

SEP 29 1944

THE THIRD MACHINE GUN FOLLOWED THE FIRST TWO, AND BARFOOT THEN DESCENDED INTO A DRAW WHERE HE TOSSED GRENADES INTO SIX ENEMY DUGOUTS AND CAPTURED 17 PRISONERS, INCLUDING ONE OFFICER.

BY WALTER CRONKITE, UNITED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, REPRESENTING COMBINED U.P. PRESS.

WITH THE 101ST U.S. AIRBORNE DIVISION , HOLLAND, SEPT 27-(CORRECT) (UP)- IT MAY NOW BE REVEALED THAT THE FAMOUS 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION WHICH WAS FIRST INTO NORMANDY, IS THE OUTFIT WHICH CARRIED OUT THE SOUTHERN FLANK OPERATIONS IN HOLLAND DURING THE CURRENT FIGHTING.

SEP 29 19

PARACHUTING MAJ. GEN. MAXWELL D. TAYLOR LED THE DIVISION ON TO THE DROP ZONE AT THE EXACT SCHEDULED TIME FOR THE JOB OF SWINGING OPEN THE GATEWAY OF HOLLAND FOR THE BRITISH ARMORED UNITS.

THE DIVISION ACCOMPLISHED ALL ITS MISSIONS ALMOST ON A SPLIT SECOND SCHEDULE AND ALSO HELD THE CORRIDOR AGAINST FOUR GERMAN ATTACKS.

THE DIVISION LIBERATED EINDHOVEN AND MADE THE FIRST CONTACT THERE WITH THE BRITISH 24 HOURS AFTER LANDING.

THE GERMANS CUT THE CORRIDOR THREE TIMES BUT IT WAS ONLY A MATTER OF HOURS BEFORE THEY WERE DRIVEN OFF .

SEP 29 1944

THE 101ST SUFFERED ONLY AVERAGE CASUALTIES BUT INFLICTED SERIOUS LOSSES ON THE GERMANS INCLUDING NEARLY 3,500 PRISONERS TAKEN BY MIDNIGHT

PARIS, SEPT. 28-(AP)-SEIZURE BY GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE'S REGIME OF PAS DE CALAIS AND NORD DEPARTMENT COAL MINES AND OF THE RENAULT MOTOR WORKS IN PARIS REPRESENTS THE FIRST STEP IN A GOVERNMENT POLICY, ACCORDING TO MINISTER OF INFORMATION PIERRE TIETGEN.

THAT POLICY APPARENTLY AIMS AT NATIONALIZATION OF FRENCH ENTERPRISES. THE SEIZURE OF THE COAL MINES AND THE PROFITABLE RENAULT WORKS CAME AFTER A CABINET SESSION YESTERDAY.

THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO OPERATE THE MINES, WHICH BEFORE THE WAR YIELDED BIG PROFITS, RESERVING THE RIGHTS OF THE OWNERS FOR THE TIME BEING. IN THE CASE OF THE RENAULT FIRM, THE PROFITS WILL BE IN SEQUESTRATION. LOUIS RENAULT WAS ARRESTED FOUR DAYS AGO IN A ROUNDUP OF PERSONS SUSPECTED OF COLLABORATING WITH THE GERMANS.

THE SEIZURE OF THE RENAULT ENTERPRISE WAS DESCRIBED AS PUNITIVE, BUT THAT OF THE COAL MINES AS A NATIONAL NECESSITY. IT WAS SAID TO BE AIMED AT RELIEF OF AN ACUTE FUEL SHORTAGE WHICH HAS DENIED CIVILIANS ELECTRICITY, HOT WATER AND OTHER FACILITIES.

NO DETAILED DISCLOSURE WAS MADE OF GOVERNMENT PLANS FOR EXPROPRIATED PROPERTIES, AND NO MENTION WAS MADE OF COMPENSATION TO THE OWNERS FOR SEIZURE OF THE MINES.

SJ138PEW

PARIS, SEP 28-(AP)-THE FRENCH PRESS GAVE PROMINENT DISPLAY TODAY TO A FRENCH GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ENDORSING THE UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION ADVOCATING WORLDWIDE FREEDOM IN GATHERING AND DISSEMINATING DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL NEWS.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY PAPER, "L'HUMANITE," WHICH HAS BEEN SNIPING AT THE GOVERNMENT EDITORIALLY FOR REGULATIONS IMPOSED ON THE LIBERATION PRESS, PUBLISHED A FRONT-PAGE EDITORIAL THREE COLUMNS WIDE UNDER THE HEADLINE: "IS THIS FREEDOM OF PRESS?"

CITING THE GOVERNMENT STATEMENT THE PAPER COMMENTED: "THESE ARE FINE WORDS," BUT ASSERTED THE DECLARATION DID NOT CORRESPOND WITH FACTS.

THE COMMUNIST PAPER ASSERTED NEWSPAPERS WERE BEING HAMPERED BY THE "PAPER TRUST," AND COMPLAINED THAT DESPITE THE GOVERNMENT'S STATED INTENTION OF FREEING THE AGENCE FRANCAISE DE LA PRESSE, OF GOVERNMENTAL TIES, "NOTHING HAS CHANGED YET."

THE PAPER ACCUSED LEON ROLLIN, DIRECTOR OF THE AFDP, OF "PUTTING REFORM TO SLEEP IF NOT IN OBLIVION," AND ASSERTED AN EFFORT WAS BEING MADE TO PRESERVE A PRE-WAR NEAR-MONOPOLY OF NEWSPAPER DISTRIBUTION IN FRANCE.

RQ&G1243AEW

SEP 29 194

ADD MOSCOW - (LUCE) XX SLOVAKIA

THE RUSSIAN COMMAND WAS SILENT ON THE PROGRESS OF MARSHAL RODION Y. MALINOVSKY'S CAMPAIGN TO INVADE HUNGARY ACROSS HER SOUTHEASTERN PLAINS, BUT IT WAS ASSERTED HIS DRIVE WILL BE COORDINATED WITH THE

FIGHTING IN EASTERN SLOVAKIA. THE OVERALL STRATEGY IS TO CLAMP A PINCERS ON HUNGARY AND CUT OFF FORCES HOLDING NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA.

AMONG MALINOVSKY'S IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES WAS THE HUNGARIAN OIL FIELD AT TOT KOMLOS, LESS THAN 20 MILES FROM THE ROMANIAN FRONTIER.

(GERMAN REPORTS SAID RED ARMY FORCES HAVE ALREADY MADE A TEN MILE PENETRATION INTO HUNGARY FROM THE ARAD AREA OF ROMANIA.)

THE RUSSIAN WAR BULLETIN SUPPLEMENT SAID RUSSIAN DETACHMENTS SOUTHWEST OF MARIAMPOLE BEFORE THE BORDER OF EAST PRUSSIA HAD DISLODGED THE GERMANS FROM FRONT LINE TRENCHES AND SEIZED TWO FORTIFIED HEIGHTS. THREE ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS WERE HURLED BACK, THE BULLETIN ADDED.

SEP 29 1944

THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID THE ADVANCES IN LATVIA GOBBLED UP THE SETTLEMENT OF SKULTE ON THE GULF OF RIGA 22 MILES ABOVE THE CITY OF RIGA, THE RAILWAY STATION OF VATRANE 35 MILES EAST OF RIGA AND THE RAILWAY STATION OF KAIBALA, 31 MILES SOUTHEAST.

THE ESTONIAN ISLAND OF VORMSI, WHICH LIES BETWEEN THE MAINLAND AND THE MORE HEAVILY FORTIFIED ISLAND OF HIIU (DAGO), WAS CAPTURED IN AN AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION. HIIU AND TWO OTHER ISLANDS REMAIN TO BE TAKEN BEFORE THE GULF OF RIGA IS FULLY OPEN TO THE SOVIET BALTIC FLEET.

SEP 29 1944

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, FRIDAY, SEP 29-(AP)-THE RED ARMY HAS ASKED AND RECEIVED PERMISSION FROM MARSHAL TITO TO ENTER YUGOSLAVIA IN ITS PURSUIT OF GERMAN AND HUNGARIAN FORCES.

A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID THE RIGHT OF ENTRY WAS GRANTED ON CONDITION THAT CIVIL AUTHORITY WILL CONTINUE TO BE VESTED IN THE YUGOSLAV NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION. THE SOVIET COMMAND ACCEPTED THE CONDITION, PROMISING NO INTERFERENCE IN CIVILIAN MATTERS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT MADE IT PLAIN THE RED ARMY PLANS TO WITHDRAW FROM YUGOSLAVIA AFTER ITS MISSION AGAINST THE HUNGARIANS AND GERMANS HAS BEEN FULFILLED.

APPARENTLY THE SOVIETS WILL ENTER THE SECTOR NORTH OF THE SAVA RIVER.

NO WORD THAT THE RED ARMY HAS CROSSED EITHER THE HUNGARIAN OR YUGOSLAV FRONTIERS WAS GIVEN IN LAST NIGHT'S COMMUNIQUE. THERE WAS SILENCE ABOUT THAT WHOLE FRONT, BUT IN MOSCOW THERE APPEARED REASON TO BELIEVE THAT AFFAIRS ARE GOING WELL THERE.

MQ1050PEW

30. 24 — 19183

MOSCOW, SEPT 28-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY, TASS, SAID TODAY THERE WERE RUMORS THAT PRINCE BARBU STIRBEY WAS FORMING A NEW GOVERNMENT AT BUCHAREST WITH COMMUNISTS NAMED TO AT LEAST THREE MINISTRIES.

PRINCE STIRBEY WAS A MEMBER OF THE ROMANIAN DELEGATION WHICH NEGOTIATED THE ARMISTICE WITH RUSSIA.

SJ922AEW

ADD ROME - (MASSOCK) XX RETREAT

RECENT REPORTS INDICATE THAT THE BELEAGUERED GERMANS ARE MAKING EVERY POSSIBLE EFFORT TO EVACUATE ALL THE SOUTHERN BALKANS AS WELL AS CRETE AND THE AEGEAN ISLANDS, AND PROBABLY WOULD ATTEMPT A FULL-SCALE FIGHT AGAINST ALLIED LANDING UNITS ONLY WHEN ENEMY ESCAPE ROUTES WERE THREATENED.

SEP 29 1944

TODAY'S MIDDLE EAST COMMAND COMMUNIQUE ALSO SAID THAT PARTISAN BANDS HAD DAMAGED IN 490 PLACES THE ENEMY RAIL NETWORKS, ZAGREB-KARLOVAC-OGULIN, BROD-VINKOVCI, AND SUNJA-KOSTAJNICA-BIHAC.

ROME, SEPT. 28-(AP)-THE ALLIED COMMISSION WAS REPORTED PUZZLED TODAY AS TO WHAT STEPS ARE TO BE TAKEN IN LIBERATED ITALY TO IMPLEMENT A HYDE PARK DECLARATION ENVISAGING GREATER RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, AND ACCELERATED ALLIED HELP IN THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION.

OFFICIALS OF THE COMMISSION -- THE NAME OF WHICH WAS CHANGED BY THE DECLARATION FROM ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION TO "ALLIED COMMISSION,"--SAID THEY HAD RECEIVED NO INSTRUCTIONS FROM LONDON OR WASHINGTON AS TO THE CHANGE IN POLICY OR NAME, AND TODAY STILL WERE OPERATING UNDER THE NAME "ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION." A SPOKESMAN SAID LONDON AND WASHINGTON HAD BEEN ASKED FOR AN EXPLANATIO

AT PRESENT THE ALLIED COMMISSION ACTS IN AN ADVISORY CAPACITY IN PARTS OF LIBERATED ITALY -- SUCH AS THE ROME REGION-- WHICH HAD BEEN TURNED OVER TO JURISDICTION OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT. THROUGH SUB-COMMISSIONS IT ALSO HAS BEEN AIDING IN ITALIAN RECONSTRUCTION.

SEP 29 1944

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ROME, SEPT 28-(AP)-WHEN THE FIFTH ARMY DISTRIBUTES SERVICE CHEVRONS IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS--ONE FOR EACH SIX MONTHS OVERSEAS---SOME 700 VETERAN MINNESOTA FIGHTING MEN WILL GET FIVE EACH.

SEP 29 1944

THESE OLDTIMERS ARE ALL WHO REMAIN OF OVER 3,000 FORMER MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARDSMEN OF THE 135TH REGIMENT WHO SAILED FOR IRELAND AND ENGLAND IN APRIL, 1942. OF THE NEARLY 1,000 DAYS THEY HAVE BEEN OVERSEAS, 300 DAYS AND NIGHTS HAVE BEEN SPENT IN ACTUAL FRONT LINE FIGHTING IN AFRICA AND ITALY.

THE ALLIED COMMAND DISCLOSED FOR THE FIRST TIME THE FULL STORY OF THE 135TH INFANTRY, WHOSE ROLE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WAR HAS BEEN ONE OF THE TOUGHEST ANY UNITED STATES UNIT HAS CARRIED OUT.

THE EQUIVALENT OF NEARLY A DIVISION OF REPLACEMENTS HAS PASSED THROUGH THIS REGIMENT, LARGELY TO MAKE UP FOR CASUALTIES SUFFERED IN THOSE 300 DAYS OF FIGHTING. CLOSE TO 1,000 MEN HAVE BEEN KILLED, SEVERAL THOUSAND WOUNDED.

SEP 29 1944

REPLACEMENTS WERE DRAWN FROM EVERYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES, BUT THE STURDY 700 MINNESOTA VETERANS ARE STILL GOING STRONG.

FOR INSTANCE THERE IS MASTER SGT.HAROLD HERMANSEN, 2732 HARRIETT AVE., MINNEAPOLIS, OF THE REGIMENTAL SERVICE COMPANY, WHO REFUSED A HOME FURLOUGH BECAUSE HE WANTED TO SEE THE WAR OUT. AND THERE IS CAPT.JAMES F.GARFIELD, 276 S. 21ST AVE., MINNEAPOLIS, WHO WENT ALONE AHEAD OF HIS UNIT WITHOUT A MINE DETECTOR, AND DUG OUT 23 DEADLY ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES SO HIS MEN COULD ADVANCE.

WARRIORS OF THE 135TH HAVE WON 22 DISTIGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES, 119 SILVER STARS, 187 BRONZE STARS AND 26 BATTLEFIELD PROMOTIONS. EVEN THE MEDICAL DETACHMENT, COMMANDED THE WHOLE TIME BY MAJOR VILHELM JOHNSON, LAWSON, MINN., IS ONE OF THE MOST DECORATED UNITS OF ITS KIND. WITH A STRENGTH OF 126 MEN IT WAS RECEIVED 61 AWARDS, INCLUDING TWO DSC'S.

SEP 29 1944

REPLACEMENTS HAVE ESTABLISHED OUTSTANDING RECORDS, TOO. LT.SYLVESTER J.HUNTER, 1799 WAVERLY PLACE, ST.LOUIS, MO., WON A DSC AT CASSINO, AND LATER AT ROSIGNANO SCHEMED OUT A PLAN WHICH GAVE HIS MEN GOOD POSITIONS AT SMALL COST. THE NAZIS HAD A HABIT OF ATTACKING IN EARLY EVENINGS TO SCREEN THEIR NIGHT WITHDRAWALS. HUNTER TAUGHT HIS MEN TO WAIT OUT THE ATTACKS, THEN PASS QUICKLY THROUGH THE GERMAN ASSAULT TROOPS AND GRAB GOOD GROUND. THIS WORKED SO WELL THAT SOMETIMES NOT A MAN WAS WOUNDED IN THE SWIFT EXCHANGE OF POSITIONS, AND GERMANS WERE MIGHTILY CONFUSED.

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REGIMENTAL COMMANDER COL. ASHTON M.MANHART, 1480 MILITARY WAY, SALT LAKE CITY, SAID THE ROSINGNANO FIGHTING WAS AS TOUGH AS ANY HE HAS SEEN, DESPITE THE REGIMENT'S SMASH INTO NAZI ROME DEFENSES WHEN THE THIRD BATTALION ALONE KILLED OVER 300 GERMANS. THE SECOND BATTALION CLEANED OUT SNIPER NESTS AROUND THE FAMED, ANCIENT COLISEUM.

IN THE ROSINGNANO FIGHTING, SGT.PHILIP HAMPE, 316 S.HOME AVE., AVALON, PA., AND STAFF SGT.ROBERT B.WAGONER, BEAR LAKE, MICH., CREPT UPON A TRENCH AND CAPTURED 18 OF THE ENEMY. SGT.JOHN A.SANDS, 4640 N.19TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, IGNORED AN INJURY WHEN GERMANS ATTACKED HIS MACHINE GUN POSITION, AND WITH HIS CREW ROUTED THE ENEMY IN A HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT.

VATICAN CITY, SEPT 28-(AP)-THE VATICAN NEWS SERVICE BRANDED AS UNFOUNDED TODAY REPORTS THAT JEAN MARIE RODRIGUE CARDINAL VILLENEUVE OF CANADA BORE A MESSAGE TO THE POPE FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.
THE CARDINAL IS TO SEE THE PONTIFF TODAY.
THE NEWS SERVICE SAID THE CARDINAL WAS MAKING HIS REGULAR REQUIRED VISIT TO THE VATICAN AND ALSO WAS TO VISIT CANADIAN TROOPS ON THE ITALIAN FRONT. (A REPORT SPECULATING THAT THE CARDINAL WAS BEARING A MESSAGE FROM THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE WAS FIRST PUBLISHED BY LE CANADA, FRENCH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER IN MONTREAL).
SJ1207PEW

-ADD BOMBAY KX STOCK

CHARACTERIZING THE BREAKDOWN IN THE TALKS AS A MAJOR CALAMITY, THE TIMES OF INDIA SAID THE FAILURE RESULTED BECAUSE THE TWO PARTICIPANTS APPROACHED THE PROBLEM FROM COMPLETELY DIFFERENT ANGLES.

"SO LONG AS GANDHI AND JINNAH CONTROL THE DESTINIES OF THE ALL INDIA CONGRESS PARTY AND THE MOSLEM LEAGUE," THE TIMES ADDED, "WE DOUBT IF THERE CAN BE A SETTLEMENT."

SEP 29 1944

M417AEW

HEADQUARTERS U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE IN CHINA,SEPT.28-(AP)-THE ALL-CHINESE CREW OF A B-25 MEDIUM BOMBER IN THE CHINESE-AMERICAN COMPOSITE WING RECENTLY SHOWED THE AMERICANS SOMETHING NEW IN FINDING THE WAY HOME--THEY DROPPED A MAN BY PARACHUTE TO INQUIRE.

THE STORY WAS BROUGHT HERE TODAY BY TWO HOMEWARD-BOUND SQUADRON COMMANDERS OF THE COMPOSITE WING, MAJORS WILLIAM P.CARSON, 24, OF ALEXANDRIA, LA., AND WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL (CORRECT), 28, OF ROUTE 3, DECATUR, MICH.

THEY TOLD HOW THE CHINESE CREW REACHED THE YANGTZE RIVER RETURNING FROM A MISSION, BUT COULDN'T DETERMINE WHICH WAY TO GO FROM THERE. SO, THE NAVIGATOR WHO HAD MUFFED HIS JOB WAS ORDERED TO BAIL OUT, AND THE PLANE CIRCLED OVERHEAD WHILE HE FLOATED DOWN, ASKED SOME FRIENDLY VILLAGERS FOR DIRECTIONS, AND SCRATCHED AN ARROW IN THE SAND BESIDE THE RIVER. THE NAVIGATOR WAS LEFT TO WALK BACK TO THE BASE.

CHURCHILL AND CARSON HAVE BEEN IN CHINA SINCE LAST OCTOBER. BOTH WEAR THE AIR MEDAL, AND CARSON HAS THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS ALSO.

MJ1135AEW

SEP 29 1944

HEADQUARTERS, 11TH ARMY AIR FORCE,ALASKA,SEPT.28-(AP)-FIRST LIEUT.JOHN C.NORMAN OF JEFFERSON,IOWA, WAS THE PILOT, AND SECOND LIEUT.CHARLES H.ROGERS,JR., OF AUBURN,ME., (129 SPRING ST.), THE CO-PILOT OF THE ARMY C-47 TRANSPORT PLANE WHICH DISAPPEARED SEPT.9 ON A FLIGHT ALONG THE ALEUTIAN ISLAND CHAIN, IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY.

SEP 29 1944

THE NAMES WERE GIVEN IN A LIST OF NINE CREW MEMBERS AND PASSENGER ABOARD THE PLANE ON A ROUTINE FLIGHT FROM THE ALASKAN MAINLAND WHEN IT DISAPPEARED. THE TRANSPORT ENCOUNTERED HIGH WINDS OVER THE CENTRAL ALEUTIANS WITH GUSTS REACHING AS HIGH AS 90 MILES AN HOUR. ALL ARE LISTED AS "MISSING IN LINE OF DUTY."

BESIDES THE PILOT AND CO-PILOT, CREW MEMBERS WERE TECH.SGT. GERHARD N.RENSTROM, ENGINEER, RT.2, ELBOW LAKE,MINN.; STAFF SGT.FREDERICK EDWARDS, RADIO OPERATOR, CARVER ST. (NO NUMBER.) DURHAM,N.C.

STAFF SGT.ROBERT HAND OF LOWELL NORTH CAROLINA, PFC.CLARENCE MOELLER, 4921 NEWPORT AVE, CHICAGO; PVT.ALFRED HATTENBACH, 6309 FOX CHAPEL RD., ASPINWALL,PENN.; PVT.JOHN E.RHEA, 104 CUMMINGS AVE., PHOEBUS,VA.; PVT.DELMAR R.STEPHENS, 18727 MELVIN ST., ROSEVILLE,MICH., WERE THE PASSENGERS.

DESPITE UNCERTAIN WEATHER IN THE AREA, THE 11TH AIR FORCE NOTED THE PLANE WAS ONLY THE THIRD LOST IN TWO YEARS OPERATIONS. A FOURTH HAS SINCE BEEN REPORTED MISSING.

SEP 29 1944

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, SEPT 28 --THE NAVY DISCLOSED TODAY THAT THE DESTROYER MCCALL WAS WARSHIP WHICH RESCUED RADIOMAN GEORGE TWEED OF PORTLAND, ORE., FROM GUAM JULY 10--MORE THAN A WEEK BEFORE IT WAS INVADED--AFTER THE NAVY MAN SPENT ALMOST THREE YEARS IN HIDING FROM THE JAPANESE.

THE DISCLOSURE, MADE IN A CITATION TODAY, ALSO INCLUDED THE FACT THAT THE MCCALL, SKIPPERED BY LT.CMDR.JOHN BLAKE CARROLL, WAS UNDER ENEMY FIRE FROM ANOTHER POINT ON GUAM A HALF HOUR BEFORE THE RESCUE.

VICE ADM.MARC A.MITSCHER AWARDED THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS MEDAL TO 16 MEMBERS OF A VOLUNTEER RESCUE PARTY FROM THE MCCALL, LED BY LT. ROBERT HAROLD SHAW, OF (102 NORTH DIVISION) MADRID,IA.

THE RESCUE BOAT NAVIGATED DIFFICULT AND UNFAMILIAR REEFS OFFSHORE.

ENS.ROBERT DEAN, OF SENATOBIA,MISS., WAS SECOND IN COMMAND OF THE RESCUERS. OTHERS SHARING IN THE AWARDS INCLUDED COXSWAIN CARROLL LAURENE MAHONEY, LAWRENCE,MASS.; PETE MUSKO, (GRIGGS CORNERS) JEFFERSON,OHIO; WILFORD SNYDER (500 WHITNEY ROAD) CONNEAUT,OHIO; DONALD CONLIN, 717 NORTH FRANKLIN ST., LANCASTER,PA.; WILLIAM WHITENACK (32 WARRINGTON PLACE) EAST ORANGE,N.J.; EUGENE NANCE, ROCKWOOD,TENN.; AND HARRIS HOOD, (628 MILNER ST.) GREENVILLE,ALA.

SEP 29 1944

DV1017PCW

CANBERRA,AUSTRALIA,SEPT.29-(AP)-THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PROPOSES AN EARLY OPENING OF TRANSPACIFIC MILITARY AIR SERVICE, OPERATED BY AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, CANADIAN AND BRITISH AIR FORCES, AIR MINISTER A.S.DRAKEFORD TOLD THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY.

THIS SYSTEM, USING MILITARY TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, WOULD PAVE THE WAY FOR COMMERCIAL SERVICE AT AN APPROPRIATE TIME BETWEEN AUSTRAL-ASIA AND THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, HE ADDED.

HW1012PPW NM

WELLINGTON, N.Z., SEPT. 28-(AP)-CLOSURE OF FOUR ADDITIONAL ROYAL NEW ZEALAND AIR FORCE STATIONS BECAUSE OF IMPROVED EUROPEAN WAR CONDITIONS WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MINISTER OF DEFENSE F. JONES SAID THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT HAD REQUESTED THAT NO MORE TRAINEES BE SENT DIRECTLY FROM NEW ZEALAND TO THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

THIS, HE ADDED, WILL ENTAIL A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN THE TRAINING ESTABLISHMENTS HERE, AS ONLY A FRACTION OF BOMBER PERSONNEL PREVIOUSLY BEING PREPARED FOR THE ROYAL AIR FORCE CAN BE ABSORBED IN THE PACIFIC CONFLICT. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT ONLY ABOUT 1,200 AIRMEN WILL BE REQUIRED FOR NEW ZEALAND'S SHARE OF THE PACIFIC WAR.

MH834PPW

BAHIA, SEPT 28-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE OIL TANKER SAN BLAS EXPLODED AND BURNED AT AN UNLOADING PIER TODAY, TRAPPING ITS CREW ABOARD. THE DEATH TOLL MAY REACH 70.

THE 13,000 TON SHIP, FORMERLY THE U.S.NAVAL COLLIER ULYSSES, WAS DESTROYED. FIREMEN SAVED WATERFRONT PROPERTY AND NEARBY SHIPS THREATENED BY A SEA OF FLAMES FROM THE VESSEL'S CRUDE OIL CARGO.

SJ1136AEW

MEXICO CITY,SEPT.28-(AP)-A PLAN FOR DIRECTED INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY AFFECTING PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN ORDER TO AVERT A POSTWARD CRISIS WAS PROPOSED TONIGHT BY DR.RAMON GRAU SAN MARTIN, PRESIDENT-ELECT OF CUBA.

SEP 29 1944

"THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD MUST CORRELATE THEIR PRODUCTION, AND EACH MUST PRODUCE WHAT IT IS BEST FITTED FOR AND WHAT IS MOST NEEDED," DR.GRAU SAN MARTIN, WHO ARRIVED TODAY BY PLANE ON A BRIEF STATE VISIT, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE.

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DR.GRAU EXPRESSED REGRET THAT HE COULD NOT ACCEPT THE INVITATION OF PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO TO REMAIN FOUR DAYS, AS ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED. HE SAID HE WILL LEAVE FOR HAVANA SATURDAY MORNING.

DV1115PCW M

MEXICO CITY,SEPT.28-(AP)-FIVE UNITED STATES NAVAL OFFICERS ON AN OFFICIAL MISSION ARRIVED HERE TODAY IN A NAVY PLANE WITH TWO PILOTS TO CONFER WITH THE MEXICAN SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, GENERAL HERIBERTO JARA.

THE MISSION IS HEADED BY CAPTAIN C.C.SLAYTON, WITH HIM ARE COMMANDER LLOYD PARRISH, LIEUT.COM.MURLIN W.ALLEY, LIEUT. JOHN DAVIS AND LIEUT.CALVIN HOUGHLAND.

DV825PCW

MEXICO CITY, SEPT 28-(AP)-GENERAL GUSTAVO A. SALINAS, HEAD OF THE MEXICAN AIR FORCE, RETURNED BY PLANE TODAY FROM A TWO WEEKS TOUR OF CAMPS IN THE UNITED STATES WHERE MEXICAN FLIERS ARE BEING TRAINED.

HE SAID HE FOUND THE MEXICAN PILOTS "HAPPY."

SEP 29 1944

GENERAL SALINAS WAS ACCOMPANIED ON THE TOUR BY COL. GEORGE CHAMPION, AIR ATTACHE OF THE U.S.EMBASSY HERE.

FW8PCW

OTTAWA, SEPT 28-(AP)-AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS LET IT BE KNOWN TODAY THAT WHILE SWORDS MAY BE BEATEN INTO PLOWSHARES, JEEPS ARE SOMETHING ELSE AGAIN.

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT RELEASED A STATEMENT BASED ON THE FINDINGS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING. IN GENERAL, THE STATEMENT BLASTED THE HOPES OF THOSE WHO BELIEVED JEEPS, TANKS, UNIVERSAL CARRIERS AND OTHER TOOLS OF WAR WOULD SERVE THE CANADIAN FARMER IN PEACETIME.

THE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS COULD SEE THE MAIN BENEFIT TO AGRICULTURE IN MILITARY TRUCKS OF THE STANDARD TWO-WHEEL DRIVE DESIGN WHICH MAY BECOME AVAILABLE AFTER THE WAR. THESE, WITH THEIR TRAILERS, COMPONENT PARTS AND SPARE WHEELS IN GOOD CONDITION "WILL BE OF GREAT VALUE TO AGRICULTURE."

OFFICIALS SAID THEY BELIEVED THERE HAD BEEN MORE INTEREST IN THE JEEP THAN IN ANY OTHER MILITARY VEHICLE. FARMERS HAD THOUGHT THE SMALL POWERFUL VEHICLE WOULD BE A KIND OF MECHANICAL HANDYMAN, ABLE TO PULL A PLOW AND TAKE THE FAMILY TO TOWN ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

BUT TWO OF THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS, E.A.HARDY AND R.P.FREY, BOTH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN AT SASKATOON, SAID THAT TESTS CONDUCTED WITH THE JEEP DISCLOSED THE TRANSMISSION WILL NOT STAND UP IF BURDENED WITH MORE THAN A FOUR-HORSE LOAD.

SEP 29 1944

"WHILE THE JEEP'S DRAWBAR PULL VARIES WITH LOAD AND TERRAIN, IT IS NOT LIKELY TO REPLACE THAT OF THE TRACTOR," SAID THE DEPARTMENT.

"THE JEEP'S SPEED IS TOO FAST FOR FARM WORK AND WHEN THROTTLED IT HAS NOT SUFFICIENT POWER. ALSO UNSATISFACTORY IS THE TRANSMISSION WHICH, LIKE THAT OF MOST WAR VEHICLES, IS NOT DESIGNED TO RUN CONTINUOUSLY IN LOW GEAR."

THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS EXPLODED ANY SUGGESTION THAT TANKS MIGHT BE USED AS BULLDOZERS. THEY SAID TANKS ARE DESIGNED TO CARRY THEIR OWN LOAD ONLY.

THEY COULD SEE NO PROSPECT OF THE UNIVERSAL CARRIER BEING USED IN FARM WORK AS IT WAS UNSUITABLE FOR ADAPTATION AS A TRACTOR.

JJ1256PEW

OTTAWA, SEPT.28-(AP)--~~EXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ THE ROYAL FLYING OFFICER CANADIAN AIR FORCE SAID TODAY THAT CLARENCE SAMUEL BREST, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, HAS BEEN LISTED AS PRESUMED DEAD FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES. HIS MOTHER, MRS.S.BREST, LIVES AT 835 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., AND HIS ~~XXX~~ WIFE IS A MEMBER OF THE WOMEN'S DIVISION OF THE RCAF IN SCOTLAND.

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, SEPT.28-(AP)--THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY

SEP 29 1944

THAT GUNNER ERNEST BENJAMIN ANDERSON, WHOSE BROTHER, ROBERT KITCHENER ANDERSON, LIVES AT 57 BARTLETT STREET, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ SOMERVILLE, MASS., HAS BEEN WOUNDED BUT IS REMAINING ON DUTY.

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, SEPT.28-(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT PVT.CHARLES STOCKTON KING, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.LARINDA KING, LIVES AT 915 SOUTH EIGHTH ST., YAKIMA, WASH., HAS BEEN WOUNDED IN ACTION.

ADD N-Y- XX 35

A BROADCAST DISPATCH BY DOMEI SAID 100 ENEMY PLANES ATTACKED THE PALAU ISLANDS TUESDAY IN DAYLIGHT, CENTERING THEIR ATTACK ON KOROR ISLAND. THE PALAU ISLANDS ARE IN THE WESTERNMOST CAROLINES AND APPROXIMATELY 600 MILES EAST OF THE PHILIPPINES.H

NEW YORK, SEPT. 28-(AP)-THE ESSEN (GERMANY) NATIONAL ZEITUNG SAID IN AN EDITORIAL REACHING THE OWI TODAY THAT "NOBODY OBJECTED" WHEN GERMAN SOLDIERS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHERE "RARE ARTICLES ARE STILL AVAILABLE" SENT HOME PARCELS AS GIFTS, BUT WARNED AGAIST THE PRACTICE OF WRITING "BEGGING LETTERS."

"THE MATTER LOCKS DIFFERENT WHEN SOLDIERS ARE PRESSED BY BEGGING LETTERS TO SEND PARCELS" BECAUSE "THEIR RELATIVES AT HOME, ESPECIALLY AFTER BOMB DAMAGE, CAN ONLY OBTAIN ARTISANS' AND OTHER SERVICES WHICH THEY URGENTLY NEED IN EXCHANGE FOR SUCH RARE ARTICLES," THE NEWSPAPER DECLARED.

SEP 29 1944

IT ADDED THAT "A FEW DRASTIC SENTENCES WOULD WORK WONDERS" IN STOPPING THE PRACTICE OF WRITING SUCH LETTERS.

GH507PEW

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, SEPT 28--THE POPULATION ON THE ENGLISH CHANNEL COAST HEARD VIOLENT EXPLOSIONS TODAY ON THE CALAIS COAST, INDICATING THAT THE GERMANS WERE BLOWING UP THE HARBOR INSTALLATIONS AT CALAIS, A BBC BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC SAID.

BZ745AEW

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, SEP 28----THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT "FRENCH TROOPS HAVE PIERCED THE FIRST LINE OF GERMAN DEFENSES IN THE BELFORT GAP." THE BROADCAST, BEAMED TO THE CONTINENT, WAS MONITORED BY NBC.

(EDS MAY BE BRACKETED INTO SECOND NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT IF DESIRED)

MQ1209AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 28-(AP)-THE PARIS NEWSPAPER L'AUBE,

IN AN ARTICLE REPORTED TONIGHT TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATI

SAID THAT "SPECIALISTS" WERE NOW AT WORK ON PLANS FOR A

"FRENCH IMPERIAL FEDERATION" UNDER WHICH COLONIAL UNITS

WOULD BE GIVEN A GREATER DEGREE OF AUTONOMY THAN HERETOFORE.

SEP 29 1944

york, sept. 28-(ap)-the allied broadcasting station in europe,

quoting the turkish radio, said tonight the hungarian premier was reported

to have asked the turkish ambassador in budapest to learn allied peace

terms and to act as intermediary in preliminary negotiations for hungary's

exit from the axis. the broadcast was heard by nbc monitors.

SA- NBC
13-641PEW

new york, sept. 28-(ap)-the soviet news paper izvestia,

in an article quoted tonight by the moscow radio, attacked what

it called "uninvited advisers" in britain for allegedly advocating

a peace with germany based on "the pretext of mercy."

SEP 29 1944

another moscow broadcast quoted an article in the[redacted]

army newspaper red star which declared the russian people were determined

to see that "severe punishment" was meted out to all german war

criminals, whether members of the nazi party or not.

both broadcasts were recorded by the federal communications

commission.

SEP 29 1944

NEW YORK, SEP 28-(AP)-BOMBS DROPPING ALL AROUND THEM WERE BAD ENOUGH, BUT IT WAS THE QUALITY OF THEIR FOOD THAT BOTHERED 13 UNITED STATES ARMY FLYERS MOST WHILE THEY WERE CONFINED IN A ROMANIAN PRISON CAMP.

THE AIRMEN, SHOT DOWN ON RAIDS OVER THE PLOESTI OIL FIELDS, TOLD ABOUT IT AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TONIGHT AS THEY WAITED TO BE SENT TO RECEPTION CENTERS FROM WHICH THEY WILL GET 30-DAY FURLOUGHS. THEY WERE AMONG 1,013 FLIERS REPATRIATED TUESDAY ON A CONVERTED LINER.

"THE FOOD," SNORTED CAPT.THEODORE A.STANLEY OF WEST WEBSTER, N.Y., WHO ACTED AS A MESS OFFICER WHILE A PRISONER, "WAS ALWAYS SHEEP, INCLUDING EYES, EARS, TEETH AND HAIR. THEY MUST HAVE SLAUGHTERED THEM WITH HAND GRENADES."

THE MEN COMPLAINED ABOUT THE FOOD TO KING MIHAI WHEN THE ROMANIAN RULER VISITED THE CAMP, ADDED MAJ.JAMES BEANE, A 29-YEAR-OLD SQUADRON COMMANDER FROM TUCSON, ARIZ., AND THE KING REPLIED:

"I'LL TRY, BUT THEY WON'T PAY ANY MORE ATTENTION THAN THEY HAVE TO ANYTHING ELSE I HAVE ASKED FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS."

BEANE ADDED THAT KING MIHAI "SEEMED PRO-ALLIED" AND "WE LIKED HIM BETTER THAN ANY OF THE OFFICIALS WHO VISITED US, EVEN IF NOTHING CAME OF THE REQUESTS."

BEANE SAID THE CAMP TO WHICH HE AND THE OTHER FLYERS WERE ASSIGNED WAS WITHIN HALF A MILE OF THE BUCHAREST MARSHALLING YARDS, FREQUENTLY THE TARGET FOR ALLIED AND LATER FOR GERMAN BOMBERS. THE CAPTIVES EXPERIENCED 17 HEAVY BOMBINGS WITHOUT AIR RAID SHELTERS, HE SAID, BUT ONLY ONE ALLIED SOLDIER WAS KILLED.

MQ1104PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 28-(AP)-HUGH BAILLIE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED PRESS, ESCAPED SERIOUS INJURY LAST NIGHT WHEN A JEEP IN WHICH HE WAS RIDING SKIDDED WHILE TRYING TO AVOID A COLUMN OF SUPPLY TRUCKS IN THE FRONT-LINE SCHNEE EIFEL AREA OF GERMANY, THE UNITED PRESS SAID TODAY.

IN THE CAR WITH BAILLIE AT THE TIME, THE UNITED PRESS ADDED, WERE BERT BRANDT, ACME CAMERAMAN, AND CAPT.MARCUS O.STEVENSON OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, FORMER AID TO THE LATE BRIG.GEN.THEODORE ROOSEVELT. THE PARTY WAS RETURNING FROM A TOUR OF CAPTURED SIEGFRIED LINE PILLBOXES, THE UP SAID.

BAILLIE SUFFERED MILD LACERATIONS OF THE NECK AND BRANDT RECEIVED BRUISES IN THE LEG AND CHEST, THE UNITED PRESS REPORTED.

SJ208PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 28-(AP)-REP.FRANCES P.BOLTON, OF THE 22ND OHIO DISTRICT, WHO SAID SHE PROBABLY WAS THE FIRST CIVILIAN WOMAN TO ENTER PARIS AFTER ITS LIBERATION, ARRIVED BY CLIPPER TODAY AFTER TWO MONTHS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE STUDYING ARMY HOSPITALIZATION.

SEP 29 1944

"I HAVE SEEN EVERY KIND OF AMERICAN ARMY HOSPITAL AND SOME BRITISH AND CANADIAN," SHE SAID. "I WENT OVER TO SEE THE HOSPITAL

30. 24 — 19189

SET-UP. IT WAS SEVERELY TESTED WHEN GEN.PATTON WAS MOVING FORWARD SO FAST, AND MARVELOUS WORK WAS DONE."

DY1158PEW

WASHINGTON, SEPT 28-(AP)-THE U.S. CAPITAL PRESS GAVE TOP PLACE TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S ADDRESS TODAY, THE EVENING STAR CARRYING IT UNDER A FOUR-COLUMN HEADLINE, "WAR AGAINST HITLER MAY CONTINUE INTO NEXT YEAR, CHURCHILL WARNS."

THE TEXT WAS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR EDITORIAL COMMENT IN EVENING NEWSPAPERS, BUT THE WITHDRAWAL FROM ARNHEM REMAINED A SUBJECT FOR PRAISE OF BRITISH ARMS.

SEP 29 1944

A STAR EDITORIAL SAID, "THAT THE VENTURE FAILED IMPLIES NO RINTEST CRITICISM OF THE AIR-BORNE TROOPS. THEY DID ALL--AND SEEMINGLY MORE--THAN HUMAN BEINGS COULD BE EXPECTED TO DO."

THE POST SAID EDITORIALLY, "THE 10-DAY STRUGGLE AT ARNHEM WILL GO DOWN AS ONE OF THE MOST HEROIC EPISODES IN ALL THE LONG AND TERRBLE HISTORY OF HUMAN WARFARE. ARNHEM WILL HEREAFTER BE A PROUDER NAME IN BRITISH MEMORIES THAN AGINCOURT OR WATERLOO OR EVEN TRAFALGAR."

SU131PEW

WASHINGTON,SEPT.28-(AP)-SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN PAID A FAREWELL VISIT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY AS THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE, OF WHICH HE WAS BRITAINES CHIEF DELEGATE, DREW TO THE CLOSE OF ITS RUSSIAN PHASE.

CADOGAN, WHO TALKED BRIEFLY WITH THE PRESIDENT, SAID HE HAD BEEN INVITED TO THE WHITE HOUSE TO SAY "GOODBYE" BEFORE TRETURNING TO LONDON.

INGTON,SI. -(AP) WERFUL AN ANENT INTERNATIONAL AIR FORCE WOULD BE "THE BEST DETERRENT TO ANY POSSIBLE FUTURE AGGRESSION IN THE WORLD," REP.MUNDT (R-S.DAK) SAID TODAY ON HIS RETURN FROM A FIVE-WEEK TRIP TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

SEP 29 1944

"TO MY MIND, THE APPROACH TO PERMANENT PEACE WOULD BE THE COMPLETE DEMILITARIZATION OF ALL PLANE AS WELL AS ANTI-AIRCRAFT FACTORIES IN ALL AGGRESSOR COUNTRIES," MUNDT TOLD A REPORTER.

"ON TOP OF THAT SHOULD BE DEVELOPED SOME TYPE OF A PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL AIR FORCE WHICH WOULD BE ABLE TO MONITOR THE INFORCEMENT OF THE PEACE PROVISIONS AND POWERFUL ENOUGH, IF AGGRESSION STARTS, TO STOP IT BEFORE IT GETS UNDERWAY."

MUNDT RETURNED WITH REP.RICHARDS (D-S.C.) IN AN ARMY BOMBER.

AB244PEW

UNDATED JAPANESE INTERPRETIVE (350)
RUSSELL BRINES
SOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR

THE PACIFIC WAR MAY SMOULDER LONG AFTER THE ALLIES SMASH JAPAN'S ILITY TO CONDUCT LARGE-SCALE RESISTANCE.

IT MAY BE FORCED INTO A LINGERING AND RAGGED END BY GUERRILLA RAYS AGAINST HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF BYPASSED AND TEMPORARILY IGNORED APANESE SOLDIERS, HIDING IN JUNGLES, LONELY ISLANDS, MOUNTAIN AVES.

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THE CENTRAL WAR GOAL IS TO BREAK THE POWER OF JAPAN'S ARMY, AVY AND WAR INDUSTRY. THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION HAS PREDICTED HAT THIS TASK WILL TAKE AN "ABSOLUTE MINIMUM" OF 18 MONTHS AFTER ERMANY'S DEFEAT.

MANY OBSERVERS BELIEVE, HOWEVER, THAT SIZABLE JAPANESE FORCES ILL IGNORE ANY CALL FOR CAPITULATION BROADCAST BY THE GOVERNMENT UTHORIZED TO SURRENDER FOR JAPAN AS A NATION.

THIS BELIEF WAS GENERAL AMONG THE OCCIDENTALS INTERNED IN OCCUPIED SIA WITH WHOM I TALKED BEFORE BEING REPATRIATED IN LATE 1943. DUTCH ND AUSTRALIAN COMMANDERS ALREADY HAVE WARNED THEIR MEN TO FACE LONG ND ARDUOUS CAMPAIGNS LONG AFTER THE MAIN WAR IS OVER.

NEARLY 200,000 JAPANESE SOLDIERS NOW ARE BEHIND FORWARD AMERICAN INES, ON CENTRAL PACIFIC ISLANDS, INCLUDING TRUK; THE NORTHERN OLOMONS, THE BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO, NEW GUINEA AND HALMAHERA.

AS ALLIED POWER TAKES THE MOST DIRECT COURSE TOWARD ACCOMPLISHING ITS GOAL--BY STRIKING AT JAPAN AND HER CONTINENTAL ARMIES--THE BYPASSED GARRISONS WILL MULTIPLY, INCLUDING MANY IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

THIS SAVES TIME AND ALLIED LIVES. IT PROPORTIONATELY REDUCES JAPAN'S NATIONAL FIGHTING POWER, BECAUSE NONE OF THE BYPASSED GARRISONS HAS BECOME A SERIOUS OFFENSIVE THREAT. BUT, AS GUERILLA BANDS, THEY COULD HAMPER POST-WAR REHABILITATION IN LIBERATED AREAS, UNLESS ELIMINATED.

MANY FACTORS, RANGING FROM OFFICERS' DESIRE TO MAINTAIN "FACE" AMONG NATIVE PEOPLES AND THE PRIVATES' SENSE OF EMPEROR DUTY, DICTATE THE POSSIBILITY THEY WILL NOT CAPITULATE EXCEPT TO FORCE.

PRECEDENT LIKEWISE SHOWS THE MAJORITY COULD HOLD OUT INDEFINITELY, UNTIL ATTACKED, LIVING OFF THE LAND AND PREPARING DEFENSES WITH THE WEAPONS AVAILABLE BEFORE BEING ISOLATED. BOUGAINVILLE, BYPASSED FOR NEARLY A YEAR, IS STILL A REGULAR ALLIED BOMBING TARGET.

JAPANESE FANATICISM MAY FORCE THIS WAR OF EXTERMINATION INTO A LONG, ARDUOUS EPILOGUE.

MM&WW1236APW NM

SEP 29 1944

--FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 29 1944

SEPT.28, 1940--FOUR AMERICAN DESTROYERS, FIRST OF 50 TRANSFERRED BY UNITED STATES TO BRITAIN, ARRIVE IN ENGLISH PORT.

EURO
BY THE
SEPT. --DO FROM NEW YORK, TENNESSEE, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA ATTACKED THE HINDENBURG LINE ON A FRONT OF NEARLY THREE MILES, CAPTURING BELLICOURT AND NAUROY. BRITISH FORCES CROSSED THE SCHELDE CANAL ON LIFEBELTS AND RAFTS AND CAPTURED THE MAIN HINDENBURG DEFENSES AROUND BELLENGLISE. COUNT GEORG H.VON HERTLING RESIGNED AS CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY.

SEPT. 29, 1940--THE VICHY GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT MADAGASCAR HAD DEFIED A BRITISH ULTIMATUM CALLING UPON IT TO JOIN THE FREE FRENCH FORCES. LONDON SAID THAT 2,167 GERMAN PLANES AND 5,418 PILOTS, GUNNERS AND BOMBARDIERS WERE DOWNED BY BRITAIN'S DEFENSES DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

MQ1030PEW

ALLIES PRESSING GERMANS BACK AT BOTH ENDS OF SIEGFRIED LINE; NEW RUSSIAN DRIVE ON HUNGARY

Yanks Launch Strong Attacks On South Flank

British Repulse German Thrusts In Dutch Sector

BY HOWARD COWAN

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS FORCE, Sept. 29. (AP) — Allied armies pressed the Germans back tonight at opposite ends of the 460-mile western front—at Arnhem, where the enemy blew up approaches to the Neder Rhine bridge to balk pursuit thru Northern Holland, and in mountain strongholds 11 miles west of France's Belfort gateway to Southern Germany.

German forces who slipped south across the Neder Rhine near Arnhem by night fled from their flimsy bridgehead as the British Second army swept into action. Then they turned and destroyed approaches to the bridge—which the famed "Red Devil" division fought more than a week to hold—lest the resurgent Tommies try to force across after them.

11 Miles from Belfort

The Germans were hotly beset also on the extreme south, where the U. S. Seventh army fought five miles across a battlefield strewn with enemy dead and seized a fortified village 11 miles from Belfort, which stands at the western edge of the gap leading to the Reich, 30 miles beyond.

(The London radio said the first snow of autumn was falling on Americans closing in on Belfort gap.)

In a concerted drive to the north, the Seventh army bent back enemy lines in gains of three to five miles and struck toward four passes thru the Vosges mountains on other routes to Hitler's frontier at the Rhine.

Between the British on the north and the Seventh on the south, the U. S. Third army carved out a five-mile gain between Metz and Nancy after blasting 82 German tanks, and the U. S. First army stabbed to the German frontier at two new points to keep the enemy high command off balance.

ADMITS REVERSES

(The Berlin radio said "the focal point of fighting on the western front is now clearly on the southern wing" and DNB said the Third army, going over to the attack, drove the Germans back in some sectors.)

While the British were repaying the Germans for reverses at Arnhem, they also were widening the Dutch corridor, warding off three successive blows at their vital bridge at Nijmegen, and were increasing to 20 miles their hold on the west banks of the Maas (Meuse) river facing Germany.

Their holdings along the river south of the Siegfried line terminal of Kleve placed them within 11 miles of that anchor, and in position to drive across the river toward Germany's industrial Ruhr valley.

Broading the Nijmegen corridor on the west, the British captured Best, six miles northwest of their base at Eindhoven, but the Germans still were dug in on the edge of the town along the railroad.

TROOPS MOVE WEST

Pilots from the hundreds of fighters and fighter bombers raking enemy lines reported that German guns and reinforcements were streaming across the Rhine toward Holland, the first heavy westward movements of supplies spotted in weeks.

Canadians on the French coast after winning a foothold across the moat ringing Calais, granted the Germans a 24-hour armistice, ending at noon Saturday, to permit the evacuation of civilians before the final assault.

Twelve miles southwest, the Canadians seized all the cross-channel guns which had been shelling Dover from Cap Gris Nez. Other big guns may remain in coastal pockets, however.

In rounding up 200 prisoners on the cape the Canadians bagged a Gen. Schilling, who commanded the enemy forces on Cap Gris Nez.

In the battle for the historic southern gateway to Germany thru the Belfort gap and the Vosges passes to the north, French and Americans of the Seventh army were pressing steadily up the slopes of the Vosges mountains and along the northwestern approaches to the Belfort gap.

FOREST CLEARED

A dozen miles northwest of Belfort the last Germans were flushed from the forest of Mont de Vannes, but the heaviest slugging was east of Lure, which is 16 miles west of Belfort.

Here the Americans stood firm under an assault in strength. Then they beat forward five miles over a battlefield where many of the Germans lay who tried to stop them, and captured the fortified village of Clairegoutte, 11 miles west of Belfort.

They were reported within sight of the gap, which begins at Belfort and stretches for 15 miles eastward between the Vosges peaks on the north and the Alps on the south. The German border of the Rhine and the Black forest are 30 miles east of Belfort.

Fifteen miles north of Belfort lies the first of four key passes thru the Vosges, that of Bussang, and Seventh army units were no more than 10 miles southwest of it after capturing the town of Servance.

FIGHTING INTENSE

Northward are three other passes, Schluct, Bonhomme and Salles, and it was on the approaches to Salles that some of the most intense fighting was raging.

Closing in on the highway center of Rambervillers, 32 miles southeast of Nancy, the Seventh in a three-mile lunge captured the villages of Bult and Destord, less than four miles to the south. At Destord the Seventh was 25 miles from Salles and 23 miles from Bonhomme.

Twenty-seven miles east of Salles and 22 miles east of Bonhomme is the German frontier at the Rhine.

Americans moving up on the Schluct pass ran into an ambush south of Remiremont, 20 miles to the west.

Lt.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third army, smashing back six successive enemy counterblows, gained two significant successes on the old Lorraine battlefields of the first world war before action was mired in the mud of the Nancy-Metz front.

BATTLE IN FOREST

Most of the 82 enemy tanks knocked out yesterday fell to Allied gunners and bombers in the forst of Parroy, 15 to 20 miles east of Nancy, lurking ground for enemy armor. Then the doughboys fought on thru the trees and underbrush and seized high ground in the forest.

The Germans, fighting to blunt this American thrust toward the great industrial basin of the Saar, threw in four major counter-attacks in the areas of Pettoncourt, Bezange and Coincourt, 13 to 20 miles northeast and east of Nancy.

During the day the Germans, attacking in company strength with self-propelled artillery, tried to seize the bid bridge across the Waal Rhine at Nijmegen.

The Germans came out of the forest of Reichswald, just southwest of Kleve, and pushed northwest in three separate attacks, all of which withered in a concentration of fire from airborne infantry supported by British tanks.

The last of the attacks succeeded, however, in gaining 200 yards south of the German frontier village of Wyler, which is five miles east of Nijmegen and the bridge.

HARRIED BY TANKS

The attacks were harried on the flanks by British tanks which were reported prowling thru the forest.

The Second army extended its hold along the Maas rive another five miles to a length of 20 miles, and the Germans could be seen digging in across the river with their backs to the border of their homeland, from three to five miles farther east.

South of this new British front facing Germany, Lt.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army in a one-mile advance routed the enemy from the Dutch village of Echterbosch on the German border 20 miles north of the gateway fortress of Aachen.

There was no news of fresh gains around Hurtgen, 14 miles southeast of Aachen, but well to the south other First army forces were on the German frontier at another point after taking the Luxembourg border town of Remich. Remich is some 20 miles south of the first penetrations into Germany above Trier.

82 NAZI TANKS DESTROYED BY PATTON'S MEN

Hodges's Seventh U.S. Army Also Smashes Ahead Toward Pass.

ALLIED AIR FORCES STRIKE

Canadians Grant 24-hour Truce to Allow Civilians to Leave Heavily Battered Calais.

London, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Doughboys of two American armies on the southern end of the Allied front advanced to within sight of the famous Belfort Pass today and worked forward to within twenty to twenty-five miles of the four main passes through the Vosges Mountains—French windows looking across the Rhine into Germany.

Twenty miles north of Aachen, the United States First Army gained a mile at Echterbosch along the German-Dutch border.

Fighting off repeated German counter-attacks through a chill drizzle, Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army and Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army marked up advances of three to five miles—the most impressive gains of any on an Allied front bristling with menacing offensives.

Gen. Patton's men alone knocked out eighty-two tanks yesterday in the advance, it was announced from the field. Eight or ten villages were captured by the two armies, and Belfort, at the entrance to the strategic gap, was only 11 miles away.

A large-scale battle was developing for Rambervillers, thirty miles southeast of Nancy and fifty miles north of the gap, with the Americans only three and one-half miles south of that center of an important web of highways and eight miles to the north of it.

To the north, meanwhile, the British Second Army closed up to the Maas (Meuse) in Holland along a twenty-mile front from two to three miles from the German border in a bulging movement south of Kleve, and beat off three counter-attacks from the Reichswald, the forest concentration center just below that Siegfried anchor.

In a co-ordinated drive the United States First Army smashed bitter resistance on the German-Dutch border six miles northeast of Sittard.

The mile advance here was scored by American Cavalry.

First Army artillery bombarded a column of forty-two vehicles with 1,000 men in a woods northeast of Aachen, and Allied planes shot up thirty railroad cars and cut rail lines at fifty-three places.

Below Aachen, at the lower corner of Luxembourg, the First Army also pushed the front to the German border at yet another place, capturing Remich.

Along the channel Canadians overran the last of the big German cross-channel guns which had boomed at Britain from Cap Gris Nez for four years, and attacked anew at Calais after a ten-hour overnight lull in which the German commander asked for an armistice to receive surrender terms. He was told that only his unconditional surrender would be received, and the battle was resumed.

A field dispatch from the Calais sector late today stated that Canadians surrounding the French channel port agreed to a twenty-four-hour armistice required by the Germans to permit evacuation of civilians from the city. The armistice was due to last from noon today until noon tomorrow.

Cap Gris Nez, southwest of Calais, was captured in a few hours after the Canadian all-out attack was launched at daybreak.

30-24— 19191

Remich is on the Moselle boundary between Luxembourg and Germany, 11 miles southeast of the city of Luxembourg and 20 miles southwest of the German city of Trier.

Along the Channel Canadians overran the last of the big German cross-Channel guns which had boomed at Britain from Cap Gris Nez for four years, and attacked anew at Calais after a 10-hour overnight lull in which the German commander asked for an armistice to receive surrender terms. He was told that only his unconditional surrender would be received, and the battle was resumed.

Hurtgen Salient

There was no word from the First Army's salient through the Hurtgen forest, 14 miles southeast of besieged Aachen, in the push toward the Rhine at Cologne. There the biggest Allied guns, 10-inchers, have been duelling with German batteries and aiming at strategic targets.

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's 21st Army Group forces pushing out westward from their salient in Holland, where they threatened to cut off some 200,000 Germans, also moved to within five miles of 'sHertogenbosch and, closing in from the south, extended their bridgehead over the Antwerp-Turnhout canal.

But the fiercest fighting was to the south.

Port-Sur-Seile Taken

General Patton's Third Army struck five miles due east of Pont-a-Mousson, between Metz and Nancy, and liberated Port-sur-Seile, just north of the historic hinge where French troops in 1914 stalemated the German drive through Lorraine and held a pivot on which the whole front swung from the northeast.

In an arc 13 to 20 miles northeast and east of Nancy, the Third held firm against four major counterattacks near Pettoncourt, Bezange and Coincourt and smashed ahead to high ground in the forest of Parroy.

In and around that forest the Germans concentrated most of their tank strength—and there they lost the heaviest.

Vosges Passes Ahead

From Rambervillers, Epinal, Lure and Remiremont—cores of the Allied front—the Vosges slope up 3,000 feet to the passes of Salles, Bonhomme, Schluct and Bussang, gateways to the Rhine.

Bult, three and a half miles south of Rambervillers, and the village of Destord, just south of Bult, were captured in advances of three miles.

South of Remiremont, 50 miles southeast of Nancy, strongly dug-in German forces ambushed an American advance force. But farther south another attacking force cleaned up the last German resistance in Servance and several near-by villages, and hammered on east. Servance, 13 miles northwest of Belfort, is 29 miles west of Mulhouse and only 40 from the Rhine border of Germany.

Forest Cleared

The forest of Mont de Vannes, 11 miles northeast of Belfort, was cleared and the advance continued.

The Germans lashed out again and again with counterblows, but the Americans gave no ground. East of Lure, below the Vannes Forest, they withstood a heavy attack and drove the enemy back from a field littered with German dead.

East of Lure, smashing through head-on, the Seventh Army also won a foothold close to the 15-mile-wide valley that is the Belfort Gap to Germany. They captured Clairegautte, 11 miles west of Belfort.

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Breach in Nazi Lines

(Reuter reported that the German Transocean News Agency admitted today that Americans east of Lure have made a breach in the German lines on both sides of the road leading to Belfort and Montbeliard.

(The Berlin military spokesman was quoted as saying "there is no doubt that the main fighting has shifted to the southern wing of the West front. Fighting is concentrated in the area between Rambervilles and the upper Doubs.

("Farther north, along the front reaching up to the Schedlt estuary, the Allies are regrouping and bringing reinforcements into line.")

Stronger Air Support

Along the whole front Canadian, British, American and French forces were getting strong fighter and fighter-bomber support. Their planes flew almost 2,500 sorties of direct support yesterday.

Only 60 to 70 German planes were sighted over the front the whole day.

The 19th Tactical Air Force, which operates in direct support of General Patton's forces, had one of its biggest days, blasting enemy communications and fortifications over a wide area during 570 sorties. Flying beyond the battle lines, these planes reported the destruction of 58 locomotives, 147 railway cars and 7 barges. They made 72 cuts in rail lines.

But 1,000-pound bombs dropped on the fortifications of Metz still had not been able to crack those strongholds of concrete and steel.

Nazis Admit Losses

In Berlin broadcasts, the Germans admitted the loss of territory in the face of Patton's attack, which they said was on a broad front east of Pont-a-Mousson.

Berlin broadcasters, betraying nervousness, predicted another all-out assault was about to begin from Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' salient at Aachen, and a burst of enemy probing activity was reported from Holland.

There the Germans counterattacked in numerous places, sending aggressive patrols across the Leopold Canal and across the Neder Rhine west of Arnhem to attack the British. All these jabs were repulsed.

River Crossing Tried

Associated Press Correspondent Roger D. Greene reported from the front that British guns poured an annihilating fire into German troops which crossed the Dutch Rhine by night near Heveadorn, west of Arnhem, and it was believed the enemy bridgehead was wiped out.

The most violent enemy opposition was in the Oss sector, southwest of Nijmegen and below the Maas, but British patrols fanned out and cleared the loop between the Maas and Waal, to the north. Greene reported. He wrote that other British columns 11 miles west of Turnhout seized Oostbrecht in a three-mile advance.

The enemy also sent out strong raiding parties from the siege-bound Dunkirk garrison.

Push From Holland Feared

Berlin indicated a belief that a heavy Allied attack also was brewing from Holland.

"We must not deceive ourselves into believing the present lessening tension is anything more than a brief lull," the German military radio warned front-line Nazi troops.

Of all sections of the front, however, the Transocean Agency's Guenther Weber declared the German high command viewed as of greatest importance the southern stretch where the United States Third and Seventh Armies are fighting for access to the Saar basin and the Belfort Gap.

Russians Gain In 3-Way Drive Into Hungary

Slash Inside Oradea, Key Rail City Near Border; Nazis Admit Retreats

Hevener

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 30 (Saturday)—Russian and Romanian armies breached the Axis lines along the Czech-Polish border and in northern Transylvania yesterday and also penetrated into the strategic rail city of Oradea, near the pre-war Hungarian frontier, in their massive three-way drive aimed at knocking Hungary out of the war.

Bucharest and German announcements told of the fight which has carried onto Hungarian soil at points along a 100-mile front, while a special Moscow announcement said Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad Army, which has freed all the Estonian mainland and now is pressing heavily on Riga, Latvian capital, had killed 30,000 Germans and captured 15,745 between Sept. 17 and 26.

The Algiers radio said new demonstrations had broken out in Budapest, Hungarian capital, after it became known that the Russians had reached pre-war Hungary.

Berlin implied that the Red Army temporarily had smashed into Szeged, Hungary's second city, as well as other strategic towns, when it reported that Szeged, Gyula and Oradea were "again in Hungarian hands."

The Germans acknowledged retreats in eastern Transylvania and said a general Nazi army regrouping was going on throughout the Balkans.

Targu-Mures, important Transylvanian city forty-eight miles southeast of Cluj, Hungarian-annexed capital, fell to the Russians who surged across the Muresul River, Moscow's communique said. Fifty other localities were seized in the pursuit of the Germans, who said they were leaving Hungarian rearguards behind them.

The withdrawing Nazi troops were in danger of being cut off at Oradea, 130 miles northwest of Targu-Mures. A Bucharest bulletin said the Russians and Romanians had entered Oradea, which controls one of the main Nazi escape routes out of Transylvania, after breaking Axis opposition in the Crisul Negru Valley to the south.

Oradea is only six miles from the pre-war Romania-Hungary border, and 130 miles southeast of Budapest. This is the northern end of a 100-mile Russian attack line which both Bucharest and Berlin say has flowed over into Hungary and at one point reached a zone only 102 miles from Budapest.

The Russian and Romanian units under Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky also were spreading out through the Banat district of western Romania, and Berlin said they had twice crossed the Danube River into Yugoslavia in their effort to get at the southern border of Hungary. Anina, industrial Banat town only sixty-eight miles northeast of Belgrade, Yugoslav capital, has been taken on this expanding front, a Bucharest bulletin said.

Along the Czech-Polish border the Russians said their troops captured 100 localities as they steadily hurled the Axis enemy back into the passes leading into the Slovakian and Ruthenian districts of Czechoslovakia.

In the Delatyn area, near the eastern tip of Czechoslovakia, Soviet units overcame enemy strongpoints and minefields in the mountains, where it is already beginning to snow, and captured forty places on both sides of Tatar Pass, an ancient invasion route.

German Baltic troops were putting up a terrific battle in the tight semi-circle inclosing Riga in an effort to protect their withdrawal through a narrow corridor leading through western Latvia and East Prussia. Moscow dispatches said the Germans already were evacuating some troops by sea and air from the Gulf of Riga port.

During the day the Russians fought their way through thirty hamlets northeast of Riga, including Eikazi, thirty miles from the Latvia capital.

A midnight Soviet communique said the Russian armies converging on Riga had met a powerful defense line where the Germans had laced the territory with deep trenches protected by fields of mines and barbed wire.

REDS SWEEPING INTO HUNGARY ON THREE LINES

Cross Yugoslavia to Strike at Nazi Puppet's Defensive Posts.

ESTONIA CLEARED OF ENEMY

Moscow Declares That 45,745 Germans Were Killed or Taken Prisoner in Ten Days.

SEP 30 1944

Moscow, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—The Red Army's three-way offensive against Hungary from Romania and Yugoslavia developed swiftly today while rumors of peace feelers by the Budapest Government indicated Hitler's last important satellite may be on the verge of deserting him.

Hungary's defensive position was dark as strong Russian forces, pressing forward in a 100-mile arc on the Romanian-Hungarian frontier, increased their mountain salient and utilized Marshal Tito's permission to cross Yugoslav territory and strike the Hungarians and Germans from the south.

The Russian war bulletin disclosed that Soviet troops had fought their way into Lupkow Pass leading from Poland into Czecho-Slovakia, taking Vydran, a Czecho-Slovak rail station nearly three miles inside the frontier.

The advance down the southern slopes of the East Beskid range along the railway leading to the Hungarian plain has almost achieved a common front between the Fourth Ukrainian Army and the Slovak Patriots.

[German recapture of Banja Luka in central Croatia was claimed today by the German communique.]

A Czecho-Slovak Government delegation, headed by Frantisek Nemeo, is waiting near the Polish-Czecho-Slovak frontier to enter Czecho-Slovak territory as soon as a substantial border area is cleared of the enemy.

[The Ankara radio reported this afternoon that "the capture of Belgrade has been announced by the Yugoslav patriots." CBS recorded the broadcast.]

The Moscow communique included Vydran in a list of thirty localities captured by Col.-Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine Army attacking in the East Beskid Mountains. Lupkon, on the Polish side of the pass seven miles southeast of Vydran, was also seized.

In the north Russian forces converging on the Latvian port of Riga captured fifty localities, including Lode, thirty-one miles northeast of Riga.

Estonia Freed, Except 2 Isles

SEP 30 1944

London, Sept. 29 (AP)—All Estonia has been liberated except two small islands and 45,745 Germans have been killed or captured in ten days, the Moscow radio declared tonight in an official statement.

Troops of the Leningrad group of armies commanded by Marshal Leonid A. Govorov were credited with killing 30,000 and capturing 15,745 in the 10 days ended September 26 in a sweep from the outskirts of Narva and Tartu. His advance swept at least 170 miles along the northern coast of Estonia and then to the south, where his troops now are threatening Riga, the Latvian capital and largest city in the Baltic states.

The islands still in enemy hands are Osel and Dago, just west of the liberated mainland.

Losses, Recaptures Reported

German broadcasts asserted today that Russian troops had temporarily captured the Hungarian cities of Szeged and Gyula and the Romanian city of Oradea, but that all "are again in the hands of German and Hungarian troops," as the result of counterattacks.

Neither German nor Russian reports previously had mentioned the fall of any of the places.

German recapture of Banja Luka in central Croatia was claimed today by the German communique.

Regrouping, Berlin Says

"A major scale regrouping maneuver is going on throughout the Balkans," Berlin radio said. "Military circles said it would be premature to disclose the new German front which is being established there."

Szeged is Hungary's second city and the center of railways leading to every Balkan capital.

Says Invaders Repulsed

The German communique asserted that two regiments of Russians who burst across the Danube west of the Iron Gate at Orsova, invading Yugoslavia, had been smashed.

In Transylvania, the Germans said they "detached themselves to the Mures river sector without any enemy pressure," giving up Neumark.

Gestapo Leader Trains Fanatical Young Germans

LONDON, Sept. 29. (AP)—Foreign Secretary Eden, in a speech promising full occupation of Germany and precluding a negotiated peace, asserted today that Heinrich Himmler was training fanatical young Germans for a secret postwar organization to "revive the spirit and meaning of Nazidom in the German people."

Lowering the curtain on a two-day war debate in the house of commons which produced little in the way of fireworks, the dapper foreign secretary said "our reports have been pretty good on this sort of thing, and I would not say this to the house unless I were convinced."

"We have information," he declared, "that the German general staff, recognizing the inevitability of defeat in this war, are already thinking in terms of the next.

HIMMLER PREPARES

"That is nothing new. But that is not the whole of it. Independently of this, Himmler, leader of the gestapo, is now making preparations for organization of continued resistance during the occupation of Germany by the Allies."

Eden reiterated Prime Minister Churchill's cautioning words of yesterday that the war is not yet over and might continue for some time, but he added that the Germans know that anything Hitler may organize in the way of further resistance "can be only temporary."

When one member presented an argument that "there is no need for the occupation of Germany—the German people will do it themselves," Eden replied "he is living in cuckooland." The foreign secretary said discussions of "a hard peace or a soft peace" did not impress him, and added:

ONE ACCEPTABLE PEACE

"There can be only one peace which will be acceptable to the people of this country, and that is a peace which takes every precaution in our power to see to it that neither Germany nor Japan has any avoidable opportunity of starting this business again."

Making it clear there would be no negotiated peace with Germany, he declared that "unconditional surrender means the victors will have a free hand, and are not to be bound to the Germans as a result of any bargain struck."

In reference to the war against Japan, Eden made a special point of reporting early in his speech that Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten, Southeast Asia commander, has returned to London for further consultations on strategic plans and on problems concerning the British 14th army in Burma. Mountbatten was here only last month, and his return so soon after the Quebec conference was considered significant.

HARMONY NECESSARY

Reiterating his stand on the Russo-Polish problem, Eden said the "overriding importance" in that situation was there could be no guarantee of a lasting peace unless the three big powers could work together in enduring harmony.

"Let no one think," he continued, "that with the defeat of Germany the issue is at an end. The problem of Germany will be a continuing problem. The principal danger to Europe after the defeat of Germany will be the re-emergence of a militant Germany, and that will be a continuing danger."

The Allied governments were agreed, he said, that "Bulgaria should withdraw her troops from Greece and Yugoslavia, and no armistice will be signed until she does."

FRANCE EQUAL POWER

"We wish to see France an equal and potent partner in all our affairs," he continued. "We are already in discussion with our Allies as to the point at which there should be recognition of the French provisional government."

Recognition of such a provisional government, he added, need not be postponed until all French prisoners could be returned from Germany and general elections held perhaps 18 months from now.

Another Nazi Youth Move

London, Sept. 29 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons today that "nearly completed" arrangements for occupying Germany were taking into account reports that Heinrich Himmler was training fanatical young Nazis for post-occupation resistance.

"What we mean by unconditional surrender," the Foreign Secretary declared, "is that we are not prepared to make a negotiated peace with Germany, and the reasons are based on the experience of history, and on the interpretation which Germany placed on the 14 points after the last war.

Plan New War, He Says

"We cannot take these risks again. We have information that the German general staff, recognizing the inevitability of defeat, are already thinking in terms of the next war."

Eden said the "overriding importance" of the Russo-Polish problem was that there could be no guarantee of a lasting peace unless the thre big powers could work together in enduring harmony.

"Let no one think," he said, "that with the defeat of Germany the issue is at an ed. The problem of Germany will be a continuing problem. The principal danger to Europe after the defeat of Germany will be the re-emergence of a militant Germany and that will be a continuing danger."

U. S. War, Business Actions Hit In Commons

London, Sept. 29 (AP)—A long-anticipated House of Commons war debate—a follow-up to Prime Minister Churchill's global review—livened up today when members raised questions concerning American business and military activities.

John Lovesood, elected over a Government candidate in 1943 as a member of the new Common Wealth party, made a brief statement without protest that "American troops in France had got most of the plums"—being given most of the spectacular tasks to perform while our boys have had tough and unspectacular jobs."

Allegations Protested

But a long-time Independent member, Capt. Alec Cunningham-Reid, drew quick protest when he introduced allegations that "American businessmen had been allowed by supreme invasion headquarters to go to Paris, wearing while in transit American uniforms."

Cunningham-Reid said he had asked, without success, for permission to go to Paris and investigate. Lady Astor, a Conservative, asked what qualifications he possessed besides being a member of Parliament to "investigate such an intricate matter."

Discussion "Mischievous"

Dr. Russell Thomas, a Liberal, questioned whether such a discussion was in order, declaring he felt it "entirely mischievous" and adding "surely it is nothing to do with the British Government whether American businessmen go to Paris."

Cunningham-Reid said "a whole flock of women reporters have gone to Paris to see the fashions. Members of trade unions, American businessmen and others have been afforded facilities to visit liberated territory."

Sees Less Employment

He argued that for every American businessman who "gets to supreme headquarters by this unfair means there will be less employment for our workers here in the future. If this goes on in wartime what hope is there for real peace?"

Earlier Sir Edward Grigg, a Conservative, there never had been a war in which Allied armies in the field had 'worked so closely together with so little friction con-

[illegible] supreme headquarters by this unfair sidering the immense difficulties involved."

Praising Churchill and President Roosevelt for an "extraordinary combination" of Allied land, air and sea forces, he added:

"I do not believe there are any fighting men superior to the men of the British Commonwealth and the United States. Certainly the Germans with their long professional record as a military nation have produced nothing superior to what we have improvised in four or five years."

Suggests Moscow Parley

Declaring that the airborne men of Arnhem had provided a historical example of splendid courage, Grigg said the Dutch city on the Neder Rhine, in spirit at least, "certainly will now be part of Britain forever."

Grigg suggested that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden go to Moscow in the near future to discuss the Polish question—"the paramount immediate problem of Europe."

"Reasons For Suspicion"

Britain stood firmly for a strong and independent Poland but should not forget the fighting capacity of the Russians and that "Poland would be German territory forever if it were not for them," he said.

"Russia has some reasons still for suspicion," Grigg said. "She has gone through a long period of ostracism and has suffered unfairly at the hands of other powers.

West Front Stabilized, German Radio Asserts

London, Sept. 29 (AP)—The German Transocean news agency said today that the German army—"with the aid of tens of thousands of civilian trench diggers"—had created a stable Western Front to hold a big push which it said Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was now preparing.

The agency reported the Allies had "at least 60 infantry and four to five airborne divisions" on the Western Front which were being regrouped "for future attacks" from new bases.

Capt. Ludwig Sertorious, Berlin radio military commentator, said the day's main fighting was concentrated on the southern sector of the front where the "Allied attack aims at nothing less than a breakthrough at the Belfort gap."

More Available In England

Guenther Weber, Transocean's correspondent in the west, who reported the concentration of Allied divisions, asserted four to five airborne divisions were in Holland and "an equal number of divisions are probably available to the Allies in England for future air landings."

Weber quoted a German staff officer as saying:

"We can look upon further developments in the west with confidence. Everywhere are German dugouts and fortifications, and it becomes more and more difficult for the Americans to overrun our positions.

"The German West Front has been stabilized, a feat to which hundreds of thousands of civilians contributed by digging trenches. It can now be said that we have built up a fortress in the west."

Old Hitler Crony Dies Of Pneumonia

London, Sept. 29 (AP)—Josef Buerckel, 49, Hitler aide who became a Gauleiter, Reichsgovernor and Defense Commissioner for Westmark as a reward for his Nazi political activities, has died of pneumonia, the German radio said today.

The official German news agency DNB announced the death and said Dr. Willi Stoehr had been appointed acting Gauleiter for Westmark province, which includes the area around Saarbrucken and German-occupied Lorraine.

Buerckel helped engineer the 1934 plebiscite which returned the Saar to German control and was appointed by Hitler as commissioner of Saarland.

His success there caused Hitler to appoint him commissioner for the reincorporation of Austria into the German Reich. He became the first Reichsgovernor of Vienna.

Buerckel played a political role far beyond his own district. A German broadcast described him as "one of the oldest and most loyal of the Fuehrer's supporters." He was an early member of Hitler's National Socialist party.

JOSEPH BUERCKEL, HITLER AID, DIES

Joseph Buerckel, minister in Adolf Hitler's Government and one of the highest ranking Nazis, died today of inflammation of the lungs, the German radio announced, according to the Associated Press.

Among the posts he held at various times were those of civil administrator of Lorraine, the French province which Hitler annexed and which American troops now are invading; head of the civil administration in Moravia, a province of dismembered Czecho-Slovakia; and Governor of the Saar, one of Germany's richest sections on her western boundaries.

Buerckel was 49. Berlin said he died at Neustadt.

In 1934, he was named German plenipotentiary for the Saar soon after that coal and iron region voted in a plebiscite to join Germany after post-war occupation by the Allies. He was commissioner of the Saar from 1935 to 1938 and a member of the Reichstag.

The broadcast identified him as "first gauleiter of Austria" and "one of the oldest and most loyal of Hitler's supporters." In his various administrations, he particularly oppressed the Jews.

When Austria was absorbed by Germany in 1938, Buerckel as gauleiter was largely responsible for measures aligning the country with Nazi principles and with crushing all incipient opposition.

A subsequent Berlin announcement said Hitler had appointed Willie Stoehr, chief of the Nazi party chancellory, as acting gauleiter or party chief of "Westmark province" in succession to Buerckel. Westmark is the German designation for the French province of Lorraine, which Hitler combined with the Saar in 1940 for administrative purposes.

Germans Report Ace Missing

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Berlin radio reported today that the much-decorated Major Horst Ademeit, who was credited with 166 "air victories," had failed to return from an operational flight.

FLIERS DEFY STORM TO BLAST GERMANS

Smash Troop Trains, Rail Centers and Siegfried Line Positions Through Clouds

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Flying through rain and low clouds that grounded heavy bombers, hundreds of American and British medium bombers attacked the Siegfried Line and enemy road and rail channels today in the fifth day of a non-stop aerial offensive.

Royal Air Force Mitchells and Bostons, in a long-distance assault, poured hundred of tons of bombs into the German frontier town of Geldern, through which both troops and supplies have been funneled by the enemy into the growing battle of the Netherlands.

United States Ninth Air Force Marauders blasted the dragon-tooth defenses of the Siegfried Line to the south near Webenhein, twenty miles east of Saarbruecken, and attacked the freight yards at Saarbruecken.

The day's bombing was done mainly through openings in the clouds. No enemy planes were encountered and the enemy sent up only moderate anti-aircraft fire. No bombers were lost.

During the night the RAF attacked Brunswick, while intruder planes machine-gunned and bombed ten troop trains in the Hamm area and the airfields in Germany that the German air force has been using in attacks on the British Second Army in the Netherlands.

The weather forced a pause in operations of heavy bombers after an assault of four days, in which the big planes and their escorts flew 7,300 sorties, with losses of 110 heavy bombers and twenty-five fighters.

Siegfried Line Forts Hit

30. 24 — 19193

London, Sept. 29 (AP)—American and British medium bombers took the spotlight in the air war over Germany today, with attacks on various Siegfried Line defenses and railroad yards at Saarbrucken in southwestern Germany and at Goldern on the Dutch border.

Bombing through openings in the clouds, Ninth Air Force Marauders from Britain plastered the Saarbrucken junction with what returning crewmen said were good results. Other Marauders struck at Nazi concrete fortifications in the Webenhein area 20 miles to the east. No enemy aircraft were encountered and it was announced all the bombers returned.

7,300 Sorties In Four Days

The freight yards at Goldern serve the German forces in Holland.

It was the first day in a week that the mediums had not been pushed into the background by the far-flung operations of Fortresses and Liberators, which in four days flew approximately 7,300 sorties, with losses under four per cent.

The round-the-clock air offensive was carried on by waves of planes which streamed across the Channel in daylight after RAF Mosquitos came home from moonlight attacks on Brunswick and enemy airfields deep in central Germany.

The German radio reported this morning that "weak" formations of bombers were over the Reich for the fifth consecutive day.

110 Bombers Lost

Armadas of more than 1,000 Fortresses and Liberators, with an average daily escort of 700 fighters, have been over Germany every day since Monday.

Losses from Monday through Thursday were 110 heavy bombers, each carrying ten crewmen, and 25 one-man fighters. The heaviest losses occurred yesterday, when more than 100 enemy fighters ganged up on one bomber formation attacking Magdeburg and ignored others heading for Kassel and Merseburg. Forty-nine bombers were knocked down and 12 fighters failed to return, although several are reported to have landed in France after running out of gasoline.

Thirty-six German planes were destroyed, 26 by fighters and 10 by gunners in the bombers.

Just before dawn today the Germans loosed another flurry of flying bombs against London and the southern counties.

The Air Ministry announced that British fighters had knocked down over the North Sea two German planes carrying robot bombs.

Two Robot Plane Launchers Downed

SEP 30 1944

LONDON, Sept. 29. (AP)—Flying bombs fired at London and the southern counties before dawn today caused slight damage but no casualties and two of the Heinkel 111 bombers from which they were launched were shot down over the North Sea.

At least one other robot bomb came in over the lower east coast tonight.

The two-engined Heinkels fell to the guns of Wing Commander I. J. Mitchel, pilot of a Mosquito, just after they had released their robots. The bombs fell in open country.

Ninth air force headquarters, meanwhile, disclosed that Allied fighter planes had shot down 1,094 of the 8,095 robot bombs launched against England between June 12 and Sept. 9.

Of the total, 5,409 crossed the channel, 2,468 entered the greater London area, and 309 fell in Southern England. Anti-aircraft destroyed 1,551 and barrage balloons exploded 279. Casualties for the period included 5,817 killed and 1,785 injured seriously.

New Attack on England.

London, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Just before dawn today the Germans loosed another flurry of flying bombs against London and the southern counties.

The Air Ministry announced that British fighters had knocked down over the North Sea two German planes carrying robot bombs. The Nazis have been reported launching robots from planes since losing most of their flying bomb bases along the continental coast.

14-Ton Rocket New Hitler Weapon, U. S. Soldiers Hear

LONDON, Sept. 29. (AP)—The existence of another—and still unused—German secret weapon, the V-3 rocket with a blast area of about two miles—was reported today among American Third army troops advancing upon Germany.

The source of the reports was not clear, and details were scanty, but the soldiers picked up information that Hitler's vengeance weapon No. 3 was a 14-ton projectile, shot vertically into the air, propelled by a mixture of liquid air and alcohol, and guided by radio.

That was as far as the information went, but it was believed the Germans have not yet got to the actual operation stage with this latest successor to the V-1 robot bomb and the V-2 long range rocket, the latter also evident thus far only in words.

Even more nebulous was a V-5, which some German prisoners reported had been promised by Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler to go into operation today. Himmler, said the prisoners, had described the V-5 in a speech as the "most terrible" of Hitler's secret weapons, its details too secret for any but the highest officers to know. The prisoners' guesses ranged from death ray to "freeze bombs," which would stiffen every living thing for hundreds of yards around.

It didn't show up, and there was evidence that the secret weapon propaganda has worn thin among the German troops. "Don't kid us about those secret weapons," said one prisoner bitterly. 'We know such talk is silly."

14-Ton Projectile Reported As New Nazi Weapon

SEP 30 1944

Somewhere in France, Sept. 23 (AP—Delayed)—American Third Army troops have obtained information indicating that a 14-ton projectile with an explosive radius of three kilometers—almost two miles—is scheduled as the third in Hitler's series of vengeance weapons.

V-1 is the robot bomb launched from a platform.

V-2 is the long-range rocket fired from a carrier plane, for which the Germans are reported using the Heinkel 111.

V-3, so far as is known here, has not yet been used against either England or the attacking Allied armies.

(This dispatch, written Saturday and cleared through Allied censorship only today, did not expand upon the explosive radius of V-3. However, the implication was that its power to wreck or damage buildings extended almost two miles from the point of impact.)

The projectile is reported to be just short of 60 feet in length, 5 feet 5 inches in diameter, with a weight of 14 tons at the takeoff Propelled by a mixture of liquid air and alcohol, it is shot into the air vertically, then is controlled by radio.

No other details were disclosed but it was believed the Germans have not yet placed the V-3 into operation.

TITO FORCES PRESS DRIVE ON BELGRADE

Reported on Approach to City —Rout of Chetniks Led by Mikhailovitch Related

NAZIS CLAIM BANJA LUKA

New Landings in Albania and Move in Greece by Allies Told by Ankara and Sofia

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Marshal Tito's forces, battling Germans, Yugoslav puppet troops and Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch's Chetniks, are "standing on the approaches to Belgrade," a Free Yugoslav broadcast said tonight.

The communiqué declared that Gen. Mikhailovitch was among Chetniks routed in a two-day battle at Loznica, fifty-five miles southwest of Belgrade, Yugoslav capital, and that the Partisans captured Loznica and inflicted 700 casualties.

Koceljevo, on the Tamnava River forty miles southwest of the capital, also was entered. "Many enemy forces fled without waiting for our units," the bulletin said. A later broadcast said factory workers were doing Partisan work inside Belgrade.

[The German-controlled Belgrade radio branded as a "lie" Friday an Ankara radio report that "Marshal Tito's forces had liberated the Yugoslav capital." The broadcast was reported by the Federal Communications Commission.]

A German communiqué declared that German troops, fighting alongside Croat units, had reconquered Banja Luka, ninety-five miles southeast of Zagreb, Croat capital, and 160 miles west of Belgrade, "and thus re-established connection with the garrison there which had been cut off several days."

Foe Killed Fleeing Trap

The Tito converging movement on Belgrade extended southward sixty-three miles to the Gornji Milanovac area, where 110 Germans were killed and 206 taken prisoner out of a strong column that was pressing northward, the bulletin declared. Still farther south, the Tito communiqué said, 170 Germans, Chetniks and puppet troops were lost when caught trying to break out of a pocket in the Rasina River Valley.

In eastern Bosnia, the Tito bulletin said, Partisans captured Sebrenik and Topare, wiping out 150 enemy troops. Fighting is continuing for the railway between Siak and Novska, and on the northern Dalmatian coast Jablanac, a port on the channel leading into Fiume, was taken.

In Slovenia other units destroyed Litija Bridge, the largest objective on the railway between Ljubljana and Zidani Most. Fifty Germans were captured on the bridge and 550 were killed in the struggle around it.

Allied headquarters in Italy still were silent on operations of the small airborne and seaborne units that were disclosed two days ago to have landed along the coasts of Yugoslavia and Albania.

Balkan Air Force Mustangs shot up and destroyed several grounded enemy planes and gliders yesterday in sweeps over the Salonika area of Greece.

Poles Pick Gen. Bor,

London, Sept. 29 (AP)—Wladislaw Raczkiewicz, President of the exiled Polish Government, will issue a decree tomorrow naming Gen. Tadeusz (Bor) Komorowski commander in chief of the Polish armed forces, it was reported in informed Polish circles tonight.

As General "Bor," the prospective commander in chief of the armies responsible to the exiled government has been directing the Patriot uprising in Warsaw.

The agreement of President Raczkiewicz to the dismissal of Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski represented a victory for Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, strengthening his hand for further negotiations on a rapprochement with the Soviet Government.

Allies Fed Invasion Thru 3 Tiny Ports

LONDON, Sept. 29. (AP)—Thousands of tons of supplies for the Allied armies which swept thru France were channeled into three relatively small Brittany ports, headquarters of the U. S. naval forces in Europe disclosed tonight.

American and British craft, including tank landing ships, put into the ports at Morlaix, Roscoff and St. Michel-en-Greve almost immediately after the army had cleared the beach obstacles and mines had been swept. Unloading of supplies started simultaneously with the fight for the liberation of the ports.

Off to a Flying Start

U. S. Airman Accounts for Six Nazi Planes in First Fight

AN AMERICAN FIGHTER BASE, England, Sept. 29 (AP).—In his first encounter with the enemy Lieutenant John Wainwright accounted for six Messerschmitt 109s yesterday in fifteen minutes over Arnhem, Holland.

The Thunderbolt pilot from Marshall, Tex., shot down two. The other four collided and crashed during two subsequent attempts to catch him.

Urquhart Flown Back To London

At an RAF Base in England, Sept. 29 (AP)—Maj. Gen. R. E. Urquhart, commander of the British First Airborne Division, and six glider pilots who fought with him in the Arnhem pocket were flown back here today in a plane piloted by Maj. Gen. Paul L. Williams, of Los Angeles and Detroit, commander of the troop carrier forces of the Allied airborne army.

Visibly exhausted, Urquhart emerged from the freight plane and was greeted by high officers of the First Allied Airborne Army and by Maj. Gen. K. N. Crawford, of the British War Office, who commended him on the stand made by his men at Arnhem.

No Comment On Capture

Urquhart had no comment on the story contained in an announcement last night by the British War Office that he had been captured by the Germans but later escaped.

Urquhart slept in the plane all the way from Holland, Williams said, and after conferring briefly with other officers he departed to prepare a full report on the Arnhem landings and operations.

The pilots with the Arnhem leader were equally reticent about the battle. They said they had gone forward, were pushed back and then tried to hold on.

Meanwhile, at headquarters, denial was given to a German radio report that acting Lieut. Gen. F. A. M. Browning, Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's deputy in command, had been captured. An official announcement said Browning is safe and not wounded.

Ex-Yank Dies Hero's Death

London, Sept. 29 (Reuter)—Americans have every reason to be proud of their own special hero of Anhem—21-year-old Lieut. Richard Kresge Tice, of Allentown, Pa.

Invalided out of the United States Army because of ear trouble, Tice, who could speak a word of Polish, joined the Polish army in Canada in September, 1941—three months before Pearl Harbor. He came to England with the Polish paratroops in March, 1943, and when the Polish Paratroop Brigade landed at Arnhem he was with them.

Today Polish military quarters here disclosed that he was among the Polish paratroopers who were killed.

A senior Polish officer who saw him die said "He died a soldier's death on Dutch soil for the Polish cause."

The Polish casualties in dead wounded and captured in the Arnhem battle were 345.

MONTGOMERY HAILS HEROES OF ARNHEM

Declares They Set an Example of Bravery That Will Be Difficult to Duplicate

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS,

Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 29 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery declared tonight that the First British Airborne Division "did not fail and all is well elsewhere" in praising its gallantry in the battle of Arnhem.

"There can be few episodes more glorious than the epic of Arnhem," he said in a message to their commander, Maj. Gen. R. E. Urquhart, who was captured but escaped the Germans north of the Lek in the Netherlands. General Urquhart had returned to Britain by plane tonight.

The Marshal disclosed the final message from the division that lost 6,000 of its 8,000 effectives in nine days and nights of battles for the last major water barrier in the Netherlands:

"All will be ordered to break out rather than surrender," General Urquhart had radioed.

"We have attempted our best and will continue to do our best as long as possible."

The survivors, tired and bloody, retreated across the Lek Monday night.

TEXT OF MESSAGE

The text of Marshal Montgomery's message follows:

I want to express to you personally and to every officer and man in your division my appreciation of what you all did at Arnhem for the Allied cause.

I also want to express to you my own admiration and the admiration of us all in the Twenty-first Army Group for the magnificent fighting spirit your division displayed in battle against great odds on the north bank of the lower Rhine [Lek] in Holland. There is no shadow of a doubt that had you failed, operations elsewhere would have been gravely compromised. You did not fail and all is well elsewhere.

I would like all Britain to know that in your final message from the Arnhem area you said "All will be ordered to break out rather than surrender. We have attempted our best and we will continue to do our best as long as possible."

And all Britain will say to you "You did your best, and all did your duty and we are proud of you."

In the annals of the British Army there are many glorious deeds. In our Army we have always drawn great strength and inspiration from past traditions and endeavored to live up to the high standards of those who have gone before.

But there can be few episodes more glorious than the epic of Arnhem. And those that follow after will find it hard to live up to the standards that you have set.

So long as we have in the armies of the British Empire officers and men who will do as you have done, then we can indeed look forward with complete confidence to the future.

In years to come it will be a great thing for a man to be able to say "I fought at Arnhem."

Please give my best wishes and my grateful thanks to every officer and man in your division.

'We Never Lost Hope' In Arnhem Nightmare

The Germans Wouldn't Fight, Veteran Says, But Mortar Shells "Fell Like Rain"

SEP 30 1944

By ROGER D. GREENE AND ROBERT C. WILSON

With the British Second Army, Sept. 29 (AP)—"We never lost hope. . . ."

With these words, the men of Arnhem epitomized the story of a nightmare ordeal across the Rhine, where they were cut off for eight days and nights under fire of German tanks, artillery, mortars and machine guns.

"The Germans wouldn't come out and fight," said Capt. David Allsop, of Bakewell, Derbyshire, a member of the British First Airborne Reconnaissance Squadron who landed with the first gliders at 1.40 A. M., September 17, six miles west of Arnhem.

"Our troops shouted, 'Come out you yellow bastards and fight.'

"But the Germans didn't answer. They just kept slinging mortars at us until it fell like rain."

Couldn't Bury The Dead

Allsop's men lay in slit trenches, bombarded by day and night. They were unable to bury the dead. Bodies of their own men and the enemy littered the ground a few feet away.

"We glided down into a potato field, and it was just like an exercise back in England except for a few odd bits of flak," said Allsop. "But two hours later the fun began when we made our first contact with Germans on reconnaissance patrol at Wolfheeze station. From there on it got rougher and rougher.

"The second day we tried to get into Arnhem. We, in jeeps, ran into heavy machine-gun fire and had to turn back, but our infantry got into town. On the third day we acted as a screening force on the west flank, and on the fifth day it really got sticky. The Germans shelled and mortared us without letup, and snipers were a nuisance, too, although we dealt with them pretty well.

Saw Plenty Of Guns

"I didn't see any flame-throwing tanks, but I did see plenty of self-propelled guns. German SS units came up at dusk every night and pumped away at us for 20 minutes from a range of about 300 yards.

"Our ammunition shortage began to get very serious Friday, but we heard help was coming up at last. But it never came. The last four days we were so pinned down by close-range fire from Germans hidden in near-by woods, and by shell and mortar bursts, that we couldn't bury the dead, either our own or the Germans. The Boche by now was systematically destroying houses where our chaps were hiding, one by one.

"They were beautiful two-story brick villas when we took them over and made them into individual forts. Now they are just shambles, smashed to bits by enemy shelling.

"Bewildering Nightmare"

"Packed in a tight perimeter, it was positively hell—far worse than we experienced at Taranto, Italy. You lost men all around you. You felt lost, in a bewildering nightmare. You wondered what was happening to the relieving forces—and that was really hard to bear.

"We felt blue, but we never lost hope . . . never."

Allsop said he received orders to evacuate across the Rhine at 3 P. M. Monday but his own trench was under such incessant machine-gun fire that he had to wait until night to pass the word among his men. Then, under cover of darkness, he crawled from trench to trench and told his men: "We are withdrawing. Only personal weapons and Bren guns will be taken. Nothing else. Silence is essential."

Received Order In Silence

The troops received the order in complete silence, Allsop said. "I thought I heard a few men grumble under their breaths at pulling out before the Boche, but we were so dead-tired by then I don't think they thought much, one way or another.

"As we began the march to the river, our guns on the opposite side laid down an absolutely magnificent barrage, covering our withdrawal. It was so terrific that Boche mortars which were falling all around sounded like Christmas cracklers, and we didn't even notice them. Amid all that, racket I felt like a bloody fool, then, at my order for complete silence.

"We left our position at 8 P. M. Monday and embarked in outboard motor boats across the Rhine at 8 P. M. When we got across the men let go their emotions. I guess we all said: 'Well, we made it!' "

Officers Praised

Allsop said his most vivid memory of the whole ordeal was the way senior officers of the division acted under the terrible drumfire.

"Two brigadiers used to come around my headquarters every morning and sit on the edge of the slit trench with mortars falling all around, and they acted as though they were on a picnic," he said.

Lieut. Arthur Andrew Vickers, of Liverpool, member of a parachute battalion who swam across the Rhine with the last company to escape, said morale of the men in his group never wavered.

"In the Arnhem fighting we blasted about nine Germans out of every house, until they finally chased us out with tanks," said Vickers. "They hid in gardens with machine guns and we had to go right in after them and blow them out with hand grenades under cover of our smoke bombs.

Climbed On Tank

"I last saw my senior commanding officer climbing alone up the back of a German tank with a hand grenade to blow it up. He always was a daredevil. I don't know what happened to him, but that tank was followed by about 20 German infantrymen and probably he was taken prisoner."

Vickers said the British troops always had "great faith in their eventual rescue, even when their ammunition ran dangerously low and food rations dropped from Allied planes landed among the Germans.

"We never got any rations, but we didn't do so badly," said Vickers. "There were plenty of tame rabbits, chickens and ducks, and the last day we even had goat stew."

German Army Officers Vain Even In Surrender

Brest, France, Sept. 25 (AP—Delayed)—American infantrymen get a laugh out of the vanity of German commanders who insist on surrendering only to officers of their own rank, even when their situation is hopeless and the only alternative is annihilation.

Three such episodes occurred during the battle of Brest:

A German colonel commanding troops in an important sector wanted to surrender only to the American commander in the Brest area, who was a major general. When Maj. William F. Kernan, of Washington and Coral Gables, Fla., appeared the German asked if he were a regimental commander or a colonel.

Compliments Yanks

"No," said Kernan, "but I command all American troops within the walls of the city."

The German shrugged his shoulders, but finally agreed to surrender to Kernan. He complimented the Americans' skill in penetrating his defenses and requested acknowledgment that his own troops had fought honorably.

Then Lieut. Arthur V. Stout, of Pittsburgh, encountered a German captain who would not surrender to anyone of lesser rank. Stout reported to his company commander, Capt. Jack A. Garvey, Chicago. Garvey, busy handling the surrender of a couple of German companies, had no time to bother with the whims of a single captain. He took off his captain's bars and pinned them on Stout's shoulders. Stout, thus promoted, brought back the German captain, and returned the bars to Garvey.

An American brigadier general was even more direct when he made the prize catch, Lieut. Gen. Hermann Ramcke, commander of all German troops at Brest.

Ramcke asked for a representative of the American high command. When the brigadier general turned up, Ramcke asked for his credentials.

"Those are my credentials," said the American bluntly, pointing to the Garand rifles held by his infantrymen.

Ramcke, deciding the credentials were quite good enough, quit then and there.

GI Takes 300 Nazis; Learns Bluffing Pays

Brest, France, Sept. 25 (AP—Delayed)—You can sometimes win in war by bluffing.

Technical Sergeant Herbert R. Brammer, of Arlington, Texas, captured about 300 fully-armed Germans single-handed simply because he had the presence of mind to knock a cigar out of the mouth of the German general him in a tunnel in a cliff at Brest.

Nazis Surprised

His quick action startled the Germans, and convinced them that he had full control of the situation.

Brammer and eight other GI's had entered the tunnel together.

"When I saw all those Germans I didn't know whether to run or start shooting," he said. "I hollered to them to surrender, and knocked the cigar out of that guy's mouth."

Alone With 300

Then he herded the enemy officers and troops into a double and turned around to give orders to his own men. To his dismay were not there—they had separated from him and were behind.

"I kept on talking thou sergeant said, "and never was surprised. The seemed willing enough If they hadn't been, I'd in one hell of a spot."

France Cracks Down On Seizure

Paris, Sept. 29 (AP)—The French Government has empowered by the workers who have of factories in France, declaring illegal unless the grounds that proper authorities collaborationists

The cases will be referred to the regional seized plants or sessions, the Cabinet the owners will Government has authorized must be subrogated taking over of some purge committees workers.

'Fighting Tiger's' Son Believed In Prison

Paris, Sept. 29 (AP)—Michael Clemenceau, 71-year-old son of France's "Fighting Tiger," Georges Clemenceau, was taken to a German prison camp in May, 19[illegible] protesting the misuse by [illegible] extracts from his father's [illegible] it was reported here [illegible]

The information be[illegible] as Paris observed [illegible] of the late Premier [illegible] birth. The son [illegible] portions of his Nazis and to [illegible] for propaganda Petain and Pie[illegible] French underground use of isolat[illegible] circulation to his pro father's spee[illegible] arrest followed purposes. T[illegible] was made known here gave wide [illegible] French film actor, Robert tests, and [illegible] shot by the Gestapo [illegible] activities and for [illegible] attempting to escape.

ITALIAN MUD SLOWS ALLIES

Kesselring's Bitter Attacks Also Stalls Advance

Rome, Sept. 29 (AP)—Rain and mud, defensive aids of Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring in the last year of fighting from one mountain line to another in Italy, have now helped to slow the advance of the Allied Fifth and Eighth armies into the Po Valley.

The weather, however, is not the only reason that Allied forces are almost at a standstill. The Germans are fighting with a ferocity born of the realization that an Allied breakthrough might bring disaster to their entire position in northern Italy. They are counter-attacking violently whenever the opportunity offers.

Four More Hills Taken

In the only specifically announced gains of consequence yesterday, American troops pushed to the top of four more hills commanding stretches of mountain roads leading down the northern slopes of the Apennine Mountains into Bologna and Imola.

One of the captured heights, Mount Battaglia, is only 11 miles from Imola, on the highway between Rimini and Bologna. The other three—Mount Bastione, Mount Canda and Mount Poggio—are roughly 20 miles south of Bologna, on the main highway north from Florence.

There still remain many more heights from which the Nazis must be dislodged before Allied armor and infantry can flow out onto open terrain from this sector for a showdown battle.

1944

30-24— 1945

British Bear Brunt

The heaviest of yesterday's German counterattacks hit British troops at the southwestern end of the 10-to-12-mile-long front, which the Eighth Army has established on the Adriatic edge of the Po Valley, roughly parallel to the Fiumicino river above Rimini.

Two strong enemy thrusts were repelled northwest of the village of Canonica, eight miles west of Rimini, but the British were driven from a 1,000-foot ridge southwest of Savignano. Canadians forced the Nazis out of San Mauro di Romagna, eight miles northwest of Rimini, and established a small bridgehead across the Fiumicino.

There, as on the American central front, rain and low clouds virtually stripped Allied troops of their usual air support.

Yanks Seize Hills Near Bologna

Rome, Sept. 29 (AP)—Battling northeastward through mud and rain, American troops of the Fifth Army have captured Mount Battaglia, 11 miles from Imola, important Po Valley city on the Bologna-Rimini highway, Allied headquarters announced today.

The doughboys also seized three key heights commanding the direct route north to Bologna.

In the Adriatic sector British Eighth Army forces made gains in the southeastern edges of the Po Valley. The enemy has dug in along strong defense lines that parallel the Fiumcino river, the first major water barrier encountered since the breakthrough into level country, and is fighting savagely.

Rains Ground Planes

The adverse weather which precluded air support slowed the American attacks toward Bologna, but the doughboys knocked the Germans off additional heights on both sides of Highway 65, all roughly 20 miles south of the city.

The gains gave the Americans observation over the road for many miles to the north.

Allied headquarters gave no specific information on gains on the west flank of the Fifth Army, where the Brazilians and some American units have been keeping a steady pace, but said "important advances have been made" and "the entire Gothic line has now been penetrated with the exception of a small area of the west coast."

Slowed By Demolitions

A front line report said that on some sectors of the western flank elements of the Fifth were having difficulty maintaining contact with the enemy because of demolitions and mine fields.

Incessant heavy German counterattacks marked the Eighth Army's narrow penetration into the Po valley.

New Zealand troops fighting with the Canadians met strong resistance along a line 1,000 yards east of the Fiumcino river from the coastal town of Gatteo southwest to Savignano, where a fierce battle raged. The advance to Gatteo represented a two-mile gain from Bel[illegible].

Bridgehead Carved

The Canadians hammered the enemy out of the village of San Mauro di Romagna, eight miles northwest of Rimini and a little over a mile east of the Fiumcino river. Leading elements established a small bridgehead across the stream.

The Eighth Army reported 9,000 prisoners captured in the current offensive in the Adriatic sector, in addition to the seizure of 73 armored vehicles and 43 anti-tank guns.

Balkan air force Mustangs shot up five grounded planes, two gliders and six locomotives in sweeps yesterday over the Sedes-Salonika area of Greece, the Allied command announced.

Nazis Reported Set To Flee Turin

New York, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Swiss *Tribune de Geneve*, in an Italian border dispatch reported today to OWI, said that the Germans were preparing the "evacuation of Turin and the whole of Piedmont" and had begun destroying public buildings, factories and airfields.

"*The Aeronautica Italia* hangars have been dynamited and airfields plowed up," the dispatch said, and added that the factories of the *Societa Piemontese Automobili* (SPA), manufacturing tanks and heavy military trucks, had been "blown up after all the equipment was removed to Germany."

"Turin seems completely abandoned," the dispatch said.

Vatican Paper Urges Italian Status of Ally

Says Co-Belligerency Cannot Be Justified

ROME, Sept. 29 (AP).—The Vatican newspaper "Osservatore Romano" said today that Italy's status of co-belligerency was a paradox which "no logic" could justify.

Commenting on the speech by British Prime Minister Churchill yesterday, the newspaper said his words indicated accomplishments with regard to fuller Italian-Allied collaboration, but added that all Italy's vital interests were based on the necessity of [illegible] and of the war as "an act of [illegible]."

Churchill's speech left no doubt that the Italian people's feelings in this respect are appreciated sincerely by Allied governments, it said.

Aid In Jap War Opposed

Some Rome newspapers viewed without enthusiasm today the prospect of Italian aid to the Allies in the war on Japan, expressing doubt that Italy would be able materially to pursue such a war. Instead, greater participation of Italians in the war against Germany was suggested.

These comments were made on the declaration of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill that one consideration in moves to effect the political and economic reconstruction of Italy would be to enable the country to throw her full available force into the war on Japan and Germany.

Pope Receives Quebec Cardinal

Vatican City, Sept. 29 (AP)—Pope Pius XII received Rodrique Cardinal Villeneuve today in an audience lasting an hour.

The Quebec prelate was reported to have conveyed to the Pope a greeting from President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, who were meeting at Quebec when the Cardinal departed for the Vatican.

HALT ARMS SHIPMENTS

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 29. (AP)—Switzerland decided today to ban the export of weapons effective Sunday. While the ban applies to all countries, it will affect Germany principally.

FINNS ADVANCE IN NORTH

Reach Oihava River in Push to Drive Out Germans

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. [illegible] (AP)—Finnish troops have reached the Oihava River in their northward sweep to drive Germans out of Finland in accordance with Russian armistice provised a communiqué reported today. The re- This is north of the River [illegible] up a span the Finns crossed on [illegible] bridges yesterday after[illegible] miles from treating Germans blew [illegible] a river by and tore up a railroad [illegible] the upper

The Finns are fifteen [illegible] Bothnia. The Kuivaniemi, a town [illegible] progress was the same name [illegible] repair of roads reaches of the Gulf [illegible] destroyed by the communiqué said [illegible] require considerslow because the [illegible] and railroads [illegible] ntinued in the desoGermans would [illegible] area, which the Gerable time. [illegible] to evacuate as or-

Fighting [illegible] the former ally. There late Lapland [illegible] ce continued," the Finns mans refus[illegible] dered by [illegible] the "adv[illegible] reported.

Stalin Welcomes Conference Idea

MOSCOW, Sept. 29. (AP)—Premier Marshal Stalin will be just as glad to meet again with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill as they will be to see him, it was reported on good authority here today.

Chirchill's call yesterday for a second meeting of the Big Three to plan the final phases of the European war and to consider problems of the peace brought a favorable response from the Russian people, but there was no official intimation as to when or where the conference would takep lace.

99TH GROUP CITED

Rome, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—[illegible] Air veteran Ninety-ninth Flying [illegible] presitress group of the Fifteenth Air Force received a belated [illegible]ay in recdential unit citation to [illegible]ement on ognition of its achi[illegible] twenty-seven of its planes knock[illegible] attacking the July 5, 1943, when [illegible] in Sicily.

enemy fighters [illegible] group commander, Gerbini airfield [illegible] Lauer of Kansas and two former com-

The present [illegible] Brig.-Gen. Fay R. Up- Col. Ford [illegible] Olean, N. Y., and Brig.- City, Mo., [illegible] harles W. Lawrence of manders [illegible], Fla., attended the cere- thegroup [illegible] Gen. Orland[illegible] mony.

Teheran Parley Sequel Hailed By Russ

Moscow, Sept. 29 (AP)—Prime [illegible]urchill's call for a sec[illegible]ng with Marshal Stalin [illegible]sident Roosevelt caused [illegible]erest in Russia today.

[illegible] opinion was expressed that [illegible] would result from a [illegible] to the Teheran conference.

The [illegible] meeting in Persia per[illegible] plans for the invasion of [illegible]rmandy which Russians view as the Allies' greatest contribution to the war. It led to the best understanding in the history of American-USSR relations.

Possible Topics

Russians say a second meeting might accomplish decisions on how to administer the last blows to Hitler; coordination of the three high commands; groundwork for the peace, and an exchange of ideas on how the enemy is to be dealt with after the war.

There is no intimation here as to when and where such a meeting would take place.

This much is reported on good authority here: Marshal Stalin will be just as eager as Churchill or Roosevelt to see his friends again.

Churchill Speech Printed

The Soviet press printed lengthy excerpts today from Prime Minister Churchill's speech in the House of Commons yesterday, with emphasis on his assertion that Russia "is entitled to safe frontiers and to have friendly neghbors on her western flank."

The Prime Minister's statement was seen here as likely to have a far-reaching effect upon the settlement of the Polish question—the only major European issue to date on which Soviet and British-American policies do not appear coordinated.

King Mihai Gets A Jeep

Bucharest, Sept. 28 (AP—Delayed)—King Mihai was presented an American jeep Wednesday along with two United States car bines and 3,000 rounds of ammunition.

Romanian King Called Pro-Nazi

Washington, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Contending that King Michael of Romania had been an active Nazi sympathizer prior to Romania's capitulation to the Allies, Representative Celler (D.-N. Y.) asked today, "Can we afford to accept complacently those who bargained and sided with the Axis?"

"King Michael, 22 years old, is admittedly the page-boy of his mother, Queen Helen," Mr. Celler said in a statement. "Both were [illegible]

active Nazi sympathizers and Michael continues to be putty in the hands of the experienced Queen Helen."

Japs Storming Paoching, Drive Nearer Kweilin

Chungking, Sept. 29 (AP)—Japanese forces have broken into Paoching and are being engaged by battle-weary Chinese in bitter street fighting while another invader column to the south plunged ahead 20 miles to within 35 miles of the Kwangsi capital of Kweilin, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

Invasion units entered Poaching through its west gate yesterday.

Paoching, less than 150 miles north-northeast of Kweilin, has menaced the enemy's right flank in the Japanese attempt to envelop Kweilin, site of a United States 14th Air Force base.

To the southeast Japanese troops driving along the West river moved closer from two sides to Tanchuk, also the site of an advanced American air base, some 90 miles from Kweilin. These columns drove to within 20 miles of each other, one of them to within three miles of the base, some 47 miles west of Wuchow, but the Chinese said they were repulsed.

Tokyo Claims Tanchuk

(A Tokyo communique said Poaching had been occupied completely, and that Tanchuk also was captured.)

Japanese forces driving north from the Luichow peninsula suffered cutting of their lines of supply and communications at several points and were trying to form a junction with other columns driving westward from Wuchow, the high command indicated.

Severance of such routes would prevent a through overland connection between Hainan Island and Hongkong, and Chinese forces in the area still would have avenues of escape.

A Chinese army spokesman quoted unconfirmed reports that about 20,000 Japanese troops had landed in the Canton area and were being rushed to Wuchow for the final push to link with the left wing of the invaders pushing against Kweilin.

Jap Unit Only 35 Miles From Kweilin

Chungking, Sept. 29 (AP)—A Japanese column striking southwestward into Kwangsi province has gained 20 miles from its base and reached a point only 35 miles from the provincial capital of Kweilin, greatly heightening the menace to the important city, the Chinese high command said tonight.

While this inner enemy column, attempting to outflank Kweilin, pushed forward, other Japanese forces penetrated Paoching, 150 miles north of the Kwangsi capital, and engaged the battle-worn defenders in street fighting.

Paoching has been a thorn in the right flank of the Japanese columns attempting to envelop Kweilin, site of important bases of the United States 14th Air Force.

The spokesman said that the gap between the left flank of the enemy drive on Kweilin and the right flank of his push into Kwangsi from Kwangtung province had been reduced to sixty miles. Closing this gap would give the invaders an overland route between Hongkong and Manchuria.

At the same time it was disclosed that Japanese columns converging on Tanchuk from the west and south were only twenty miles apart. Tanchuk, also the site of an advanced American air base, is about ninety miles south of Kweilin.

Prospect Of Chinese Support For U. S. Landings Vanishes

Chungking, Sept. 29 (AP)—The prospect of effective Chinese support for any landing made by Allied forces on the coast of China has faded in the opinion of leaders in this war-weary capital.

The general view here today was that recent Japanese successes already have prolonged the war's probable duration by months and reduced seriously the offensive capacity of the Chinese army.

The possibility that Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's United States 14th Air Force might lose more of its advance bases in South China contributed to pessimism.

Politically, the Chinese defeats have reduced the prestige of the Central Government, an important factor in its relations with the Chinese Communists in the north and the Communist guerrilla forces operating in Japanese-occupied provinces. Moreover, there is a growing concern over the possi-

bility that China's influence at the peace table might be adversely affected.

Back To Kunming

From the military standpoint, the [illegible] Chennault already has lost [illegible] Tanchuk major and minor airfields [illegible] within a less of his three remain[illegible] happens, he ward bases—at Kweilin [illegible] operations and Liuchow—is possible at Kunming, short time. If that [illegible] Kweilin. Bombs would have to move [illegible] supplying from that back to the big ba[illegible] difficult. 480 miles west of [illegible] is a major problem. [illegible] of Japanese [illegible] best Chinese divi[illegible] ent would be [illegible] en chewed up and dis[illegible] supply [illegible] by the better-trained. Some of [illegible] pped and better-led [illegible] forces. Under the most [illegible] conditions, their re[illegible] tion and return to the field [illegible] effective units would require [illegible] eral months.

Training Slower

Reconstruction of even an average quality Chinese division requires an enormous amount of time. The Chinese army is largely illiterate with the inevitable result that training is more than ordinarily [illegible]

[illegible] the Chinese press and [illegible] are campaigning to obtain [illegible]00 men from the student class [illegible] technical services such as communications, and to provide non-commissioned and commissioned officers. But even if this is successful little immediate benefit could be expected.

Pitifully lacking in equipment, badly fed and almost without medical facilities, the Chinese have been fighting under the most adverse conditions since 1937.

Philosophical Outlook

Somewhat harder to gauge, but nevertheless real, is a widespread acceptance of the fact that American forces in the Pacific are gaining against Japan and that further all-out Chinese contributions could at best merely shorten the war.

This philosophical acceptance of the military situation takes some of the sting out of Chinese defeats, but the loss of face is felt.

The Chinese Communists are claiming more and more autonomy. The deadlock between the Communists and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's regime continues. Central Government forces guard the frontier of Communist areas and the Communists in turn refuse to move unless they get a share of lend-lease supplies from the United States, all of which now are delivered to the Chungking Government.

Reverses Worry China

Chungking, Sept. 29 (AP)—Recent Chinese defeats and the possibility that the American 14th Air Force may lose additional bases in China produced an atmosphere of gloom today in this capital unmatched since the dark days when China was fighting the war alone.

There is no doubt in Chungking that the Allies will defeat Japan, but the consensus of both Chinese and Americans seems to be that the war has been prolonged for several months already as a result of the recent reverses.

Government's Prestige Suffers

In addition, the prestige of the Chinese Central Government has been harmed. This is important not only with respect to relations between the Chinese and their allies but because the reverses resulted in the Central Government losing a certain amount of face in dealings with the Communists in the north.

These events emerge as significant from a strictly military viewpoint:

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault has lost several major and minor airdromes, from which he was able to harass Japanese forces in China and damage shipping along the coast, as well as easy access to other airfields.

May Lose Forward Bases

The loss of his three remaining forward bases at Kweilin, Tanchuk and Liuchow is possible within a short period.

The result would be that bombing operations would be pushed back to the big base at Kunming 480 miles west of Kweilin, where attacks on shipping would be extremely difficult.

Some of China's better divisions have been chewed up and disorganized by the Japanese due to the enemy's superior training, leadership and better arms.

The reduction in offensive strength and the loss of air bases has weakened greatly the possibility of cooperation in any joint effort with American forces in the Pacific in the event of an attempt to seize an important China coast port.

Japs Withdrawing North Of Tiddim

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, Sept. 29 (AP)—Threatened a second time with encirclement by the Fifth Indian Division, Japanese rear guards have withdrawn from positions north of the enemy base of Tiddim and have resumed their retreat southward, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced today.

The Indians, approaching Tiddim over the "chocolate staircase" route—a road winding up 3,000 feet in 40 hairpin turns—were last reported less than seven miles from the city.

These Imperial troops recently made an 18-mile jungle march, throwing a left hook around Tongzang, 15 miles north of Tiddim, forcing the Japanese rear guards to make their first withdrawal to avoid encirclement. They then advanced eight miles beyond Tongzang.

The troops were being given close air support and were being supplied by plane drops, despite the fact that such a method of supply disclosed their location to the enemy.

The battle above Tiddim is approaching a climax, bringing to an end another phase of Lord Mountbatten's campaign, hailed by Prime Minister Churchill yesterday as "the largest and most important ground fighting which has yet taken place against the armies of Japan."

ALL LIE NORTH OF PELELIU; 1 HAS AIRFIELD

Ngesebus, Kongauru And Unnamed Island Are Reported Taken

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 29 (AP)—Conquest of three more islands in the Palaus by invading Americans who have killed close to 10,000 Japanese since they first landed September 15 was announced by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in two communiques today and tonight.

More than 150 of the enemy have been taken prisoner.

The new islands, or islets, were invaded Wednesday, in part to erase enemy artillery positions close to the air-base island of Peleliu, where bitter Nipponese resistance still persists from isolated pockets although most of the island is in Yank hands.

In the first communique today, Nimitz reported landings under warship and carrier-plane cover on Ngesebus and Kongauru islands, north of Peleliu and said Ngesebus was completely secured with dispatch, including a 4,800-foot fighter strip.

Kongauru Also Secured

Tonight his communique said Kongauru was secured Thursday as well as an unnamed island near it.

Through September 28, Japanese dead on conquered Angaur and nearly-conquered Peleliu totaled 9,772, consisting of 8,717 on Peleliu and 1,055 on Angaur.

Tonight's communique told of a September 28 raid by Marine Corsair planes on the enemy airfield at Babelthuap, largest of the islands in the Palau group which form a stepping-stone toward the Philippines, 515 miles to the west.

Now Hold 9 Isles

American assault forces—marines and the 81st Army Division—now holds a cluster of nine islands at the southern end of the strategic Palaus, which flank the southeastern Philippines. The principal holding is Peleliu, invaded September 14 (United States time) with its airfield, which already is in operation against the enemy.

Other islands are Angaur, six miles south of Peleliu, invaded September 16 by the 81st; Noarmoked, off the south tip of Peleliu, seized September 16; Ngabad, at the northern tip of eastern arm of Peleliu, captured September 20; an unnamed islet below Ngabad, occupied September 19, and another unnamed islet off the east coast of Peleliu, overrun September 22.

The landings pushed Japanese artillery out of range of the Peleliu airstrip from which American planes have been operating for several weeks.

The admiral, reporting on widespread Yank air strikes against Japanese island positions September 26 and 27, named the targets as Paramushiro in the Kuriles, Chichi Jima in the Bonins, Iwo Jima in the Volcanoes, Pagan and Rota in the Marianas; Wake, Nauru, Truk and three atolls in the Marshalls—Jaluit, Wotje and Maloelap.

Jap Bomber Shot Down

Navy search planes attacked enemy aircraft Wednesday north of the Palaus. They shot down a Japanese bomber. Other naval aircraft damaged a Nippon medium bomber near Iwo Jima, shooting out one of its engines. The crippled plane was forced to land and it nearly collided with two fighter planes taxiing on the Iwo Jima runway.

Liberators, finding no enemy shipping in the Truk atoll Tuesday, bombed installations.

Linked To Peleliu

Ngesebus Island is linked to Peleliu by a long, narrow causeway. A short causeway links Ngesebus to Kongauru to the northeast. The Ngesebus airstrip extends across the island's blunt lower end almost directly in line with Kongauru.

The marine landings were preceded by heavy shelling by cruisers and destroyers and bombings by carrier-based planes. Enemy opposition was light and speedily overcome.

Other elements of the First Marine Division and 81st Infantry Division soldiers drove south on Umorbrogol Mountain, on Peleliu, and secured all the northern arm of the island with the exception of one hill pinnacle and a small area on the eastern coast.

Soldiers of the 81st or Wildcat division still are mopping up on a few Japanese in caves and pillboxes on the northwest tip of Angaur island, six miles southwest of Peleliu.

300 JAP SHIPS BLASTED BY U. S. IN SEVEN RAIDS

1014 Planes Destroyed in Same September Blows by Third Fleet.

MANILA BATTERED AT WILL

Foe's Installations Devastated in Saturday's Attack at Cost of Eight American Lives.

Pearl Harbor, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the Third United States Fleet, who pried loose Japan's grip on the Solomons by transforming those islands into graveyards for Japanese aircraft and ships, was today more than 300 ships and 1,000 planes along the way toward doing the same thing on a grander scale in the Philippines.

The Navy has just disclosed that the marauding Third Fleet sent its carrier planes on Saturday against the Philippines for the seventh day this month with deadly effect. It obliterated the astoundingly puny opposition of seven interceptors and destroyed twenty-nine more planes on central Philippine air fields to raise the seven-day toll to 1,014 enemy aircraft. It definitely sank twenty-two ships, including four warships, to raise the seven-day toll to at least 160.

Eight Americans Lost.

It damaged forty-three more ships, including two warships, probably sinking fifteen of that number. It destroyed or damaged from twenty to thirty small craft, raising the seven-day toll of enemy surface craft probably sunk or damaged to more than 200.

Admiral Halsey's fleet lost ten planes, five pilots and three air crew members in Saturday's attack below Manila ringing the Visayan Sea but, as on the six other days, no American warship was damaged.

After outslugging the Japanese air force in sky-filling fights over the Manila area on September 20, the carrier planes had the air virtually to themselves on Saturday, as they wrecked airfields, warehouses, barracks, piers, oil refineries and a railway. The raiders swept down on the islands of Cebu, Panay, Leyte, Negros, Mactan and soutrern Luzon. The heaviest blow at shipping fell on Coron Bay between Busuanga and Culion islands on the western side of the Archipelago.

Meanwhile today it was revealed that flyers of Gen. MacArthur's command, who have been hitting the Philippines hard, even though on a smaller scale, have added to Japan's shipping havoc by sinking a 10,000-ton transport and badly damaging a 3,000-ton transport in a seven-ship convoy spotted in the Sulu Archipelago on Tuesday. A single Navy Catalina flying boat handled the deadly job off Jolo.

YANKS INVADE TWO MORE PALAU ISLES

Washington, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—American Marines, moving in under cover of a heavy naval bombardment, invaded two more islands in the Palau group on Wednesday, the Navy reported today.

Light enemy opposition was speedily overcome, the Navy said. The invasion forces swarmed ashore on Ngesebus and Kongauru, north of Peleliu, where other American forces are now wiping out enemy positions. Ngesebus is completely in American hands, and on Kongauru, the communique said, the Americans are mopping up scattered enemy forces.

17 Japanese Ships Sunk or Damaged

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Saturday, Sept. 30. (AP)—An Allied headquarters communique today reported widespread Southwest Pacific air activity in which 17 small Japanese ships and barges were either sunk or damaged.

The communique, covering raids made in midweek, listed these achievements:

Off the Southern Philippines—Six surface craft including two small freighters, two coastal vessels and two barges sunk or damaged by night air patrols.

Off Dutch Celebes—Seven, including a small freighter, two barges and four small craft "destroyed or crippled."

Of Borneo—A small freighter damaged in Makassar strait.

Off Ternate in the Halmahera Group—A barge loaded with Japanese destroyed.

Paramushiro Blasted.

Headquarters, Eleventh Air Force, Alaska, Sept. 24 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Mitchell bombers of the Eleventh United States Air Force searched the North Pacific off the Kuriles in vain today hunting for Japanese shipping to attack while Army Liberators and Navy Venturas drove on in to blast enemy installations on Paramushiro Island.

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The Liberators bombed Kurabu airdrome at the southern end of Paramushiro; started two fires and scored numerous hits on the runways and taxi areas of that major northern Japanese base. The speedy Venturas simply outflew the Japanese fighters which rose but could never close with them. The Ventura flyers penetrated the fighter and ground defenses to bomb and strafe installations at Suribachi, also on Paramushiro.

Argentina Warned Of Future Action

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29. (AP)—President Roosevelt served notice on Argentina today that if the "growth of Nazi-Fascist influence" there continues to impede the United Nations program, that South American nation will have to pay for it in the future.

At the same time, in a formal statement, he struck sharply at what he called the "vicious rumor," circulated in part by the Nazis and in part by "irresponsible" persons, "that our councils are divided on the course of our policy toward Argentina."

He adopted in full this statement by Prime Minister Churchill in an August 2 speech to the house of commons:

"This is not like some small wars in the past where all could be forgotten and forgiven. Nations must be judged by the part they play. Not only belligerents but neutrals will find that their position in the world cannot remain entirely unaffected by the part they have chosen to play in the crisis of the war."

The statement asserted that the Argentine government "has repudiated solemn inter-American obligations" providing for a common front against Axis aggression, and added:

"Unless we now demonstrate a capacity to develop a tradition of respect for such obligations among civilized nations, there can be little hope for a system of international security, theoretically created to maintain principles for which peoples are today sacrificing to the limit of their resources, both human and material."

Costa Rican Flying to U. S.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 29. (AP)—Rene Picado, Costa Rican Secretary of War and chief of national police, left today by plane for Los Angeles with Señora Picado. They arrived here yesterday from San José. They plan to spend a month in California.

PRESIDENT BRANDS ARGENTINE REGIME INCREASINGLY NAZI

Quotes Churchill to Show Allied Solidarity in Situation.

Washington, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt today denounced the Argentine Government for what he termed the growth of Nazi-Fascist influences developing in that country at the very time when Nazi forces are facing defeat in Germany.

The text of the President's statement on United States policy toward Argentina follows.

"I have been following closely and with increasing concern the development of the Argentine situation in recent months. This situation presents the extraordinary paradox of the growth of Nazi-Fascist influence and the increasing application of Nazi-Fascist methods in a country of this hemisphere, at the very time that those forces of oppression and aggression are drawing ever closer to the hour of final defeat and judgment in Europe and elsewhere in the world. The paradox is accentuated by the fact, of which we are all quite aware, that the vast majority of the people of Argentina have remained steadfast in their faith in their own, free, democratic traditions and in their support of the nations and peoples who have been making such great sacrifices in the fight against the Nazis and Fascists. This was made clear beyond all doubt by the great spontaneous demonstration of public feeling in Argentina after word was received of the liberation of Paris.

"The policy of the Government of the United States toward Argentina as that policy has been developed in consultation with the other American republics, has been clearly set forth by Secretary Hull. There is no need for me to restate it now.

"The Argentine Government has repudiated solemn inter-American obligations on the basis of which the nations of this hemisphere developed a system of defense to meet the challenge of Axis aggression.

Indorses Churchill Statement.

"Unless we now demonstrate a capacity to develop a tradition of respect for such obligations among civilized nations, there can be little hope for a system of international security, theoretically created to maintain principles ror which our peoples are today sacrificing to the limit of their resources, both human and material.

"In this connection I subscribe wholeheartedly to the words of Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons on August 2 when he declared that:

"'This is not like some small wars in the past where all could be forgotten and forgiven. Nations must be judged by the part they play. Not only belligerents but neutrals will find that their position in the world cannotn remain entirely unaffected by the part that they have chosen to play in the crisis of the war.'

"I have considered it important to make this statement of the position of the Government of the United States at this time because it has come to my attention that the Nazi radio beamed to Latin America, the pro-Nazi press in Argentina, as well as a few irresponsible individuals and groups in this and certain other republics, seek to undermine the position of the American republics and our associates among the United Nations by fabricating and circulating the vicious rumor that our counsels are divided on the course of our policy toward Argentina."

On Barring War Criminals.

Shortly after Mr. Roosevelt's statement, Secretary of State Hull was asked to comment on a Buenos Aires announcement that Argentina had informed Great Britain that war criminals would not be permitted to enter that country and would be prohibited from depositing funds or acquiring property there. Mr. Hull's reply was that the State Department has received nothing on the subject from its officials abroad and that he would like, in order to be accurate, to see the exact language of the Argentine statement. He noted that for more than a year the United States Government has been trying to obtain definite assurances from neutral countries that Axis criminals would not find refuge inside their borders.

Denunciation Jolt To Farrell Regime

Buenos Aires, Sept. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt's denunciation of Argentina as a country where he said the Nazi and Fascist influence is growing came as an unwelcome surprise to the Argentine Government, especially as it followed within a few hours the Foreign Ministry's disclosure that assurances have been given Britain that persons accused of war crimes would not be harbored here.

The members of the Government are unwilling to comment for publication. However, it is known that they feel in their own minds that the regime of President Edelmiro Farrell has made a substantial effort in recent weeks to allay suspicions with which its policies were viewed abroad.

Obligations Held Fulfilled

They consider sueh developments as the repatriation of Axis diplomats, arrest of additional Axis spies, modification of censorship, elimination of extremist elements from the Government, abatement of the nationalist campaign against Anglo-American commercial interests and the offer of food to the starving people of Italy and France should have evoked a more favorable response.

The official position is that Argentina now has fully complied with its inter-American obligations.

This official attitude denies that the Government is Fascist and holds that its authoritarian nature is not only transitory but also irrelevent since this characteristic does not exclude other countries from the society of the United Nations.

Argentine Official Who Ridiculed Hull Resigns

Buenos Aires, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Argentine Government announced today the resignation of Mario Molina Pico, Director General of Public Spectacles, official agency which controls motion pictures and newsreels shown in Buenos Aires.

No reason for Pico's resignation was given and there was no confirmation of a report he was dismissed because of a recent newsreel cartoon ridiculing United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 29 (AP).—The Senate ratified today the settlement between the United States and Mexico in connection with the expropriation of American oil companies here in 1938.

Under the settlement, the Mexican government pays $23,995,991 to five companies, largest of which is Standard Oil of New Jersey. In addition, the agreement calls for 3 per cent interest from the date of expropriation.

The first installment of one-third was paid in 1943 subject to ratification of the accord by Mexico. The balance will be paid in five annual installments.

New York, Sept. 29 (AP)—A Berlin broadcast today said a new U-boat technical development was an "air mast" which would allow submarines to remain under the surface 20 or 30 days or longer. The mast permits the submarine to receive fresh air while submerged, Berlin said.

Nazis Warn Hungary

New York, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Nazi party newspaper *Volkischer Beobachter* served notice today that Germany would not "tolerate another case of Bulgaria," and, although no particular nation was mentioned, it seemed obvious the warning was directed to wavering Hungary.

A Berlin broadcast quoted the paper's diplomatic correspondent and said a spokesman for Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop commented that the article "meets the Wilhelmstrasse conception 100 per cent."

"Only those should feel addressed who were about to betray, namely the underground subversive elements," the spokesman said. "We are in a situation which forbids sentimentalities because our very existence or nonexisitence is at stake. Any further breach into the front of the joint struggle will be prevented with all available means by Germany."

Mexico Senate Ratifies Oil Accord With U. S.

Indemnities To Be Paid to 5 American Companies

CHINESE PHASE AT DUMBARTON IS UNDER WAY

Hull Welcomes Delegates to Security Talks on World Peace.

RUSSIAN PART CONCLUDED

Use of International Airforce and Veto Questions Are Left Unsettled.

SEP 30 1944

Washington, Sept. 29 (AP).—Secretary of State Hull opened the Chinese phase of the Dumbarton Oaks security conversations today with a tribute to the "great wisdom and experience in international affairs" which he said the Chinese delegation brought to the meeting.

The Russian phase of the conference, begun August 21, ended this morning with a joint statement by chiefs of the United States, British and Soviet delegations that the discussions had proved useful and led to "a large measure of agreement" on plans for a world organization to keep the peace.

Welcoming the Chinese to Dumbarton Oaks, Mr. Hull said "all of us are constantly mindful of the tremendous hardships and sacrifices which the Chinese people have suffered over the long years since the cruel and barbarous enemy first launched upon its course of conquest."

Sir Alexander Cadogan, leader of the British delegation, joined in Mr. Hull's tribute, asserting:

"China has shown herself ready to assume the responsibilities which her position in history, her vast and industrious population, and the heroic conduct of her armies in a seven-year struggle against a cruel and implacable enemy have placed upon her."

Prospects Please Chinese.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, chairman of the Chinese delegation, responded that the Chinese "attach the greatest importance to the work lying ahead of us, and we shall participate in it with the guiding thought of contributing to its success.

"The prospect of a new international organization rising to effectively maintain peace and justice is particularly welcome to us," he declared.

Dr. Koo then laid down these points he said such an organization should embrace:

It should be universal in character, and eventually all nations should be brought into it. While responsibility of member States in safeguarding peace may vary according to resources, sovereign equality as reaffirmed by the Moscow declaration should remain a guiding principal. Resort to force by any member State should be proscribed unless authorized by the organization and carried out in its name. No effort should be spared to insure its maintenance, and it should have at its disposal an adequate force which can be used promptly without the necessity for last-minute debate. Dr. Koo said the Chinese advocated this point in the light of past experience.

The Russian talks, which have lasted six weeks, and failed to settle all issues, were concluded yesterday with a series of speeches by the British, American and Soviet delegation chairmen.

The conferees are understood to have left two important points for settlement later. These are the questions of the right of a large power to veto international action against itself, and of an international air force.

The veto problem is considered much more immediate, and the feeling is that it must be settled before a full dress United Nations conference can be held.

Main Peace Points.

The main points of agreement, which outline plans for the future peace agency are understood to be:

1. An executive council, composed of eleven members with permanent seats for the United States, Britain, Russia, China and eventually France. The council would have power to decide when world peace is menaced, what to do about it, and call out force to stop the threat if that is necessary.

2. An assembly of all the peace loving nations which would meet at least once a year and in which each would have one vote. Although it would be primarily advisory, the assembly could vote recommendations to the council.

3. An international court, with details to be worked out by the

world peace organization when it is established. Court decisions could be referred to the council.

4. A secretariat general headed by a secretary who would be chosen by the assembly.

5. Establishment of national quotas of force by at least the large powers which the council could call upon to restrain aggression. A military advisory board would be set up under the council to work out the quotas and how they are to be called out.

Joint Statement Issued.

6. Provision for international economic and social organizations to be tied in under the executive council. The Russians originally favored keeping welfare agencies entirely separate from the security organization but it was ultimately decided that the executive council would serve as the overall body.

A joint statement issued today by Under-Secretary of State Stettinius, chairman of the conference, by Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British chairman, and by Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko, said:

"Conversations between the United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union delegations in Washington regarding the establishment of a world security organization have now been completed.

"These conversations have been useful and have led to a large measure of agreement on recommendations for the general framework of the organization, and in particular for the machinery required to maintain peace and security.

"The three delegations are making reports to their respective governments who will consider these reports and will in due course issue a simultaneous statement on the subject."

Conferees Call Oaks Accord Substantial

Washington, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Dumbarton Oaks security conferees announced today they had reached "a large measure of agreement" on plans for a world organization during the Russian phase of the conference.

The Russian talks, which have lasted six weeks, and failed to settle all issues, were concluded yesterday with a series of speeches by the British, American and Soviet delegation chairmen.

Chinese Talks Slated

The American and British delegates were scheduled to meet a Chinese group this afternoon for concluding security talks expected to last about ten days.

A joint statement issued today by Under Secretary of State Stettinus, chairman of the conference, by Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British chairman, and by Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko, said:

"Conversations between the United States, United Kingdom, and Soviet Union delegations in Washington regarding the establishment of a world security organization have now been completed.

Conversations Held Useful

"These conversations have been useful and have led to a large measure of agreement on recommendations for the general framework of the organization, and in particular for the machinery required to maintain peace and security.

"The three delegations are making reports to their respective governments which will consider these reports and will in due course issue a simultaneous statement on the subject."

It appears possible that further big-power talks among top-ranking officials will precede a full-scale United Nations meeting to organize the world.

"Reason For Satisfaction"

In his closing speech yesterday, made public today by the State Department, Stettinius said:

"We have every reason for satisfaction with what has been accomplished. We have developed in the brief period of six weeks a wide area of agreement on the fundamental and necessary principles for an international organization to maintain peace and security. These principles will be of vital importance in guiding our governments at every step that must yet be taken to bring into existence the organization which we have here envisaged."

Gromyko said "the conversations have undoubtedly been useful" and expressed "appreciation of the friendly atmosphere" of the conference.

Stettinius' Aid Cited

Cadogan echoed the satisfaction of the other two delegation heads and said Stettinius had "hastened our passage over the smooth parts of the road and has helped iron out the asperities." He added:

"I do not, of course, use the word 'asperities' in its more sinister sense. There was never anything of that. Sometimes we found ourselves in disagreement in our discussion, but I believe that we disagreed amiably and reasonably. It was the experience of each of us at some time to be in opposition to the other two delegations, but even if we considered the views of the other two peculiar, we recognized that they were sincerely held, and, therefore, worthy of respect. I believe this is a good augury for the future."

Universal Peace Agency Sought By China, Says Koo

BY FLORA LEWIS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—The second half of the Dumbarton Oaks world security talks opened today with the chief Chinese delegate, Dr. Wellington Koo, declaring that China wants a peace agency that can adapt itself to changing international life.

Secretary of State Hull welcomed the Chinese delegates, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, chief of the British delegation, told them there was already a "very large measure of agreement even in detail" among China, the United States and Britain on plans for an organization to keep peace. Cadogan announced yesterday he will return to London soon and British Ambassador Lord Halifax will take over the delegation.

Koo made it clear that China has definite ideas to contribute to a security agency, in addition to those agreed upon by Britain, the United States and Russia in the first part of the peace talks.

The points he emphasized in his speech to the delegations, advisers and press in the impressive ballroom of Dumbarton Oaks manor were:

1. The future organization should be "universal in character" and all nations should be brought into it on a basis of sovereign equality.

2. All disputes among nations should be settled peaceably.

3. Force can only be permitted in international relations when authorized by the peace organization in order to stop or forestall a breach of peace anywhere in the world.

4. The new organization should have adequate force at its disposal for prompt action.

5. Measures to restrain aggression should be prepared ahead of time and put into effect with "certainty, definiteness and promptness," with no time-wasting debate and consultation at the last minute.

6. Means for peaceful change should be included in the peace agency, which thus would be able to grow with international developments rather than be based upon a static world.

7. The same principle of review and change should be applied to international law by the new organization.

8. The peace agency should be able to recommend to member nations social and economic measures conducive to world peace, and play a central role in co-ordinating international welfare, education, and economic groups.

The last point, it is understood, has been included in the final draft of the American-British-Russian agreement altho at first the Russians felt the security organization should be kept separate from other international activities.

Hull reiterated his hope "that a full United Nations conference may be convened at an early date to bring to fruition" the results of Dumbarton Oaks.

The first working session with the Chinese will begin Monday.

President Speeds Studies On Control of Germany

BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29. (AP)—President Roosevelt announced today that in preparation for the end of the war in Europe he had ordered the speeding up of studies on how to control Germany's "power and capacity to make war in the future."

The studies are being made by the foreign economic administratino, partly on the basis of information about German industrial resources which has aided the Allied air forces in selecting their strategic bombing targets. Mr. Roosevelt said specifically that the work is to be done by FEA "under the guidance of the state department."

Separate Matter

This was at first interpreted as possibly settling the cabinet committee dispute between Secretaries Hull and Stimson on the one hand and Secretary Morgenthau on the other, concerning long-range German peace policy. It appeared to stress state department control of German peace planning—which later must be integrated with the plans of Russia and Britain.

Tonight, however, it was said authoritatively that such an interpretation was not intended by the president and that his discussion today of the Morgenthau incident, while it stemmed from his release of the FEA letter, was an entirely separate matter.

When he finished reading the letter, which was addressed to Leo T. Crowley, FEA administrator, Mr. Roosevelt was asked "Can this be considered to settle the reported split in the cabinet on policy?" The president replied that thats' a newspaper story.

STORIES UNTRUE

"You mean there's no foundation for that split?" he was asked. No, he said—every story that has come is essentially untrue in the basic facts. He added that the reporters might emphasize that adjective basic.

Later when he was asked whether he intended to have another meeting of his cabinet committee consisting of the three secretaries, he said that the committee meets all the time but he had no specific plans for a session.

As the news conference broke up reporters were handed mimeographed texts of the letter to Crowley. It projected eight points of FEA operation after defeat of Germany, including the studies on German economic resources and also a statement that lend-lease must be continued as needed to help win the war with Japan.

TO RELAX CONTROLS

Other points covered, all in line with established FEA activities, included prospective relaxation of export controls and the concentration of economic warfare methods on Japan after Germany goes under.

It was widely reported in authoritative quarters tonight that the FEA letter had been drawn up a week or more ago and that its issuance had no direct connection with the dispute over the Morgenthau plan.

Beyond that, it was stated that the president, having minimized discussion of this situation at today's conference, would now move promptly to speed up the German planning work, not only of the FEA but also of the policy-making interdepartmental committees which are known to have been stalled since the dispute started.

Morgenthau's plan proposed the conversion of Germany to a predominantly agricultural economy as a means of preventing it from menacing European peace.

CONTRARY TO PLANS

This is contrary to the line which American planners have taken under the general direction of Hull, and on military aspects of Stimson. Their assumption has been that Germany would be an industrial state, contributing its share to the economy of Europe, but that its industry would be so rigidly controlled as to prevent its perversion of war-making.

Altho today's developments left the dispute publicly unsettled, it was reported reliably that Mr. Roosevelt was opposed to the Morgenthau plan.

HOW TO DRAW REICH'S TEETH

Engineers Offer Plan To Keep Germany From Making War

New York, Sept. 29 (AP)—Presidents of five national engineering societies today offered a four-point program for eliminating Germany's ability to make war.

In a joint statement, issued shortly before President Roosevelt outlined eight basic points for controlling the post-war Reich the engineers attacked a proposal for stripping German industry and turning the country into an agrarian nation.

This proposal, which had been attributed to Treasury Secretary Morgenthau, the engineers said, was "economically unsound and contains seeds of a new war." Instead of smashing all German industry, they would curtail only war-related plants.

War Industries Listed

The engineering group's suggestions were in line with one point made in the Presidential letter to Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, regarding German factories.

Industries most essential for war purposes and least essential for a peacetime economy were listed by the engineers as: Synthetic gasoline, manufacture of explosives, airplane production, aluminum and magnesium, high alloy and electrolytic steels and nitrogen fixation.

Signers of the statement were: Malcolm Pirnie, president of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Chester A. Fulton, president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Inc.; Robert M. Gates, president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Charles A. Powel, president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and Dr. George C. Brown, president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Need Germany's Help

"Germany and Europe and the world need the contributions which the German nation, freed from the domination of war lords, can make in the future as it has made in the past, to the development of modern technology and scientific and industrial advance," the engineers said.

They declared "the fundamental fallacy of the (Morgenthau) proposal for the indiscriminate destruction of the German industrial system is that it failed to differentiate between the wartime and the peacetime economy of the Reich."

The engineers made these recommendations for control of industry in the Reich:

"1. Eliminate all synthetic-oil capacity and prohibit the reconstruction of plants and the importation of oil beyond normal peacetime inventories.

Destroy Aluminum Plants

"2. Eliminate 75 per cent. of Germany's synthetic nitrogen plant capacity and prohibit reconstruction of plants and all importation of nitrogen compounds.

"3. Eliminate 50 per cent. of Germany's steel-making capacity in those categories of plants which are most capable of producing essential war materials, such as heavy forging, electrolytic and high-alloy steels. Manganese, chromium, nickel and tungsten are practically nonexistent in Germany. Also prohibit importation of iron ore, flux material, steel and steel products beyond normal peacetime inventories.

"4. Eliminate aircraft plants and equipment. Aluminum and magnesium are the raw material required,

for airplane manufacture. There are no important bauxite deposits in Germany. Importation should be prohibited. Aluminum and aluminum plants should be destroyed and importation of aluminum ingots beyond pre-war peacetime needs be prohibited."

Roosevelt Won't Guess When Nazis Will Quit

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP).—President Roosevelt cautioned reporters at his news conference today not to give any hint that he is guessing when the war with Germany will end.

He hasn't set any date, he said, and he isn't going to.

Coming twenty-four hours after Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain implied that the war might extend into 1945, Mr. Roosevelt's comment was that reporters ought to be awful careful not to say when the military collapse is about to happen.

Bulgar Situation Cleared Up: Hull

Washington, Sept. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull were asked at their news conferences today about a report that Soviet officials had ejected American and British military missions from Bulgaria.

Mr. Roosevelt checked the inquiries to the State Department and there Secretary Hull said he had no information on the details of the reported incident but that he understood any misunderstanding or difficulties that may have arisen have been pretty well cleared up.

President Roosevelt's only comment in referring the matter to the State Department was that there were a lot of quasi-military missions in the Balkans and that he had not kept up on the matter.

The report was given a play yesterday on the Axis propaganda radio, which depicted the matter as a rift between Russia and the Anglo-American allies.

U. S. Providing Weapons To Fit Nazi-Made Bullets

Underground Raids Germans' Dumps for Ammunition

WATERVLIET, N. Y., Sept. 29 (AP).—The European underground is receiving thousands of M-3 submachine guns that have been designed to fire 9 mm. German ammunition instead of the .45-caliber bullets supplied United States Army troops, the commander of Watervliet Arsenal disclosed today.

Brigadier General A. G. Gillespie said the Ordnance Department has "for some time been in production of a barrel, bolt and magazine which, when inserted in the standard gun, will fire 9-mm. enemy ammunition."

He added that the department also was sending initial supplies of 9-mm. ammunition, but "long before our troops landed in France Ordnance supplied tens of thousands of these weapons to the underground, who would then raid German supply dumps to get additional ammunition."

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of 205 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 64,765 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 25,674 are reported dead, 24,989 wounded, 9,662 missing and 4,480 prisoners of war.

1,000 Women Marines Will Be Sent to Hawaii

Only Those Consenting Will Be Shipped Overseas

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP).—About 1,000 enlisted women marines will be assigned to duty in Hawaii under tentative plans of the United States Marine Corps.

Colonel Ruth Cheney Streeter, director of the Marine Corps, and Major Cornelia D. T. Williams, personnel officer, will go to Hawaii next month to inspect living accommodations and study possible assignment for the women marines, Marine Corps headquarters announced.

"Selection for overseas service will be based in part on length of service in the corps and on qualifications for the assignments to be filled," the announcement said. "No member of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve will be ordered to duty outside the United States without her consent."

Legislation permitting Waves, women marines and Spars to serve outside the United States within the American area and in Hawaii and Alaska was signed yesterday by President Roosevelt.

135 Jap-Americans On Casualty List

Washington, Sept. 29 (AP)—The War Department reported 2,209 more soldiers today as wounded in action, among them 135 from Hawaii who are American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

As usual, the announcement gave no details except that the casualties occurred in the European and Mediterranean areas. A War Department spokesman said, however, that the Hawaiians were members of the 442d Regimental Combat Team, composed of Japanese-Americans who have been in the fighting in Italy.

The regiment is made up of the old 100th Infantry Battalion of the Hawaiian National Guard and recruits from relocation centers to which Japanese-Americans were moved from the Pacific Coast after Pearl Harbor.

The 442d arrived in Italy last May and was attached to the 34th (Red Bull)) Infantry Division. The regiment remained in the line almost a month. Its members were said to have killed 1,124 Germans, captured 331 and wounded several hundred during the fighting for Leghorn, Pisa and Florence.

Torpedoed Tanker Given Up, Reboarded And Saved

Washington, Sept. 29 (AP)—An unseen submarine in Caribbean waters recently fired three torpedoes in less than 30 minutes at the American tanker Kittanning, crippling but not sinking her, the War Shipping Administration reported today.

After the second torpedo struck, WSA said, Capt. Raymond J. Schambers, of Philadelphia, ordered ship abandoned and there were no casualties.

When it was apparent the ship was not going to sink, the captain and five other officers reboarded the vessel and three tugs towed her to a Canal Zone port, WSA said. Temporary repairs enabled the tanker to sail to a gulf port for complete repairs.

The Kitanning, 16,765 deadweight tons, was delivered from the Chester (Pa.) yards of the Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., on October 14, 1943. She is operated for WSA by the Keystone Shipping Company, Philadelphia.

Quick Decisions Sought by U.S. At Air Parley

State Department Suggests Transition Period Needs Be Provided For First

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP).—The State Department suggested today that the forthcoming conference on international civil aviation give first attention to meeting immediate needs for air transport among nations during the transitional period from war to peace, and then lay the foundation for permanent world aviation organiations.

Fifty-five countries have been invited to the meeting, scheduled for Nov. 1 at an unspecified place in this country. Preparatory conferences were held on a bilateral basis between the United States and Great Britain, Canada, Russia and China.

First on the proposed agenda for the November meeting is the establishment of air carrier services on a provisional basis.

The ultimate aim of the conference, the agenda indicated, will be establishment of a multilateral aviation convention and international aeronautical body, the basis for which would be studied by a committee to be chosen during the November sessions.

Looking to the technical side of air transport, the State Department suggested that the conference consider standards and procedures relating to communications, air navigation aids, traffic control practices and air rules, standards for licensing personnel, airworthiness of aircraft, registration and identification, exchange of meteorological information, records, maps, airports and customs procedures.

U. S. Bomber Shot Down To Save Men

Washington, Sept. 29 (AP)—A badly crippled Liberator bomber was shot down over Normandy by an American fighter plane to prevent it from careening into its own parachuting crew, it was related today by the army air forces.

During an escort mission over southern France, Capt. Roy P. Lacy, of 213 11th avenue, Brooklyn Park, Md., 23-year-old pilot of a Mustang, sighted the stricken ship.

Detailing two other Mustangs to provide top cover, Lacy flew tight circles around the bomber for two hours. Flak had punctured the nacelles and propellers and smoke poured from the engines.

When the formation reached Allied territory, Lacy radioed the crew to bail out. The bomber pilot asked him to count the parachutes before firing, adding: "Say a little prayer for us."

Lacy obtained permission by radio to shoot down the bomber and sent it down just after it had swung within 25 feet of one crewman.

F. R. Indicates Wage Ceilings Due to Continue

Labor Anticipates No Change Prior To Election Day

BY JOSEPH A. LOFTUS
Associated Press Labor Writer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29. (AP)—President Roosevelt conferred today with his labor advisory committee of AFL and CIO leaders and left with some of them, at least, the conviction that wage ceilings will not be disturbed before the November election.

In Political Spotlight

The president agreed, it was reported, that the Little Steel formula will have to be revised or eliminated eventually, but as to the timing of that step he gave them nothing which they would call a commitment.

The big point of speculation has been the political implications of a change in wage controls and its timing with respect to the coming election. Mr. Roosevelt, it was reported, discussed this angle at today's conference but there was no official announcement of what he said.

The president, according to some of the conferees, appeared to be thinking in terms of holding the line until just before the big cutbacks in war production are ordered and then permitting increases in base rates to make up for some of the losses in earnings which naturally result when the work week is shortened.

How this would be accomplished was not made clear to the conferees and they thought that perhaps the president had not clarified it entirely to his own satisfaction yet.

GREEN GIVES VIEW

(The Little Steel formula now under attack limits general increases for purposes of compensating for higher living costs to 15 per cent of average hourly earnings paid in January, 1941. Other bases for increases are substandard wages and area inequities.)

AFL President William Green told newsmen "we are faced with the fact that the problem is pending before the war labor board and nothing can be done until the matter is disposed of there."

The board plans to begin consideration of cases involving overall wage policy on Oct. 9. If the board decides that a change in ceilings is desirable, the most it can do is make a recommendation to the president. The customary time consumed in board discussions and preparation of opinions on so critical a subject would delay board action until just before the election, if not later.

Green said on leaving the White House that he assumed the case would follow the usual course, which means that any recommendation would go to the economic stabilization director before it reaches the president.

WLB ACTION URGED

CIO President Philip Murray said he pointed out to the president that the steel case, which attacks the wage formula, has been before the WLB since February. Other committee members also complained about WLB delays.

Murray recently told the United Auto Workers he was sure the little steel formula would be broken soon.

Answering questions today, the CIO chief said that statement was based on a "personal conviction" and not on any commitment from a government official.

Others present were George Meany, AFL secretary-treasurer; Daniel J. Tobin, president of the AFL Teamsters; R. J. Thomas, president of the CIO United Auto Workers, and Julius Emspak, president of the CIO United Electrical Workers.

The war labor board meantime is working on a wage plan for the reconversion and Pacific war period and the public members are ready to recommend that the president relax controls sufficiently at that time to permit employers to give wage increases without war labor board approval. These voluntary increases, however, could not be the basis of a price increase nor be used to lure workers from plants still turning out war work. The board would continue to rule on wage disputes.

Chairman William H. Davis believes that, when cutbacks are ordered and the labor shortage is eased, stabilization can be achieved without the present restrictive controls on employers.

Hillman Replies To Jeffers

New York, Sept. 29 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, replying to charges leveled at the organization by William M. Jeffers, says the PAC "stands for the purest kind of democracy."

The Union Pacific Railroad president and former Federal Rubber Administrator said in Chicago Tuesday that the PAC is "a pernicious innovation that has literally snaked its way into American politics."

Answers Charge

"If getting people to exercise their citizenship by registering and voting is a 'pernicious innovation' in American politics," Hillman declared in a statement yesterday, "then the CIO Political Action Committee is most certainly a 'pernicious innovator.'

"I think it likely that Mr. Jeffers is really objecting to the principle of universal franchise. He wants all the people to vote, of course—all the people who agree with him."

Answering an assertion by Jeffers that the PAC aims "to force American union labor to contribute

from its wages to a political campaign it not only opposes but is then coerced into voting for principles and candidates to which it is opposed," Hillman said:

"Neither the FBI nor a Senate committee nor a House committee have found any evidence whatever of coercion. If Mr. Jeffers had voted recently he'd remember that well-known institution, the secret ballot. He'd remember that no one accompanies voters into the voting booth."

Dies Told Union Has No Say In Fund's Use

Washington, Sept. 29 (AP)—A Dies Committee investigator's contention today that CIO local union treasuries are being used for political purposes "without members having anything to say about it" brought a suggestion from Representative Thomas (R., N. J.) that the matter be referred to the Attorney General.

Robert E. Stripling, the investigator, made the assertion to a subcommittee of the Dies group named to inquire into un-American activities.

Says Communists Took Over

It came while Bock J. Williams of Chicago was testifying that he was removed as president of local No. 25 of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers union because he refused to support the CIO's political action program.

Williams said Communists had taken over leadership in the UPWU.

When international officers sought to assess his local $1,500 for a political education program, Williams testified, he objected because "there was nothing in our constitution to assess members for such purposes."

Ouster Contested

In describing his removal as local president, the witness said international officers claimed he and his executive board were "in collusion with the management" of the packing house where they were employed. Williams said the executive board also was removed. A contest of the ouster is pending in a Chicago court.

Williams also told the subcommittee that various members of the union were taken out of packing plants to do political work, with the local unions paying them for time lost from their regular jobs.

Representative Costello (D., Cal.) commented that this amounted to the local's making political contributions, without a showing as such, and that workers were being taken from war-time jobs to do political work.

CIO Taps Locals For Political Funds, Prober Charges

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29. (AP)—A charge that CIO local union treasuries are being tapped for political purposes without the consent of the local members, was lodged today with a Dies subcommittee, which decided to refer the matter to he attorney general.

Robert E. Stripling, committee chief investigator, made the accusation after Dock J. Williams of Chicago, Negro, testified he was ousted by union higher-ups from the presidency of Local No. 25, United Packinghouse Workers union, because he refused to approve a request for a $1,500 contribution by his local for "political education."

Williams told the committee communists had taken over leadership in the Packinghouse union.

He refused the $1,500 requested by international union officers, he said, because "there was nothing in our constitution to assess members for such purposes," and he added that there are Republicans among the local's membership, as well as Democrats.

His executive committee unanimously supported his position, Williams testified, and it too was ousted. The witness said the higher-ups explained the action by saying he was "in collusion with the management" of the Chicago packinghouse where the local's members are employed.

Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, (R), N. J., member of the Dies committee which was established by the house to investigate un-American activities, suggested that the matter be referred to Attorney-General Biddle, and Stripling said a transcript of the testimony would be forwarded to Biddle.

The attorney general recently held that the CIO political action committee, on the basis of investigations by the justice department, was not violating the corrupt practices act. The PAC is supporting President Roosevelt for re-election.

PRESIDENT PLANS ONE SPEECH NOW

Washington, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today he has no political speaking plans now beyond a radio broadcast to Democratic party workers October 5.

Democratic National Chairman Hannegan said recently Mr. Roosevelt may make two speeches in New York but the President told his news conference his present plans now stop with the October 5 engagement.

President Roosevelt Lauds U. S. Free Press

New York, Sept. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a statement on National Newspaper Week, October 1-8, said today the free press of America "is in the forefront of democracy's battle for survival," and "will help to win the peace."

In a message published in *Editor and Publisher*, the President said:

"The free press of America is a living symbol of democracy, and as such, it is in the forefront of democracy's battle for survival. It is helping to win that battle and will help to win the peace and a better and freer world in the future.

"The press of America has upheld the hand of the soldier at the front and the worker on the production line. By providing the people with honest news, it has enlightened the minds of the people and strengthened their will. It has loyally shared in the sacrifices imposed by the need to ration essential materials. It has gladly and voluntarily abided by a code of censorship.

"The American press has met the test of our greatest national crisis with courage, loyalty and integrity, and to the members of the Newspaper Association Managers, as representatives of that press, I am happy to send greetings."

Wallace Gives Dewey Chance If Vote Is Light

Praises Labor Record of New Deal Opening Tour of Western Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 29 (AP).—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace declared today that full employment in the United States in the post-war period can be attained "by making dollars the servants of men rather than men the servants of dollars."

Opening a series of western Pennsylvania campaign speeches at Johnstown, Mr. Wallace recalled "with pride" what he described as the "excellent record" of the Administration in its attitude toward labor.

"Labor can produce 50 per cent more of the things we want than was ever used in time of peace," he declared, explaining that "full employment during the war has already doubled our services and goods output."

From Johnstown, Mr. Wallace went to the industrial city of New Kensington, just outside Pittsburgh, where he addressed a street crowd estimated at 2,500, many of them workers from the Aluminum Company of America plants.

Tonight at Uniontown, in the heart of the Pennsylvania coke region, he warned at a Democratic dinner meeting that a small popular vote "will please the Republicans and give them a chance to win."

"If not more than 40,000,000 persons cast their ballots on Nov. 7," he said, "the answer might not be what we would like. If 45,000,000 or more vote, the answer will not be what the New York Governor would like."

Editors Watchful Against Domination By Government

BY GARDNER BRIDGE

ALBANY, Sept. 29. (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, citing what he called "tendencies of the government in power," declared tonight he had "every confidence that our free press will continue to resis government domination."

"The dictators have given the world a bitter and bloody demonstration that government tyranny i still the great enemy or free pres and speech," Dewey declared "Measures to suppress completely the freedom of the press were carried out by every one of the dictators as natural and essential steps to their success.

"The lesson is not without some application to our own country, as has been indicated by some of the tendencies of the government in power, against which most editors and publishers have been watchful."

RESTS AFTER TRIP

The statement was issued in connection with national newspaper week, Oct. 1-8, as the Republican presidential nominee rested from his three-week campaign trip to the west coast and back.

Active campaigning tentatively is scheduled to be renewed next Friday with a speech at Charleston, W. Va.

There has been some discussion of a radio broadcast from Albany before then, but no definite decision has been reached.

Republican National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., who told the governor yesterday the latter had corralled "hundreds of thousands of independent and Democratic votes" by his initial tour, returned to New York city today to complete the itinerary of Dewey's expected swing thru the middle west.

In his message to the publishers and staffs of American newspapers, Dewey declared "our people are indebted for a great service of enlightenment."

FINEST IN WORLD

"As custodians of a public trust," he said, "they (the newspapers) have given America by far the freest, most interesting and most informative press in the world. I know our publishers and editors will hold high that precious tradition."

Asserting the free speech and press amendment was added to the constitution "because of a deep-seated fear of government dominance," the governor said:

"In the midst of a paper shortage, a single week's output of government releases sent to a single newspaper weighed sixteen and three quarters pounds net. If reprinted in one of our large metropolitan dailies, those releases, exclusive of advertising, would have required the entire space for five full days.

"I have every confidence that our free press will continue to resist government domination of its contents, and that such examples as this will bc rebuked as sheer waste and arrogance."

More Fiery Speeches By Dewey Predicted

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 29 (AP)—An entirely new speech-writing technique appeared developing in the Thomas E. Dewey camp today as the Republican Presidential nominee prepared to press home his attack against a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

The Dewey campaign started on an austere, academic plane, with speeches which obviously were the work of many hands—research experts, writers, rewriters, editors and final polish-offers—to which the New York Governor added his own finishing touches in the course of delivery.

Then Comes The Change

But then came the explosion at Oklahoma City, when Dewey tore up the seventh of a series of speeches, carefully prepared before he began his transcontinental tour, and wrote another one from scratch.

Then he went before a capacity crowd in the Oklahoma City Auditorium and cried out:

"He has asked for it, here it is!"

Great Response Reported

The reaction to the Dewey solo-written speech, as reported here yesterday by Republican National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., was that GOP headquarters never had seen "such a spontaneously enthusiastic response from Democrats and Republicans alike in all parts of the country."

"There is no doubt," Brownell said, "that he brought hundreds of thousands of independent and Democratic votes into the Dewey-Bricker column."

Hillman, Browder Mentioned

Declaring the "trend back to the Republican party has spread from coast to coast," Brownell said there

26 More Speeches Slated By Bricker

Washington, Sept. 29 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, will make 26 speeches in ten days in Washington, Oregon and California during his four-week tour of the South, mid-West and West beginning next Monday, the Republican National Committee announced today.

After completing a swing from Nashville, Tenn., to Duluth, Minn., next week, Bricker will make four addresses in Montana October 9. He will speak from his train at Bozeman, at a luncheon in Butte, from his train at Helena and at a meeting in Great Falls.

To Be Broadcast

His first speech in the Pacific Coast States will be at Spokane, Wash., the morning of October 10. That night he will speak at the high-school auditorium in Wenatchee, Wash.

On October 11 Bricker will deliver an evening address to be broadcast nationally from the Tacoma armory, after speaking at a breakfast in Seattle, a luncheon in Bremerton and a dinner in Tacoma.

Norman Thomas Says Roosevelt Unites Enemy

Surrender Terms Prolong War, He Charges

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 29 (AP).—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, charged tonight that continuation of the European war is due "in very large part" to the Allied demand for unconditional surrender by Germany.

He referred to Prime Minister Churchill's speech in the House of Commons yesterday and declared that "once more he condescended to give to the world information that our own government has not yet deigned to give us."

In an address for delivery at a public meeting, the Socialist candidate said:

"I charge that this prolongation of war, this certainty that additional thousands of our sons will not return to us again, is in very large part due to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, who have united the German people to the bitter end by offering no terms but unconditional surrender."

Senator Ball Won't Talk In Dewey's Behalf Now

Says Governor Hasn't Pledged a Strong Foreign Policy

ST. PAUL, Sept. 29 (AP).—Senator Joseph H. Ball, Republican, of Minnesota, in a statement to "The St. Paul Pioneer Press" tonight, said that he will not campaign for Governor Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican Presidential candidate, "at this time."

Minnesota's junior Senator, who was appointed to his post by former Governor Harold E. Stassen, now in the Navy, and who had campaigned for the Republican Presidential nomination for Mr.

Stassen, said in his statement:

"It is my deep conviction that the foreign policy of the United States, particularly our firm intention to join with our present Allies in establishing a strong and effective international organization having real authority and power to maintain peace, is by far the greatest issue facing the American people in the Nov. 7 election.

"I have read or listened to all of Governor Dewey's speeches and statements to date. He has not yet convinced me that his own convictions on this issue are so strong that he would fight vigorously for a foreign policy which will offer real hope of preventing World War III, against the inevitable opposition to such a policy.

"That being the case, I would violate my own deepest conviction if I were at this time to try to campaign for Governor Dewey."

Fifth Column Seen In Browder Speech

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 29 (AP)—A speech in New York last night by Earl Browder, Communist leader, urging support of President Roosevelt's fourth-term bid was described today by Alf M. Landon in a statement today as the product of "an organized fifth column in this country."

Landon, 1936 Republican Presidential nominee, said the speech "completes the evidence, if any is necessary, of the close tieup between Communist groups and the Roosevelt Administration.

"We are therefore confronted with the unprecedented and shocking situation in American history where a foreign power through an organized fifth column in this country is trying to affect the election of an American President."

GERALD SMITH OUSTS CARLSON

"Under Cover" Author Ejected From Press Conference

New York, Sept. 29 (AP)—Gerald L. K. Smith, America First Party nominee for President, today bodily ejected from a press conference John Roy Carlson, whose book, "Under Cover," attacks alleged Fascist tendencies in the United States.

Smith, after saying that his followers in New York State, where his name is not on the ticket, would support Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, attacked articles written by Carlson about Smith.

"Phoney And A Faker"

Carlson, who was sitting with reporters, asserted: "Do you know who I am? I'm Carlson."

Smith leaped to his feet, shouted "Get out," then grabbed Carlson by the arm and pushed him out the door.

"You're a phoney and a faker," Carlson shouted back.

"Strategists . . . Called On Me"

In a prepared statement Smith said he had met with 400 upper New York State leaders of his party in Buffalo and that by a unanimous vote they agreed to support the Dewey-Bricker ticket in New York.

Asked if he ever had been approached for backing by Dewey or Bricker, he replied:

"Only by their strategists. They called on me. They sent committees to see me at Detroit. I don't think Bricker had anything to do with that. They'd like to drink my blood in New York and have my support in Michigan."

Smith declined to identify the persons he said approached him.

Recalls Repudiation

In Albany, where Dewey was spending his first weekend since his transcontinental campaign tour, the Governor's office said Dewey "had repudiated Mr. Smith in the strongest language possible" August 1, at Springfield, Ill. The Governor had no further comment on Smith's statement today, the office said.

In Columbus, Gov. John W. Bricker, Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, denied any contact with Gerald L. K. Smith, America First nominee for President.

National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., also issued a statement saying "no one authorized to speak in behalf of Governor Dewey or Governor Bricker has asked the help of Smith in Michigan, New York or anywhere else."

COFFEE STOCK CALLED HIGH

Association Head Calls Shortage Concern Unwarranted

New York, Sept. 29 (AP)—George S. Thierbach, president of the National Coffee Association, said tonight that concern over a shortage of coffee was unwarranted.

The association claims to represent 97 per cent. of the roasters and distributors in the United States.

Importers appealed to the Office of Price Administration in Washington today to remove coffee from price control to avert what they described as a threatened shortage and a possible return to rationing.

Problems Temporary

"While there are some difficulties involved in the purchasing of green coffee from certain producing countries, the problems are of temporary nature and are now in the process of being solved by Government officials," Thierbach said in a statement here.

"In the meantime, the inventory of coffee in the United States is considerably above normal."

He said the War Food Administration had stated that present available stocks were in excess of a four months supply, with new shipments continuing to arrive.

PRISONER KILLS SELF

NEW YORK, Sept. 29. (AP)—The suicide of a German prisoner of war, Hans Bergman, at the temporary prisoner of war camp at Parvin state park near Bridgeton, was announced today by the Second service command. "No note was left and no cause suggested itself," the public relations office said in a formal announcement.

Congressmen Map European Tour Report

Washington, Sept. 29 (AP)—Back at their desks after a five-week visit to Europe, Representatives Mundt (R., S. D.) and Richards (D., S. C.) started work today on a report which they said will urge greater frankness in dealing with Allies.

The report, the two said, will be presented to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, of which they are members.

Both stressed that they, and other Americans abroad, "admire and respect the courage and leadership of Britain and our other Allies," but added that many things still need to be better understood before full cooperation exists.

There—City Hall Looks at Sequels.

Washington, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today there might be some news soon over the possible assignment of Mayor LaGuardia of New York to a post in Italy, but he did not elaborate.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1—Western front: 305 miles (from west of Kleve).
2—Russian front: 310 miles (from Warsaw).
3—Italian front: 570 miles (from south of Bologna).

—Diary Of The War—

SEPT. 30, 1944 (AP).

The American Seventh Army has opened an offensive against German defenses in the Belfort Gap, southern gateway to Germany, and has driven within 11 miles of the city of Belfort, it was announced last night.

At the northern end of the 460-mile Western Front, the British Second Army drove to the Maas (Meuse) river on a 20-mile front just below the Siegfried Line terminus of Kleve, while in the center the United States Third Army gained five miles after destroying 82 German tanks east of Nancy, France.

—o—

Rain and mud almost stalled the fighting in Italy.

—o—

The Russians announced that all of Estonia had been taken except two small islands, and that 45,745 Germans had been killed or captured in ten days. Red army forces moved in steadily on Riga, Latvia.

—o—

American marines have invaded two additional islands—Ngesebus and Kongauru—in Japan's Palau group 515 miles east of the Philippines, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported yesterday. Only light resistance was encountered.

Air attacks were also reported against Japanese Pacific island strongholds, including the Kuriles, Bonins, Marianas, Carolinas and Marshalls in addition to Wake and Nauru.

—o—

The critical military situation in China was emphasized by a Chinese high command acknowledgment that one Japanese column had advanced to within 35 miles of Kwielin, capital of Kwangsi province, threatening to outflank the city.

Carol And Lupescu Are Going To Brazil

Mexico City, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Brazilian Embassy confirmed today reports from Rio de Janeiro that former King Carol of Romania, Mme. Lupescu, Ernest Urareanu, formerly the Royal Chamberlain, and Mrs. Urdareanu were going from here to Brazil.

All four had obtained passport visas to Brazil, the Embassy said.

The duration of their stay there was not stated when they asked for their visas.

Mayor May Go to Italy Soon

Roosevelt Gives Strong Hint but Stops Right

30. 24 — 19201

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL X X X 25 FIGHTERS.

NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER-BOMBERS BLASTED THE RHINELAND'S RAIL SYSTEM FOR THE 13TH SUCCESSIVE DAY, CONCENTRATING ON MOVING FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

RETURNING PILOTS REPORTED DISABLING OR DESTROYING 11 LOCOMOTIVES, 29 RAILWAY CARS, AND CUTTING TRACKS IN 29 PLACES.

ONE THUNDERBOLT GROUP LED BY COL. HAROLD HOLT OF 4912 NORTH SEVENTH ST., PHILADELPHIA REPORTED RAILS UPROOTED IN 16 PLACES AND THE STRAFING OF FOUR TRAINS NORTHWEST OF DUSSELDORF.

SEP 30 1944

NORTHEAST OF COLOGNE, LIGHTNINGS LED BY LT. EUGENE L. HINLEY OF 114 LINDEN ST., MODESTO, CALIF., CUT RAILS, DISABLED FOUR LOCOMOTIVES, AND BOMBED FOUR WARHOUSES.

NINTH AIRFORCE MEDIUMS [illegible] FRENCH-BASED MARAUDERS AND HAVOCS--
POUNDED GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS LINES IN THE AACHEN AND TRIER SECTORS.
PILOTS REPORTED ENCOUNTERING NO GERMAN FIGHTERS, BUT VARYING
INTENSITY OF FLAK. TWO MEDIUM BOMBERS WERE MISSING. SEP 30 1944

Z1009PEW

WITH THE FIGHT FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE PORTS.
All London French ports xxx of the ports.

ENEMY FORCES BLEW THE CANAL LOCKS AT MORLAIX, BIGGEST OF THE THREE, BUT U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS QUICKLY REPAIRED THEM. AMERICAN LANDING CRAFT NOW MOVE DOWN THE CANAL WITH THE TIDE AND UNLOAD IN THE CENTER OF THE TOWN.

THE VAST BEACH AT ST.ICHEL-EN-GREVE IS IDEAL FOR LSTS, HEADQUARTERS SAID, AND TOWNSPEOPLE SEEING FOUR OF THE LUMBERING CRAFT ENTER THE HARBOR WADED OUT TO GIVE THE SAILORS "AN HYSTERICAL WELCOME."

BEFORE THE WAR ROSCOFF WAS THE PRINCIPAL FRENCH PORT FOR THE EXPORTATION OF ONIONS TO ENGLAND. AMERICAN SAILORS ARRIVING TO ORGANIZE THE PORT WERE ASTONISHED TO FIND THAT MOST OF THE INHABITANTS SPOKE FLUENT ENGLISH.

Z426PEW

LONDON, SEP 29-(AP)-CANADIAN FIGHTER PILOTS, CONTINUING THEIR WEEK-LONG OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMAN AIRCRAFT OVER THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY'S RHINE SALIENT, SHOT DOWN AT LEAST 31 ENEMY PLANES TODAY AFTER SOME OF THEIR FIERCEST SKY BATTLES SINCE 1940.

MQ1212AEW

BULLETIN
SECOND NIGHT LEAD ROBOTS

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEP 30-(AP)-A FLYING BOMB CRASHED ATOP A TENEMENT HOUSE IN A RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN ENGLAND EARLY TODAY, KILLING AT LEAST THREE PERSONS AND INJURING A DOZEN OTHERS.

FAVORED BY OVERCAST WEATHER, THE GERMANS LET LOOSE WITH TWO ATTACKS ON THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES, INCLUDING THE LONDON AREA, DURING THE NIGHT -- THE SECOND ONE JUST BEFORE DAWN.

WITH THEIR GROUND ROBOT ROOSTS WRESTED FROM THEM ALONG THE CHANNEL COAST, THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN LAUNCHING THE BUZZBOMBS FROM AIRCRAFT OVER THE NORTH SEA AND TWO ROBOT-CARRYING HEINKELS WERE SHOT DOWN YESTERDAY.

THE TWO-ENGINED, ETC X X X THIRD GRAF NIGHT LEAD.

MQ119AEW

SECOND NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN
BY W.W.HERCHER

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEP 30-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS HAVE LANDED ON THE ISLANDS OF SAARE (OSEL) AND RISTNA (DAGO) OFF THE ESTONIAN COAST, THE SWISS RADIO SAID TO DAY.

LIBERATION OF THESE ISLANDS WOULD MEAN THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE DRIVEN THE GERMANS FROM THE WHOLE OF ESTONIAN TERRITORY. THE ISLANDS GUARD THE APPROACHES TO THE GULF OF RIGA.

THE NORTHERN RUSSIAN ARMIES HAVE BEEN MASSING ON THE WESTERN COAST OF ESTONIA FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

RUSSIAN AND ROMANIAN, ETC. X X X X X X FIRST GRAF NIGHT LEAD.

MQ131AEW

(LEAD DAY RUSSIAN (100) SEP 30 1944

LONDON, SEPT 29-(AP)-RUSSIAN TROOPS HAVE LIBERATED ALL OF ESTONIA EXCEPT TWO SMALL ISLANDS AND HAVE KILLED OR CAPTURED 45,745 GERMANS IN TEN DAYS, THE MOSCOW RADIOSAID TONIGHT IN AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

AT THE OTHER END OF THE FRONT SOVIET TROOPS TODAY CAPTURED TARGU-MURES IN TRANSYLVANIA, 48 MILES EAST OF CLUJ, AND CROSSED THE MURES RIVER, THE BROADCAST RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID. MORE THAN 50 OTHER PLACES WERE SEIZED IN THIS DRIVE.

TROOPS OF THE ETC., SECOND GRAF FIRST LEAD

RQ518PEW

All London Russian Cherchel xxx leaded wire

BERLIN ESTIMATED IN ONE BROADCAST THAT THE RUSSIANS NOW HAVE 107 DIVISIONS OR UPWARDS OF 1,000,000 MEN CONCENTRATED IN THE BALTIC STATES, AWAITING THE SIGNAL FOR A RESUMED DRIVE ON EAST PRUSSIA. RUSSIAN HEAVY ARTILLERY AND AIRCRAFT ALREADY HAVE OPENED A BOMBARDMENT ON NAZI LINES IN THE GERMAN-ANNEXED SUWALKI DISTRICT OF EAST PRUSSIA, BERLIN SAID.

THE SPECIAL RUSSIAN ANNOUNCEMENT TELLING OF THE LIBERATION OF ESTONIA AFTER A 10-DAY 160-MILE DRIVE ACROSS THAT COUNTRY FROM THE NARVA SECTOR SAID THAT THE GERMANS STILL HELD OSEL AND DAGO ISLAND OFF THE WEST COAST. THE RUSSIANS APPARENTLY ALREADY ARE PLANNING AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS AGAINST THOSE ISLANDS WHOSE GARRISONS

MUST BE CRUSHED BECAUSE THEIR GUNS DOMINATE THE GULF OF RIGA'S MOUTH TO THE SOUTH.

ON THE BASIS OF MOSCOW ANNOUNCEMENTS THE KILLING AND CAPTURING OF 45,745 GERMANS IN ESTONIA BOOSTED TO 1,258,731 THE NUMBER OF GERMAN CASUALTIES INFLICTED BY NINE SOVIET ARMIES SINCE THE VARIOUS OFFENSIVE GOT UNDERWAY JUNE 23.

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A55

IN ADDITION TO THE CASUALTIES IN ESTONIA THIS BOOTY WAS LISTED:

DESTROYED--87 GERMAN TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS; 230 GUNS OF VARIOUS CALIBER; 260 MORTARS; 680 MACHINEGUNS; 5,550 TRUCKS, 1,440 FREIGHT CARS WITH ARMY SUPPLIES; 86 AMMUNITION AND FUEL DUMPS;

CAPTURED--35 GERMAN PLANES; 88 TANKS AND 363 GUNS OF VARIOUS CALIBER; 495 MORTARS; 938 MACHINEGUNS, ABOUT 20,000 RIFLES AND TOMMY GUNS; 981 TRUCKS; 49 SHIPS AND LAUNCHES; 57 TRACTORS; 29 TRAINS WITH SUPPLIES AND PROVISIONS, INCLUDING 2,239 FREIGHT CARS AND 98 LOCOMOTIVES; 165 STORES OF AMMUNITION, ARMS, EQUIPMENT AND PROVISIONS.

WE728PEW

BULLETIN

LONDON, SEPT 29(AP)-THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB SAID TODAY THAT THE RED ARMY HAS MADE A NEW CROSSING OF THE DANUBE RIVER SOUTH OF THE IRON GATE ON THE ROMANIAN-YUGOSLAV BORDER SEVEN MILES WEST OF RUSSIAN-HELD TURNU SEVERIN.

(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED IN MOSCOW RUSSIAN)

MK754AEW

LONDON, SEPT 29-(AP)-GERMAN RECAPTURE OF BANJA LUKA IN CENTRAL CROATIA WAS CLAIMED TODAY BY THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

MT1043AEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD POLISH XXX SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

SOSNKOWSKI LONG HAS BEEN A TARGET FOR SOVIET CRITICISM AND HIS DISMISSAL DEMANDED BY THE RUSSIANS AS A CONDITION FOR COLLABORATION WITH THE LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT.

THE LONDON POLISH CHIEF OF STAFF, GEN. STANISLAW KOPANSKI, WHO FOUGHT AT TOBRUK, WILL SERVE FOR GEN. (BOR) KOMOROWSKI UNTIL HE CAN TAKE OVER COMMAND, INFORMANTS SAID.

RACZKIEWICZ WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE PREPARED TO NULLIFY ONE SECTION OF THE 1935 POLISH CONSTITUTION WHICH GIVES HIM COMPLETE COMMAND OVER THE POST OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY AND TO ISSUE A DECREE THAT IN THE FUTURE THE PRESIDENT MUST CONFER WITH HIS GOVERNMENT ON ALL MILITARY DECISIONS.

POLES IN LONDON WERE HOPEFUL THAT THESE MOVES WOULD DRAW THEIR GOVERNMENT TOGETHER WITH THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION IN LUBLIN, WHICH HOLDS AGREEMENTS WITH THE SOVIET UNION.

HOWEVER, ONE OF THE POINTS YET TO BE IRONED OUT WAS THE PLACE GEN. ROLA-ZYMIERSKI, THE LUBLIN COMMITTEE'S COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, WOULD FIT INTO THE PICTURE.

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MIKOLAJCZYK WAS EXPECTED TO SEEK AN ACCORD WITH THE LUBLIN COMMITTEE, POSSIBLY SUGGESTING REPRESENTATION FOR IT IN THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT.

THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED, MEANWHILE, THAT PREMIER STALIN HAD CONFERRED TODAY WITH LEADERS OF THE POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL AND THE NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE. THE TALKS WERE HELD IN MOSCOW WITH FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYASCHLAV MOLOTOV AMONG THOSE PRESENT.

Z932PEW

LONDON, SEPT 29-(AP)-REP. HARRIS ELLSWORTH (R-ORE) SUGGESTED TONIGHT THAT CONGRESS COULD USE TO ADVANTAGE THE BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGE OF MAKING CABINET MEMBERS ACCOUNT FOR THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

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IMPRESSED BY HIS FIRST VISIT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY WHEN HE SAW THE ENGLISH SYSTEM IN OPERATION, ELLSWORTH SAID:

"THE RIGHT TO QUESTION KEY OFFICIALS ON THEIR CONDUCT OF GOVERN-

MENTAL AFFAIRS IS A [illegible]I INSTRUMENT TO ASSURE THE PROPER FUNCTIONING OF AN ADMINISTRATION. THIS IS SOMETHING I BELIEVE THE CONGRESS SHOULD LOOK INTO THOROUGHLY WITH AN EYE TO ADAPTING IT IN SOME FORM TO OUR OWN SITUATION."

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THE CONGRESSMAN, A ROSEBURG (ORE.) NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER, TOLD IN AN INTERVIEW HE WOULD LIKE TO FORCE SEVERAL HIGH-RANKING OFFICIALS OF THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION ONTO THE HOUSE FLOOR TO EXPLAIN THE CONDUCT OF THEIR WARTIME AGENCIES "TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE CONGRESS."

PARTICULARLY, ELLSWORTH SAID, WOULD HE BE INTERESTED IN SUCH A SHO DOWN ON THE FOOD SETUP, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS "MUDDLED BECAUSE SEVEN DIFFERENT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ARE INVOLVED IN SOME WAY AND NONE HAVE OVERALL AUTHORITY."

THE HANDLING IN THE UNITED STATES, SAID THE ROSEBURG NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER, WAS A STRIKING CONTRAST TO THE EFFICIENT METHOD IN ENGLAND WHERE THE MINISTRY OF FOOD IS THE SOLE CONTROL AGENCY.

ELLSWORTH EXPRESSED ENTHUSIASM ABOUT ALLIED MILITARY OPERATIONS.

OBSERVATION OF SUPPLY OPERATIONS IN WESTERN FRANCE CONVINCED HIM, HE SAID, THAT "A TERRIFIC JOB IS BEING WELL DONE." HE TOURED BEACHHEAD AREAS, LUNCHED WITH GENERAL EISENHOWER AND SAW MILITARY GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONING IN FRANCE.

LONDON, SEPT. 29--(AP)---THE NETHERLANDS ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A DUTCH SUBMARINE WHICH WAS A VETERAN OF THE 1942 BATTLE OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES HAD SUNK TWO JAPANESE COASTAL VESSELS OFF THOSE ISLANDS RECENTLY.

APL 40 0153 JRT 725AEW

VILLENEUVE

LONDON, SEPT 29-(AP)-RODRIGUE CARDINAL VILLENEUVE, ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC, CARRIED OUT A MISSION ENTRUSTED TO HIM BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WHEN HE WAS RECEIVED TODAY BY POPE PIUS XII, THE ROME RADIO SAID TONIGHT.

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THE CANADIAN CARDINAL'S AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE LASTED ONE HOUR. ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL WERE MEETING AT QUEBEC WHEN VILLENEUVE DEPARTED FOR THE VATICAN.

LONDON, SEPT 29-(AP)-A GERMAN BROADCAST REPORT THAT LIEUT. GEN.F.A.M.BROWNING, FIELD COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIRBORNE FORCES, WAS A PRISONER OF WAR, RECEIVED NO CONFIRMATION TODAY AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE. IT WAS THOUGHT POSSIBLE THE BROADCAST MIGHT HAVE CONFUSED BROWNING WITH MAJ.GEN. R.E.URQUHART, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST BRITISH AIRBORNE DIVISION, WHOSE CAPTURE AND SUBSEQUENT ESCAPE WERE ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT.

MT156PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 29-(AP)-THE WAR OFFICE DENIED TODAY THAT A LEADING NAZI HAD BEEN APPOINTED BY ALLIED OFFICERS IN THE FIELD AS MAYOR OF NEWLY-CAPTURED KORNELIMUNSTER.

THE IMPLICATION WAS CONTAINED IN A HOUSE OF COMMONS QUESTION BY LABORITE RHYS DAVIES. THE WAR OFFICE'S WRITTEN REPLY SAID SUPREME HEADQUARTERS HAD GIVEN ASSURANCE THE NEW MAYOR "WAS NOT A LEADING NAZI--INDEED THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT HE WAS EVER A MEMBER OF THE NAZI PARTY."

JS803AEW

BY JAMES F. KING

LONDON, SEPT 29-(AP)- CLEARER PICTURE OF WHAT TO EXPECT FROM A BEATEN GERMANY IS SLOWLY EMERGING HERE AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN CREDENCE TO TWO OF THE MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED RUMORS IN NEUTRAL CAPITALS:

1. THAT THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF REALIZES GERMANY HAS LOST THIS WAR AND IS PREPARING FOR A THIRD WORLD WAR.
2. THAT HITLER AND HIS HENCHMEN ARE SERIOUS IN THEIR THREATS NEVER TO SURRENDER AND ARE READY TO WAGE GUERRILLA WARFARE EVEN AFTER THE GERMAN ARMY HAS BEEN BROKEN.

IN A REMARK FULL OF IMPLICATIONS, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAID YESTERDAY THAT THERE MAY NEVER BE A FORMAL SURRENDER FROM ANY REPRESENTATIVE GROUP WITHIN GERMANY EVEN AFTER THE COUNTRY HAS BEEN CONQUERED AND OCCUPIED.

FOR MONTHS REPORTS HAVE REACHED THIS CAPITAL THAT THE NAZIS ARE LAYING AWAY STORES TO FIGHT IN THE HILLS EVEN AFTER THE GERMAN ARMY HAS BEEN SMASHED.

CHURCHILL INDICATED THERE MAY BE SOME TRUTH TO THESE REPORTS, ASSERTING THERE WAS POSSIBILITY THAT "AFTER ORGANIZED RESISTANCE

OF THE GERMAN STATE AND ARMY IS COMPLETELY BROKEN FIERCE WARFARE MAY BE MAINTAINED IN THE FORESTS AND MOUNTAINS OF GERMANY BY NUMBERS OF DESPERATE MEN CONSCIOUS OF THEIR OWN GUILTY AND IMPENDING DOOM".

THERE IS NO PRECEDENT IN MODERN TIMES FOR A MAJOR WAR ENDING WITHOUT AN ARMISTICE, BUT THE FANATICISM OF HITLER AND HIS MOST RABID FOLLOWERS HAVE LONG SUGGESTED THEY WOULD TRY TO CARRY ON GUERRILLA WARFARE FROM THE HILLS OF BAVARIA OR FROM AUSTRIA AND AT THE SAME TIME MAINTAIN AN UNDERGROUND THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO HARASS THE ALLIED ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

CHURCHILL'S COMMENT CAME ONLY A DAY AFTER LORD CHERBOURNE, GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, DECLARED THERE WAS REASON TO BELIEVE THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF, ENVISAGING DEFEAT, HAD STARTED MAKING PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEXT WAR.

CRANBORNE SAID THE ALLIES SHOULD MAKE IT "UTTERLY IMPOSSIBLE" FOR GERMANY TO STAGE ANOTHER WAR AND "SHOULD USE WHATEVER MEANS ARE NECESSARY TO MAKE CERTAIN OF THIS."

THIS SUGGESTED BRITAIN MIGHT BE READY TO BACK SOME DE-INDUSTRIALIZATION OF GERMANY OR AT LEAST INSIST ON COMPLETE ALLIED CONTROL OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES.

MK735AEW

A1 U.S. Fighter Base in England Beginning Pilotxx catchhim

WAINWRIGHT WAS FLYING IN AN END POSITION OF A GROUP LED BY COL. CARROLL W.MCCOLPIN, 2124 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO,N.Y., WHEN A LONE MESSERSCHMITT SPED BEFORE HIS SIGHTS.

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"I GAVE HIM ONE BURST AS HE WENT PAST AND HE BLEW UP." THE TEXAN SAID. "THEN I SAW THREE MORE ME10S ON MY LEFT. I FLEW RIGHT INTO THEM AND WENT INTO A SPIN TO GET AWAY. I WAS JUST ABOUT TO PULL OUT WHEN I SAW A MESSERSCHMITT BELOW ME IN WHAT SEEMED TO BE A FLAT SPIN.

"I GAVE HIM A BURST AS I PULLED UP AND HE EXPLODED.

"I LEVELLED OFF AND LOOKED THINGS OVER. THERE WERE TWO ME-10S GETTING READY TO ATTACK ME FROM THE REAR AND I SWERVED ROUND TO GET BEHIND THEM AND BOTH PLANES PASSED IN FRONT OF ME. I FIRED A FEW ROUNDS AND THE FIRST ONE WENT INTO A TIGHT TURN. THE OTHERS RAN INTO HIM AND THEY BOTH CRASHED."

THINKING HE HAD HAD ENOUGH ACTION FOR ONE DAY, WAINWRIGHT HEADED LOWER AND FOUND HE WAS IN THE MIDDLE OF A SCORE OF MORE OF DOGFIGHTS.

TWO MESSERSCHMITTS ATTACKED AND HE DUCKED INTO A CLOUD.

"WHEN I POKED MY NOSE OUT OF THE CLOUD AGAIN, I HAD JUST TIME TO SEE THE TWO PLANES COLLIDE AND PIECES START DROPPING TO EARTH," HE SAID. "I HEADED FOR HOME WITHOUT LOOKING BACK."

RQ330PEW

AN EIGHTH AIRFORCE BOMBER STATION, ENGLAND, SEPT 29-(AP)-ELEVEN FLIERS OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE WHO PARACHUTED SUPPLIES TO THE POLISH PATRIOTS FIGHTING THE GERMANS IN THE STREETS OFV

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FLIERS OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE WHO PARACHUTED SUPPLIES TO THE POLISH PATRIOTS FIGHTING THE GERMANS IN THE STREETS OF WARSAW WERE PRESENTED HIGH POLISH DECORATIONS BY GEN. KAZIMIERZ SOSNKOWSKI, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE POLISH ARMY, IN CEREMONIES HERE TODAY.

ONE OF THE AIRMEN RECEIVED POLAND'S HIGHEST MILITARY DECORATION, THE CROSS OF VIRTUTI MILITARI, AND THE OTHERS THE CROSS OF VALOR.

THEY WERE THE PERSONNEL OF FLYING FORTRESSES AND ESCORTING MUSTANGS WHO ON SEPT. 18 DROPPED TONS OF ARMY AMMUNITION, FOOD, MEDICINES AND OTHER SUPPLIES TO THE PATRIOTS.

COL. KARL TRUESDELL, JR., OF 1536 FORTY-FOURTH ST., WASHINGTON, D.C., WHO LED THE FORMATION TO WARSAW, RECEIVED THE CROSS OF VIRTUTI MILITARI.

THE FOLLOWING RECEIVED THE CROSS OF VALOR:

LT. COL. THOMAS S.JEFFREY, JR., 27, OF ARVONIA, VA., A FORTRESS GROUP COMMANDER.

MAJ. WILLIAM J.JONES, 27, OF 222 EASALICQUST ST., WATSEDKA, ILL.

A FORTRESS SQUADRON COMMAND PILOT.

CAPT. JAMES M.MILLER, 20, OF 6018 WINTHROP AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., A COMBAT WING LEAD PILOT.

CAPT. AUSTIN F.DUNLAP, 24, OF 542 HAIGHT AVE., ALMEDA, CALIF., A LEAD BOMBER PILOT.

LT. FRANCIS MAHER, 24, OF 814 EAST ASH ST., TAYLORVILLE, ILL., BOMBER PILOT.

LT. FRANCIS E.AKINS, 22, OF 219 BROAD ST., DARBY, PA., BOMBER PILOT.

LT. JAMES R.O'NEIL, 23, OF 48 EAST ST., HONEOYE FALLS, N.Y., BOMBER CO-PILOT.

MAJ. JOHN L.ELDER, JR., 25, OF 312 NORTH CENTER ST., EBENSBURG, PA., FIGHTER SQUADRON COMMANDER.

MAJ. LARRY SLUGA, 28, OF BELLE VALEY, OHIO, FIGH

PA., FIGHTER SQUADRON COMMANDER.

MAJ. LARRY SLUGA, 28, OF BELLE VALLEY, OHIO, FIGHTER SQUADRON COMMANDER.

MAJ. BERT W.MARSHAL, JR., WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 72 ELEVENTH ST., ATLANTA, GA., AND WHOSE PARENTS LIVE AT 2217 O'NEAL ST., GREENVILLE, TEX.

KA1002PEW

SEP 30 1944

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SEPT 29-(AP)-EVER SINCE D-DAY--WHICH HAD TO BE POSTPONED 24 HOURS BECAUSE OF BAD WEATHER--THE WEATHERMAN HAS BEEN A THORN IN THE SIDE OF THE ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE.

"UNFAVORABLE WEATHER -- MORE THAN WAS ANTICIPATED IN ADVANCE -- HAS SERIOUSLY HINDERED MILITARY OPERATIONS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS," A SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN DECLARED TODAY.

DURING THE EARLY STAGES OF THE INVASION THE TROOPS WERE SERIOUSLY HAMPERED BY STORMS IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND AS RECENTLY AS THIS WEEK RAIN AND FOG PREVENTED THE HIGH COMMAND FROM FLYING REINFORCEMENTS TO THE HARD-PRESSED AIRBORNE ARMY IN HOLLAND ON THE SCALE ORIGINALLY PLANNED.

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MUD ALSO IS BOGGING DOWN LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY AND LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGE'S FIRST ARMY ALONG THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

AND THE BAD WEATHER SEASON ON THE CONTINENT IS JUST BEGINNING.

STORMS AND GALES THAT WHIPPED THE CHANNEL INTO THE WILDEST FURY IN MANY YEARS SEVERAL TIMES SLOWED OR PREVENTED THE LANDING OF SUPPLIES ON THE SANDY BEACHES OF NORMANDY WHEN THEY WERE MOST DESPERATELY NEEDED.

"IT WAS SOMEWHAT OF A MIRACLE THAT WE WERE ABLE TO HOLD ALL OUR BEACHHEADS AGAINST SUCH ODDS," AN ALLIED OFFICER SAID.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF SHIPPING AND SPECIAL PORT FACILITIES WERE WRECKED IN ONE THREE-DAY PERIOD WHEN THE STORM WAS AT ITS PEAK.

OLD TIMERS DESCRIBED THE JUNE AND JULY WEATHER IN NORMANDY AS THE WORST IN 40 YEARS. THERE WERE PERIOD WHEN IT RAINED FOR FOUR OR FIVE SUCCESSIVE DAYS, TURNING NARROW ROADS AND HEDGELINED FIELDS INTO QUAGMIRES.

FOUL WEATHER OFTEN HAS KEPT THE ALLIES FROM EXPLOITING THEIR HARD WON AIR SUPERIORITY TO THE FULLEST EXTENT AS A TACTICAL WEAPON IN DIRECT SUPPORT OF TROOPS OR FOR LONG RANGE BOMBING OF INDUSTRIES AND RAIL CENTERS.

30.24 — 19207

THERE WERE FEWER FAVORABLE FLYING DAYS DURING JUNE AND AUGUST THIS YEAR THAN LAST. MID-AUGUST WAS ALMOST A BLANK FOR THE HEAVY BOMBERS. SINCE THEN THEY HAVE BEEN WORKING OVERTIME, BUT MUCH OF THE BOMBING HAS BEEN THROUGH HEAVY CLOUDS AND IN WEATHER THAT WOULD HAVE GROUNDED THEM A YEAR AGO.

"WE HAD GOOD WEATHER TO HELP THE ARMY ON THE BIG FALAISE BREAKTHROUGH, BUT UNDER BETTER CONDITIONS WE COULD HAVE DONE A LOT MORE DAMAGE IN OTHER PLACES," SAID AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE OFFICER.

FRANCE-BASED FIGHTERBOMBERS FREQUENTLY HAVE BEEN FORCED TO FLY BLIND THROUGH RAINSTORMS, GUIDED TO THEIR TARGETS BY GROUND RADIO, IN ORDER TO FILL URGENT ARMY REQUESTS TO ATTACK ENEMY TANKS OR ROADBLOCKS.

Add Brest Prisoners xxx hall of 2 sp. "

THEN THERE WAS THE EXPERIENCE OF STAFF SGT. WILLARD C.HENDERSON OF SHELL CITY, MO. HE BUMPED INTO A GERMAN OFFICER UNEXPECTEDLY IN A TUNNEL, AND IN A FRACTION OF A SECOND EACH HAD POKED A WEAPON AGAINST THE OTHER'S ABDOMEN.

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"DROP IT!" HENDERSON YELLED.

THE GERMAN'S AUTOMATIC CLATTERED TO THE FLOOR.

HENDERSON THEN ROUNDED UP THE OFFICER AND 22 OTHER GERMANS IN THE TUNNEL AND USHERED THEM ALL OUT.

MT1125AEW

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN ALSACE LORRAINE, SEPT 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE LONELIEST JOB IN UNCLE SAM'S ARMY IS HELD BY THE MILITARY POLICEMEN WHO ARE STATIONED AT REMOTE CROSSROADS TO KEEP THE TRAFFIC OF WAR RUNNING SMOOTHLY IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

AT VIRTUALLY EVERY FORK IN THE SUPPLY ROUTES BEHIND THE AMERICAN LINES ONE OF THESE MILITARY TRAFFIC COPS CAN BE FOUND STANDING IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD THROUGH ALL KINDS OF WEATHER GUIDING TRUCK CONVOYS, ARMORED VEHICLES AND JEEPS TO THEIR DESTINATIONS. MOST ARE MILES FROM THEIR OWN OUTFITS.

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AN MP IN THIS JOB MUST BE MORE THAN A DIRECTOR OF TRAFFIC. HE HAS TO BE A WALKING INFORMATION BUREAU. HE MUST KNOW THE LOCATION OF ALL ARMY UNITS MILES AHEAD AND THE BEST ROADS TO REACH THEM.

ON A TWO-DAY TRIP AROUND THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF THE THIRD ARMY FRONT--DURING WHICH THE RAIN NEVER STOPPED--I TALKED WITH SEVERAL OF THESE MEN. ALTHOUGH DRENCHED FROM STANDING HOURS IN THE RAIN, ALL WERE SMILING, COOPERATIVE AND ALERT.

THE FIRST MILITARY TRAFFIC COP I ENCOUNTERED WAS PVT. RAYMOND G. SIPPEL, JR., 4854 35TH ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF., WHOSE FATHER HAS BEEN IN THE NAVY SINCE 1915 AND NOW IS A LIEUTENANT STATIONED IN VIRGINIA.

RAYMOND, WHO HAS BEEN IN THE ARMY FOR TWO YEARS, WAS KEEPING TRAFFIC FLOWING ONTO A MAIN HIGHWAY FROM A SIDE ROAD. "THIS IS THE BEST JOB I'VE HAD IN THE ARMY, BUT I SURE COULD USE A LITTLE CALIFORNIA WEATHER," HE SAID.

SEVERAL MILES DOWN THE ROAD PFC ARTHUR BACON, OF EAST THETFORD, VT., STOOD OUTSIDE A LITTLE VILLAGE. "I'VE BEEN IN THE ARMY 26 MONTHS AND I CAN'T THINK OF ANYTHING I'D RATHER DO THAN THIS," BACON SAID, SQUEEZING WATER OUT OF HIS WET GLOVES.

IT WAS THE SAME THROUGHOUT THE TRIP. EACH MP HAD THE DESIRED INFORMATION ON THE TIP OF HIS TONGUE, WITH MAPS ENCLOSED IN TRANSPARENT WATERPROOF CASES TO PROVE HIS POINT.

PVTS N. A. MCDANIEL, OF POLLOKSVILLE, N.C.; ROY WRIGHT,-

ST.PAUL, VA.; WALTER PIERCE, RFD 1, CUMBERLAND CENTER, PORTLAND, ME., AND EUGENE MYSTELSKE, HENNING, MINN., ALL SHUNTED MILITARY VEHICLES ON THEIR WAY AND GAVE DIRECTIONS WITH AUTHORITY.

AT ONE END OF A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED BRIDGE, PVT. ALBERT J. HOLTZ, 508 CENTER AVE., STURGIS, MICH., DECLARED "THERE'S A GOOD MAN AT THE OTHER END OF THIS BRIDGE. YOU OUGHT TO GET HIS NAME IN THE PAPER."

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AT THE OPPOSITE END, WITH TRAFFIC BEARING DOWN ON HIM FROM FOUR DIRECTIONS WAS PVT. TEX SCANLIFFE, 37 ARCHER ST., NEW HAVEN, CONN. "THIS JOB IS A LOT BETTER THAN SOME I'VE HAD, BUT I'D RATHER BE IN NEW HAVEN," THE [redacted] SAID WITH A GRIN.

PFC. ROBERT MUHLEISEN, 309 WATSON AVE., LYNDHURST, N. J., STATIONED AT AN INTERSECTION BETWEEN LUNEVILLE AND BAYON WAS STILL CHUCKLING OVER THE LAST QUESTION PUT TO HIM BY AN ARMY DRIVER. [redacted] "THE GUY WAS LOOKING FOR THE NEAREST WATER POINT," LAUGHED MUHLEISEN WHOSE HELMET WAS DRIPPING LIKE THE EAVES OF A BUNGALOW.

OTHER MPS [redacted] DOING THIS HELPFUL WORK INCLUDED PVTS. EWELL MCCLAIN, 304 HARLAN ST., MIDDLETOWN, O., HARRY HUNEKE, BELAIR ROAD, BALTIMORE, MD., ROLAND FETTER, 1158 AYERSHIRE AVE., CINCINNATI, O., [redacted] PFC JOSEPH [redacted] PSTREK (CG), 547 WILKES-BARRE ST., WILKES-BARRE, PA.

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APR BEALMEARS 0930 SERIES EAD 725PEW

BY RUTH COWAN

PARIS, SEPT 29-(AP)-RAILROAD MEN IN KHAKI TODAY ARE ADDING ANOTHER CHAPTER TO THE HISTORY OF RAILROADING IN THE IMPRESSIVE ACHIEVEMENT OF U.S. MILITARY RAILWAYS IN EUROPE.

THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS--GETTING INTO OPERATION BOMBED AND BLASTED TRACKS NOW CARRYING MORE THAN 10,000 TONS OF FREIGHT DAILY FROM PORTS AND RAILHEADS TO THE FRONT AND FOOD SUPPLIES TO PARIS--WERE DISCLOSED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A PRESS CONFERENCE.

TRACKS HAD TO BE RELAID AND BRIDGES REBUILT--SOMETIMES UNDER FIRE. MARSHALLING YARDS BOMBED ALMOST TO RUBBLE BY THE ALLIES HAD TO BE RESTORED TO OPERATION. ENGINEERS HAD TO VENTURE INTO TUNNELS WHERE TNT MIGHT HAVE BEEN LEFT BY THE GERMANS. FIREMEN HAD TO FEED THEIR ENGINES BY THE OLD BUCKET BRIGADE METHOD.

EPISODES FROM THIS STORY WERE TOLD BY MAJ.GEN.FRANK ROSS, CHIEF OF THE TRANSPORTATION COMMUNICATION ZONE; BRIG.GEN. CLARENCE L.BURPEE, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY RAILWAYS ON THE CONTINENT; LT.COL.FAY L.KING, SABULA, IA.,

30. 24 —— 19209

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER OF THE EQUIPMENT DEPARTMENT; LT.COL.LOUIS C.JAMISON, JERSEY CITY, N.J., DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT; AND LT.COL. FREDERICK W.BLITZ, POTTSVILLE, PA., COMMANDING OFFICER OF A RAILWAY OPERATING BATTALION.

BURPEE, KING, JAMISON AND BLITZ ARE PEACETIME RAILROAD MEN AS ARE MOST OF THE GIENGINEERS, BRAKEMEN, SHOPMEN AND MAINTENANCE CREWS. EVERY RAILROAD IN THE UNITED STATES IS REPRESENTED.

IN CIVILIAN LIFE BURPEE WAS A DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE ATLANTIC COASTLINE, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT JACKSONVILLE.

HE GOT THE RAILWAYS OF NORTH AFRICA AND ITALY INTO CONDITION BUT SAID RESTORING SERVICE IN FRANCE WAU THE MOST DIFFICULT BECAUSE OF THE THOROUGHNESS OF THE ALLIED BOMBING IN DISRUPTING COMMUNICATIONS HE SAID, "THE AMERICAN RAILWAYS CAN FEEL PROUD OF THE PERSONNEL THEY RECOMMENDED TO THE ARMY AND THE ARMY CAN FEEL INDEBTED TO THE RAILWAYS FOR THEIR FAIRNESS IN PICKING THEIR VERY BEST MEN." EACH BATTALION ORIGINALLY WAS SPONSORED BY AN AMERICAN RAILROAD, FROM WHICH IT DREW ITS PERSONNEL.

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BD 4

I RODE IN THE CAB OF THE FIRST TRAIN--ASIDE FROM THE TEST TRIP--TO ENTER PARIS. IN THE MOONLIGHT WE INCHED AT A SNAIL'S SPACE THROUGH THE BOMBED MARSHALLING YARD, FORMERLY ONE OF THE LARGEST IN FRANCE.

THE LOCOMOTIVE WAS DRIVEN BY SGT. H.L.COCKRAN, PITTSBURG, KAN., WITH CORP. HENRY "HANK" BEDNAREK, OF CHICAGO, ILL., AS FIREMAN. OTHERS IN THE CREW WERE SGT. HOWARD ENGEL, ELMHURST, ILL., CONDUCTOR; PVT. A.G.JAMES, PITTSBURGH, PA., AND CORP. GEORGE J. HENEDICT, SACRAMENTO, CALIF., AS BRAKEMEN.

U.S. MILITARY RAILWAYS ARE USING AMERICAN EQUIPMENT PLUS ANYTHING ELSE THE MEN CAN GET THEIR HANDS ON.

TRAINS ARE OPERATING ON BOTH IMPORTED FUEL AND AVAILABLE LOCAL SUPPLIES. THE COAL SITUATION IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE IS DESCRIBED AS "SO GOOD" THAT IMPORTED SUPPLIES FOR THE SEVENTH ARMY ARE BEING CANCELLED.

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U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS HAVE REHABILITATED 1,500 MILES OF RAILROAD AND HAVE ERECTED ALMOST 100 BRIDGES SINCE D-DAY.

SN-KA1034PEW

BY ROBERT C.WILSON

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY,SEPT.29-(AP)-A FLURRY OF GERMAN BLOWS IN THE ARNHEM AND BIJMEGEN SECTORS OF THE ALLIED SALIENT IN HOLLAND WERE BEATEN OFF TODAY BY AMERICAN BATTLE TROOPS.

OF THREE COUNTERATTACKS DELIVERED AGAINST THE NIJMEGEN "THROAT" FROM THE DIRECTION OF KRANENBURG, SEVEN MILES AWAY, TWO FALTERED IN THE FACE OF WITHERING RESISTANCE BY AIRBORNE INFANTRY, SUPPORTED BY BRITISH TANKS, WHILE A THIRD GAINED A COUPLE OF HUNDRED YARDS.

THIS LOCAL SUCCESS WAS MADE JUST SOUTH OF WYLER, ABOUT FIVE MILES FROM NIJMEGEN.

THE GERMANS, MAKING A DETERMINED BID TO BLUNT AND PUSH BACK THE EXTREME END OF OUR FINGER AT ARNHEM, ATTACKED THE APEX FROM THE NORTH AND ON THE FLANKS FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH BUT WERE BADLY BRUISED WHEN THEY ENCOUNTERED BRITISH ARMOR.

THOSE GERMANS WHO SUCCEEDED IN CROSSING THE NEDER RHINE RIVER WERE SMASHED BACK WITHOUT ESTABLISHING A BRIDGEHEAD AND AGAIN PAID

HEAVILY IN AIRCRAFT SEEKING TO SUPPORT THEIR GROUND EFFORTS. TWENTY-529 3,3.6 18&£534' 2ERE DESTROYED AND TEN OTHERS PROBABLY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED UP TO NOON TODAY.

ON THE EASTERN FLANK, HEAVY FIGHTING RAGED FOR SCHIJNDEL, TEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE VITAL GERMAN-HELD PIVOT OF 'S HERTOGENBOSCH (CORRECT). BRITISH TANKS, RUMBLING THROUGH MARSHY GROUND NEAR SCHIJNDEL, TRAVERSED A PATH CLEARED BY SCREAMING ALLIED ARTILLERY.

MEANWHILE, AT CALAIS, A 24-HOUR TRUCE WAS ARRANGED FROM 2 P.M. TODAY UNTIL 2 P.M. SATURDAY TO PERMIT THE COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN GARRISON TO EVACUATE SEVERAL THOUSAND CIVILIANS.

AT CAP GRIS NEZ, THE GERMANS' MAIN CROSS-CHANNEL GUNS WERE TAKEN EXCEPT FOR ONE BATTERY OF 75'S. TWO HUNDRED PRISONERS ALSO WERE BAGGED.

THE GERMANS WERE CONTINUING TO SEND UP THE LUFTWAFFE IN STRENGTH TO ATTACK ALLIED TROOPS IN THE NIJMEGEN AND ARNHEM AREAS, AND TO ATTEMPT BOMBING OF THE NIJMEGEN BRIDGE, BUT ONE RAF GROUP ALONE REPORTED 101 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED AND 69 OTHERS PROBABLY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN FIVE DAYS.

THE BAG INCLUDED SEVERAL OLD JUNKERS 87'S, AND SOME STUKA DIVE BOMBERS WHICH THE GERMANS APPEARED TO BE BRINGING OUT OF RETIREMENT FOR SWIFT STABS FROM REICH SOIL.

(EDS: 1ST GRAF MAKE READ: "XXX ARNHEM AND NIJMEGEN SECTORS" ETC.)

BY HAL BOYLE

AMERICAN FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SEPT 29-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER'S PROMISES OF MYSTERIOUS "SECRET WEAPONS" WHICH WILL PERMIT THE BATTERED GERMAN ARMIES TO SNATCH VICTORY FROM DEFEAT NO LONGER ARE TAKEN SERIOUSLY BY MANY OF HIS OWN TROOPS.

NAZI PROPAGANDISTS HAVE HELD OUT THIS THREADBARE HOPE SO LONG THAT IT NOW IS WORKING AGAINST THEM IN THE MINDS OF SOLDIERS UPON WHOM THE LAST-DITCH DEFENSE OF THE REICH RESTS.

TYPICAL IS THE ATTITUDE OF ONE GERMAN CAPTIVE WHO WAS BITTER OVER THE FAILURE OF HEINRICH HIMMLER TO PROVIDE PROMISED NEW WEAPONS.OEWI

IGQNI SUPPOSE," SAID ONE OF THE GUARDS, "HE WAS GOING TO SEND ONE OF THOSE NEW SECRET WEAPONS LIKE THAT ONE YOU DROP INTO THE SEA AND IT SINKS SHIPS FOR 50 MILES AROUND."

"OF COURSE NOT," THE SOLDIER REPLIED ANGRILY. "DON'T KID US ABOUT THOSE SECRET WEAPONS. WE KNOW SUCH TALK IS SILLY."

THIS CRITICAL VIEW IS IN STRIKING CONTRAST TO THE PUGNACIOUS FAITH WITH WHICH GERMAN PRISONERS IN NORMANDY ONLY THREE MONTHS AGO DEFENDED THE NAZI SECRET WEAPONS THEY HAD HEARD MUCH ABOUT BUT NEVER SEEN.

ANOTHER PRISONER TAKEN IN THE LAST FEW DAYS WAS CAUSTIC OVER "DOUBLE-DEALING" HE SAID HIS UNIT HAD RECEIVED FROM OFFICERS WHO TOLD THEM THEY WOULD BE SENT TO AUSTRIA TO BE REFITTED AND INSTEAD FOUND THEMSELVES LOOKING DOWN THE THROATS OF AMERICAN GUNS STRADDLING THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

AGGRESSIVE PATROLLING AND STRONG GUNFIRE BY THE GERMANS FELL OFF IN THE LAST 24 HOURS AND LT. GEN. COURTNEY H.HODGES' TROOPS MADE A MILE GAIN AGAINST STIFF RESISTANCE AT THE ECHTERBOSCH WOODS ON THE GERMAN BORDER NORTHEAST OF SITTARD.

ELSEWHERE THE FIRST ARMY FRONT WAS STALEMATED, WITH THE GERMANS FIGHTING FIERCELY TO RETAIN THEIR GRIP ON SHELLED AND BROKEN AACHEN.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE LULL WHILE AMERICAN FORCES ARE BUILDING UP SUPPLIES, THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN PLUGGING SIEGFRIED LINE GAPS WITH MISCELLANEOUS OUTFITS OF LOW-GRADE, HODGE-PODGE TROOPS.

IN THE MEANTIME, THEY ARE REFITTING BETTER GRADE TROOPS IN THE REAR FOR THE BATTLE OF THE RHINE, WHICH MAY DECIDE THE FATE OF GERMANY.

BESIDES HIS "CANCER" BRIGADE OF SOLDIERS SUFFERING FROM STOMACH ULCERS, HITLER HAS THROWN INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES MIDDLE AGED OR ELDERLY HOME GUARD TROOPS AND SOLDIERS RECUPERATING FROM

WOUNDS STILL UNHEALED. AT LEAST ONE BATTALION OF MEN IS SUFFERING FROM EAR AILMENTS.

ONE GERMAN SERGEANT SAID IT WAS A RELIEF TO HIM TO BE CAPTURED AFTER SERVING WITH THIS GROUP, MOST OF WHOM WERE DEAF OR HARD OF HEARING.

"YOU COULDN'T APPROACH ONE OF THESE MEN AT NIGHT WHILE THEY WERE ON SENTRY DUTY," HE SAID, "BECAUSE THEY COULDN'T HEAR YOU TO CHALLENGE YOU AND IF YOU CAME IN FRONT OF THEM SUDDENLY THEY FIRED AT YOU WITHOUT WAITING TO SEE WHO YOU WERE.

"WE LOST THREE SERGEANTS THAT WAY. I AM GLAD TO BE YOUR PRISONER."

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Z931PEW

BULLETIN

BY ROGER D. GREENE

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, SEPT. 29-(AP)-A RENEWED GERMAN ATTEMPT TO CHOP OFF THE SPEARHEAD OF LT. GEN. SIR MILES C. DEMPSEY'S CORRIDOR TO THE RHINE WAS BEATEN OFF TODAY. BRITISH TROOPS THREW BACK A SERIES OF VICIOUS JABS BY ENEMY ARMOR IN COMPANY STRENGTH IN THE NIJMEGEN SECTOR.

ALL ALONG THE FRONT THERE WAS A BURST OF GERMAN ACTIVITY. APPARENTLY CHEERED BY THE ARNHEM EPISODE, THE ENEMY HARRIED THE LEFT FLANK OF THE BRITISH CORRIDOR, THREW A BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE NEDER RHINE A FEW MILES WEST OF ARNHEM, LAUNCHED AGGRESSIVE PATROLS ACROSS THE LEOPOLD CANAL AND SENT STRONG RAIDING PARTIES FROM THE SIEGE-BOUND DUNKERQUE GARRISON. EVERY THRUST WAS REPELLED, HOWEVER, AND THE BRITISH MADE SLIGHT GAINS IN STIFF FIGHTING.

IN THE CALAIS SECTOR THE GERMAN GARRISON COMMANDER ASKED AN ARMISTICE FOR TERMS OF SURRENDER LAST NIGHT. HE WAS TOLD THE TERMS WERE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER AND WAS GIVEN UNTIL 10 A.M. TODAY TO REPLY.

IT IS NOT IMPROBABLE THAT THE GERMAN COMMANDER WAS MERELY SEEKING A BREATHING SPACE AND USING THE ARMISTICE REQUEST AS A SUBTERFUGE TO GAIN TIME.

(THE CALAIS FIGHTING WAS CONTINUED AFTER 10, BBC SAID.)

CANADIAN TROOPS BEGAN THEIR FINAL ATTACK ON CAP GRIS NEZ, SOUTHWEST OF CALAIS, THIS MORNING.

BRITISH GUNS POURED AN ANNIHILATING FIRE INTO GERMAN TROOPS WHICH CROSSED THE NORTHERN DUTCH RHINE BY NIGHT NEAR HEVEADORN, WEST OF ARNHEM, AND IT WAS BELIEVED THE ENEMY BRIDGEHEAD WAS WIPED OUT.

THE MOST VIOLENT ENEMY OPPOSITION WAS IN THE OSS SECTOR, SOUTHWEST OF NIJMEGEN AND BELOW THE MAAS (MEUSE), BUT BRITISH PATROLS FANNED OUT AND CLEARED THE LOOP BETWEEN THE MAAS AND WAAL, TO THE NORTH.

OTHER BRITISH COLUMNS 11 MILES WEST OF TURNHOUT SEIZED OOSTBRECHT IN A THREE-MILE ADVANCE.

N954AEW

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY AT CALAIS, FRANCE, SEPT. 29-(AP)-CANADIANS SURROUNDING THE FRENCH CHANNEL PORT OF CALAIS AGREED TO A 24-HOUR ARMISTICE REQUIRED BY THE GERMANS TO PERMIT EVACUATION OF CIVILIANS FROM THE CITY. THE ARMISTICE WAS DUE TO LAST FROM NOON TODAY UNTIL NOON SATURDAY.

SEP 30 1944

WE311PEW

BULLETIN

WITH THE U.S. ARMY, SEPT 29-(AP)-EIGHTY-TWO GERMAN TANKS WERE DESTROYED YESTERDAY ON THE THIRD ARMY FRONT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE 19TH TACTICAL AIR FORCE, ON ITS MOST EXTENSIVE DAY OF OPERATIONS IN WEEKS, BLASTED ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS AND FORTIFICATIONS OVER A WIDE AREA.

THE ENEMY ARMOR WAS KNOCKED OUT IN FIGHTING CONCENTRATED CHIEFLY IN THE PARROY FOREST NORTHEAST OF LUNEVILLE, WHERE LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S TROOPS ATTACKED, AND IN THE REGION OF CHATEAU SALINS, NORTHEAST OF NANCY.

THE GERMANS MADE FOUR MAJOR COUNTERATTACKS AND NUMEROUS SMALLER ONES. ALL WERE REPULSED.

THE AIR FORCE, FLYING THROUGH CRISP CLEAR WEATHER, MADE MORE THAN 570 SORTIES BEYOND THE BATTLELINES. THE FLIERS REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF 58 LOCOMOTIVES AND DAMAGE TO NINE, DESTRUCTION OF 147 RAILWAY CARS AND DAMAGE TO 224, AND DESTRUCTION OF 45 MOTOR TRANSPORTS.

MK717AEW

THE DAY'S BAG OF 82 GERMAN TANKS RAISED THE THIRD ARMY'S TOTAL DESTROYED IN THE NANCY-DIEUZE SECTOR TO MORE THAN 200 AND THE GRAND TOTAL SINCE PATTON WENT INTO ACTION IN FRANCE TO 1,158.

THE AIRMEN ALSO SHOT UP EIGHT ASSEMBLY YARDS, MADE 72 CUTS IN GERMAN RAILWAYS, DESTROYED SEVEN BARGES, CLOSED TWO TUNNELS AND DESTROYED SIX OF 18 ENEMY GUN POSITIONS ATTACKED.

THE GERMANS LIKEWISE STEPPED UP THEIR AIR ACTIVITY. THEY SENT 60 PLANES OVER THE THIRD ARMY FRONT IN THE 24-HOUR PERIOD ENDING AT LAST MIDNIGHT, 16 OF WHICH WERE KNOCKED DOWN.

AN ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID 1,000-POUND BOMBS DROPPED ON THE GERMAN-HELD FORTS AT METZ FAILED TO PRODUCE SATISFACTORY RESULTS. HE SAID THE ENEMY FORTIFICATIONS STILL WERE HOLDING OUT.

FW713AEW

AN ADVANCED AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, (UNDATED)-(AP)-THE AERIAL ROUNDUP WHICH HELPED BRING ABOUT THE SURRENDER OF 20,000 GERMANS SEPT. 16 RESULTED TODAY IN AN UNEXPECTED REWARD FOR UNIT COMMANDERS OF THE 19TH TACTICAL AIR FORCE FROM BRIG.GEN.OTTO P.WEYLAND, COMMANDANT.

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EACH COMMANDER WHOSE GROUP PARTICIPATED IN THE ROUNDUP WAS

PRESENTED A GERMAN AUTOMATIC PISTOL SELECTED FROM THE HUNDREDS TURNED IN BY THE ENEMY OFFICERS. THE GERMANS SURRENDERED AT THREE POINTS ALONG THE LOIRE RIVER.

AMONG THOSE RECEIVING PISTOLS WERE COLS.GEORGE R.BICKELL, NUTLEY, N.J.; CECIL L.WELLS, EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.; WILLIAM L.CURRY, RALEIGH, N.C.; ANTHONY V.GROSETTA, TUCSON, ARIZ.; ROBERT L.DELASHAW, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; BINGHAM T.KLEINE, GONZALES, TEXAS, AND LT.DOLS. JOSEPH L.LAUGHLIN, OMAHA, NEBR., AND WILLIAM H.SCHWARTZ, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

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SN1026PEW

BY WALTER CRONKITE
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

VEGHEL, HOLLAND, SEPT 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A MAKESHIFT CREW OF THREE HANDLING A U.S. GLIDER-BORNE ANTITANK GUN WHICH MADE A HASTY EMERGENCY SHOT THAT KNOCKED OUT A GERMAN TANK WAS CREDITED TODAY WITH SAVING POSSIBLY HUNDREDS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

THE CREWMEN WERE LT.COL.B.COX, SAN ANGELO,TEX.; CAPT.ADOLPH GUYMARD, BATON ROUGE,LA.; AND PVT.ROGIE ROBERTS, PORT ARTHUR, TEX.

THEY WERE RUSHING THE GUN UP TO MEET A REORTED GERMAN TAN

THEY WERE RUSHING THE GUN UP TO MEET A REPORTED GERMAN TANK THREAT TO THE VEGHEL ROAD TWO DAYS AGO AND SAW A MARK-V TANK WORKING ON ANOTHER ANTI-TANK GUN AND HEADING FOR A POSITION TO FIRE DOWN THE ROAD WHERE DOZENS OF AMMUNITION AND GASOLINE TRUCKS WERE JAMMED.

AS THE TANK SWUNG TO MEET THEM, THE THREE UNHITCHED THEIR GUN. THEY HAD TO MAKE THE FIRST SHOT COUNT. THEY FIRED WITHOUT FIXING THE GUN'S TRAILS TO GET A SOLID FOUNDATION, KNOWING ITS RECOIL WOULD BE DANGEROUS.

THEY HIT. THE TANK GOT IT THROUGH THE SIDE TURRET. THEY FIRED TWICE MORE AND HIT BOTH TIMES. NONE OF THE THREE WAS INJURED.

THE TANK WAS THE SECOND CREDITED TO THE GUN, WHICH ALSO GOT THREE HALF-TRACKS AND ONE SCOUT CAR.

N903AEW

PARIS, SEP 29-(AP)-FOUR AMERICAN RED CROSS CLUBMOBILE GIRLS WERE THE FIRST AMERICAN WOMEN TO CROSS THE SIEGFRIED LINE INTO GERMANY, THE AMERICAN RED CROSS SAID TONIGHT.

THE GIRLS WERE NANCY BASTIEN, OF 1230 LAKEVIEW, CHICAGO, ILL., EVELYN BEARD, GREENTREE FARM, LEXINGTON, KY., KATHERINE HEUISLER, 100 ST.ALBAN'S WAY, BALTIMORE, MD., AND ELSA KERLIN, OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

THE CLUBMOBILE CROSSED INTO GERMANY TO GIVE COFFEE AND DOUGHNUTS TO THE DOUGHBOYS.

MQ1212AEW

PARIS, SEP 29-(AP)-REP.EDITH NOURSE ROGERS, OF MASSACHUSETTS, REPUBLICAN MEMBER OF CONGRESS WHO INTRODUCED THE BILL AUTHORIZING THE WACS, HAS ARRIVED IN FRANCE FOR FIRST-HAND OBSERVATION OF AMERICA'S WOMEN SOLDIERS ON THE CONTINENT.

REP.ROGERS WAS ACCOMPANIED BY COL.ANNA WILSON, WAC COMMANDER IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER AND MAJOR MARY "PEE WEE" HALLAREN OF BOSTON, MASS., MAJOR SUE CORMICK, OF NORFOLK, VA., WAS ALSO IN THE PARTY. THE CONGRESSWOMAN WAS BILLETED AT THE RITZ HOTEL WHICH HAS NEITHER ELECTRICITY NOR HOT WATER. THE WACS HAD PLACED IN HER ROOM A BOTTLE OF CHAMPAGNE, FLOWERS, AND PERFUME.

REP.ROGERS SAID SHE WANTED PARTICULARLY TO SEE THE MODERN TREATMENT FOR COMBAT FATIGUE.

MQ1210AEW

All Rome correspondents XXX Japan and Germany

THE COMMUNIST PUBLICATION UNITA, ASSERTING IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT ITALY HAD NO DIRECT INTERESTS IN THE ORIENT, SAID THE ESSENTIAL PROBLEM WAS TO SEE IN WHAT MATERIAL CONDITIONS ITALY MIGHT FIND HERSELF AFTER THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY AND AFTER VIRTUALLY NINE YEARS OF WAR WHICH BEGAN WITH THE ETHIOPIAN CAMPAIGN.

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"WOULD IT NOT BE WELL IF THE GREAT ANGLO-SAXON POWERS, BEFORE ASKING OUR PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN, PERMITTED US AND PLACED US IN CONDITION TO MAKE ALL THE WAR EFFORT WHICH WE ARE ABLE AND WANT TO MAKE AGAINST GERMANY, AND ABOVE ALL FOR THE SWIFTEST LIBERATION OF OUR COUNTRY?" UNITA ASKED.

THE MONARCHIST ITALIA NUOVA SAID THE STATUS OF CO-BELLIGERENCY CLEARLY WAS INADEQUATE TO REGULATE THE NEW RELATIONS BETWEEN ITALY AND THE ALLIES. IT SAID THE REALITY OF THE RELATIONS WAS "REPRESENTED BY ITALIAN SERVICEMEN WHO WILL GO TO THE FAR EAST FOR THE TRIUMPH OF THAT LIBERTY WHICH LED THE AMERICAN ARMED FORCES TO CROSS THE OCEAN."

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, ASKING IN A HEADLINE "WILL ITALY DECLARE WAR AGAINST JAPAN?" SAID THE COUNTRY WAS READY TO WAGE SUCH A WAR, BUT RAISED THE QUESTION WHETHER ITAIAN WAR PRISONERS WOULD REMAIN IN ALLIED PRISON CAMPS WHILE THEIR BROTHERS PARTICIPATED IN SUCH AN OVERSEAS EXPEDITION.

N951AEW

ROME, SEPT. 29-(AP)-BALKAN AIR FORCE MUSTANGS SHOT UP FIVE GROUNDED PLANES, TWO GLIDERS AND SIX LOCOMOTIVES IN SWEEPS YESTERDAY OVER THE SEDES-SALONIKA AREA OF GREECE, THE ALLIED COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL WORD, HOWEVER, ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SMALL AIRBORNE AND SEABORNE UNITS WHICH WERE DISCLOSED TWO DAYS AGO TO HAVE LANDED IN THE ADRIATIC COASTAL AREAS OF THE BALKANS.

(THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE SAID LAST NIGHT THE ALLIES HAD CAPTURED CHIMARA ON THE SOUTH ALBANIAN COAST AND "ARE NOW WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF THE GREEK FRONTIER." THE BROADCAST WAS REPORTED BY NBC).

AM Moscow Churchill (Gilmore) xx take place.

THE FIRST MEETING AT TEHRAN, IT WAS RECALLED, PERFECTED PLANS FOR THE ALLIED INVASION OF FRANCE. IT WAS FELT HERE THAT A SECOND MEETING MIGHT EFFECT COORDINATION OF THE THREE HIGH COMMANDS, LAY THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE PEACE AND DECIDE JUST WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH A DEFEATED GERMANY.

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CHURCHILL'S ADDRESS, SUPPORTING RUSSIA'S CLAIM TO A SAFE WESTERN FRONTIER AND EXPRESSING TOPE FOR A FRIENDLY AGREEMENT ON THE ENTIRE POLISH PROBLEM, RECEIVED WIDESPREAD TREATMENT IN THE RUSSIAN PRESS, SOME PAPERS PRINTING UP TO FOUR COLUMNS OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S WORDS.

EMPHASIS WAS PLACED ON CHURCHILL'S ASSERTION THAT RUSSIA IS "ENTITLED TO SAFE FRONTIERS AND TO HAVE FRIENDLY NEIGHBORS ON THEIR WESTERN FLANK." THIS STATEMENT, IT WAS FELT, WOULD HAVE AN IMPORTANT EFFECT ON THE SETTLEMENT OF THE POLISH PROBLEM.

SINCE THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE IN LONDON BROKE WITH GEN. KAZIMIERZ SOSNKOWSKI, POLISH MILITARY COMMANDER AND SOVIET CRITIC, THERE APPEARED HERE TO BE A BETTER CHANCE FOR A POLISH-RUSSIAN RAPPROCHEMENT THAN AT ANY PREVIOUS TIME.

THE INCLUSION OF STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, PREMIER OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, IN A REVAMPED PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ON POLISH SOIL HAS BEEN A COMPROMISE SOUGHT BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH DIPLOMATS HERE.

A SECOND VISIT TO MOSCOW BY MIKOLAJCZYK, AS FORECAST BY CHURCHILL, MIGHT WELL RESULT IN THE FORMATION OF A UNITED POLISH REGIME, IT WAS BELIEVED HERE.

WE310PEW

30 24— 19213

...S OF AMMUNITION.

AM Bucharest Mihai-Jeep xxx of ammunition.

THE ROMANIAN RULER, AN EXPERT MECHANIC, WAS BRIEFLY INSTRUCTED IN OPERATION OF THE JEEP. THEN HE TOOK COL. M.R.GRAY OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, LT. COL. EDWARD F.HOOVER OF ORLANDO, FLA., CAPT. LAWRENCE M.KLEIN OF OKLAHOMA CITY AND MAJOR ZUMETA (NOT OTHERWISE IDENTIFIED) OF BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, FOR A RIDE IN THE RAIN.

CAPT. CHARLES GEKLER OF CHICAGO, ILL., PHOTOGRAPHED THE PRESENTATION.

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COL. GRAY, AMERICAN ARMY REPRESENTATIVE IN BUCHAREST, AND THE OTHER OFFICERS TOLD THE KING AT TEA HOW THEY BOMBED ROMANIA BEFORE THE COUNTRY CHANGED SIDES IN THE WAR.

KA1017PEW

BUCHAREST, SEP 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-RUMANIAN MINISTER OF JUSTICE AURELIA CAPATZANA RESIGNED TODAY UPON BEING ACCUSED OF LIBERALIZING AN ENABLING ACT DESIGNED TO START A PURGE OF NAZI COLLABORATIONISTS.

MINISTER OF STATE LUCRETZIU PATRASCANU, A COMMUNIST, TOLD THE CABINET THAT THE LAW AS OFFICIALLY PROMULGATED WAS MUCH WEAKER THAN THE DRAFT HANDED TO CAPATZANA FOR PRESENTATION TO KING MAHAI. HE SAID IT WOULD ALLOW MANY COLLABORATIONISTS TO GO FREE.

CAPATZANA'S RESIGNATION FOLLOWED.

A GENERAL CABINET OVERHAUL MAY DEVELOP.

MQ1214AEW

HELSINKI, SEPT.29-(AP)— PENICILLIN SUPPLIED BY THE U.S. EMBASSY IN MOSCOW PROBABLY SAVED THE LIFE OF HANTI HACKZELL, FORMER PREMIER OF FINLAND, WHO WAS TAKEN SERIOUSLY ILL IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL DURING ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS THERE, HIS PHYSICIAN SAID TODAY.

HACKZELL, WHO SUFFERED A PARALYTIC STROKE FOLLOWED BY PNEUMONIA, WAS BROUGHT BACK TO FINLAND IN A RUSSIAN PLANE EARLY TODAY. HIS CONDITION WAS DESCRIBED AS IMPROVED BUT STILL SERIOUS.

NO SUPPLY OF PENICILLIN WAS AVAILABLE IN MOSCOW EXCEPT THAT PROVIDED BY THE U.S.EMBASSY, HACKZELL'S DOCTOR SAID. ~~BRZ~~

~~EXERSE-BRY×CBBX1CHNCNIX~~

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APL STURDEVANTS 2200--JA-- 407A

HELSINKI, SEPT.29-(AP)-- THIRTY-THREE MORE MEMBERS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMISTICE CONTROL COMMISSION ARRIVED HERE TODAY TO JOIN THE 100 OR MORE ALREADY IN HELSINKI.

JUHO PAASIKIVI, FINNISH DIPLOMAT AND "AMBASSADOR OF PEACE", MEANWHILE DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THE FINNISH PEOPLE APPEAR TO HAVE ACCEPTED THE RUSSIAN ARMISTICE TERMS IN GOOD FAITH.

"THE TERMS ARE DIFFICULT BUT WE MUST CARRY THEM OUT," HE SAID. "FOREMOST OF THE CONDITIONS IS DRIVING THE GERMANS OUT OF FINLAND. UNTIL THIS IS ACCOMPLISHED -- AND I THINK IT IS POSSIBLE TO DO IT IN FOUR WEEKS --NOBODY CAN SAY HOW THE OTHER TERMS WILL WORK OUT IN PRACTICE."

APL STURDEVANTS 42200--JA-- 412A

ATTEMPT TO SEIZE AN IMPORTANT CHINA COAST PORT.

Add Chungking Chinese (P. Grover) xxx coast port

RECUPERATION FROM THE JAPANESE BLOWS WILL REQUIRE MONTHS, EVEN IF THE JAPANESE SHOULD BE CONTENT, AS SOME EXPECT, MERELY TO SEIZE KWEILIN AND LIUCHOW AND FORCE A CHINESE AND AMERICAN RETREAT ON KUNMING.

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A24

THE FACT THAT THE CHINESE HAVE BEEN FIGHTING UNDER ADVERSE CONDITIONS SINCE 1937, PITIFULLY EQUIPPED, POORLY FED AND WITHOUT MEDICAL FACILITIES, HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE DIFFICULTIES SUFFERED ON THE CHINESE FRONT.

BUT ANOTHER RECENT CONTRIBUTING FACTOR IS WIDESPREAD ACCEPTANCE OF THE IDEA THAT THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN IS BEING WON BY AMERICAN FORCES IN THE PACIFIC AND THAT FURTHER CHINESE PARTICIPATION WOULD AT BEST ONLY SHORTEN THE WAR.

THIS VIEWPOINT HAS ONLY BEEN ABLE TO SOFTEN PARTIALLY THE STING OF CHINESE DEFEATS, HOWEVER, FOR THERE IS CONCERN ABOUT HOW MUCH INFLUENCE CHINA WILL HAVE AT A PEACE CONFERENCE IF SHE ENDS THE WAR IN A NEAR STATE OF COLLAPSE.

M354AEW

Add Allied HQ, SW Pacific xxx Japanese destroyed.

OFF BOEROE IN THE BANDA SEA: TWO COASTAL VESSELS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED AND A PARKED BOMBER SET AFIRE.

THE JAPANESE SENT SIX BOMBERS IN A NIGHT RAID AGAINST THE PHILIPPINES INVASION BASE GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IS BUILDING AT MOROTAI IN THE HALMAHERAS, 300 MILES SOUTH OF MINDANAO BUT THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE RAIDERS "DROPPED BOMBS HARMLESSLY."

Add 11th Air Force HQ Alaska (Bell) xxx Bramwshiro.

COL.ROBERT HERMAN OF MIDDLETOWN, OHIO, (312 ARDMORE DRIVE), COMMANDER OF ELEVENTH AIR FORCE SQUADRONS BASED IN THE OUTER ALEUTIANS, WENT ALONG ON THE MISSION, RIDING AS AN OBSERVER WITH CAPT.CHADBOURN STEWART OF SAN FRANCISCO IN A LIBERATOR.

ONE OF THE LIBERATOR PILOTS, WHOSE CREWS SHOT DOWN ONE AND DAMAGED SEVEN OF THE 12 JAPANESE FIGHTERS WHICH ROSE AGAINST THEM, WAS SECOND LT. ROBERT WEISS (7001 BENNETT AVE.) CHICAGO.

Inscription: Pearl Harbor Pacific War xxx was damaged.

A NIPPONESE DESTROYER AND THREE DESTROYER ESCORTS WERE SUNK AND TWO DESTROYER ESCORTS DAMAGED BUT THE JAPANESE NAVY AS A COMBAT UNIT STAYED AWAY AS IT DID SEPT. 8, 11, 12, 13, 20 AND 21.

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IN ADDITION TO THE WARSHIPS, A TROOP TRANSPORT, THREE LARGE [illegible] TANKERS AND 14 CARGO SHIPS WERE SENT DOWN BY THE [illegible]TS. A TRANSPORT, THREE OIL TANKERS AND 36 CARGOERS DAMAGED.

THE SHARP WORDING OF ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ' LATE THURSDAY COMMUNIQUE MADE CLEAR THE RAID SPREAD DISASTER FOR JAPAN IN THE INVASION MENACED PHILIPPINES.

IT SAID THE FLEET "STRUCK HARD AT ENEMY SHIPPING AND DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS." IT REFERRED TO THE CORON BAY BLOW AS "A PARTICULARLY HEAVY STRIKE" AGAINST "A NUMBER OF THE ENEMY'S SHIPS INCLUDING TWO OF HIS VALUABLE FLEET TANKERS." IT SPECIFIED THAT THE AIRFIELDS AROUND THE VISAYAN SEA WERE "THOROUGHLY BOMBED AND STRAFED."

SINCE HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET BEGAN WESTERN PACIFIC OPERATIONS WITH A LATE AUGUST BLAST AT THE BONIN ISLANDS, IT HAS SUNK 144 SHIPS AND 61 SMALL CRAFT, DAMAGED 180 SHIPS AND 129 TO 139 SMALL CRAFT AND WIPED OUT 1,101 AIRCRAFT.

BY VERN HAUGLAND

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, SEPT 29-(AP)-UNDER AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT, THE MARSHALL ISLANDS HAVE BEEN RID OF THEIR MOST PREVALENT DISEASE--YAWS--HAVE BEEN ALMOST

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FREED OF VENEREAL INFECTIONS AND HAVE DISCOVERED A NEW SOURCE OF WEALTH--NATIVE HANDCRAFT WITH A POSTWAR FUTURE.

SELF-GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN RETURNED TO THE MARSHALLESE, FOR THE MOST PART, FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1887. UNTIL THE AMERICAN INVASION LAST FEBRUARY, THE ISLANDS WERE UNDER JAPAN.

MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AFFAIRS STAFF OF ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ TOLD A PART OF THE STORY OF THE REHABILITATION OF THE MARSHALLS--AND THE BEGINNING OF THAT TASK IN THE MARIANAS--AT A PRESS CONFERENCE HERE.

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SAID LT. CMDR. ROBERT T.SECREST OF SENECAVILLE, OHIO, FORMER CONGRESSMAN AND SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT:

"THE NATIVES IN THE MARSHALLS ALREADY HAVE BECOME PRACTICALLY SELF-SUFFICIENT THROUGH THE HANDICRAFT PROGRAM.

"EACH MONTH THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN BUYING FROM THE NATIVES MORE THAN $7,000 WORTH OF MATS, CARVINGS, BAMBOO FURNITURE, FANS, CIGARETTE CASES, SHELL NECKLACES, BASKETS, HATS, WRISTWATCH BANDS, WOVEN BELTS AND SIMILAR OBJECTS."

MOST OF THE MATERIAL IS SOLD TO TROOPS IN THE ISLANDS. WITH THEIR EARNINGS FROM HANDICRAFT THEY CAN PURCHASE NECESSITIES FROM GOVERNMENT-OPERATED STORES.

CAPT.W.W.NESBIT, (200 WOODLAND AVE) OBERLIN, OHIO, NAVY MEDICAL OFFICER, SAID THE MARSHALLESE WERE GETTING THE BEST MEDICAL TREATMENT EVER GIVEN NATIVE PEOPLES ANYWHERE. HE REPORTED YAWS, WITH AN INCIDENCE UP TO 90 PER CENT, "HAS BEEN VIRTUALLY ELIMINATED." HE ADDED THE VENEREAL DISEASE RATE WAS HIGH BUT THAT CURRENTLY THERE ARE FEW CASES STILL NEEDING TREATMENT.

A MUCH GREATER MEDICAL PROBLEM CONFRONTS THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN THE THICKLY-POPULATED MARIANAS, WHERE DISPENSARIES CONDUCTED 53,415 TREATMENTS ON SAIPAN ALONE DURING AUGUST.

"THE JAPANESE IN THE MARIANAS HAD NOT THE SLIGHTEST RUDIMENTS OF HYGIENE AND WERE LIVING IN FILTH," SAID DR.NESBIT.

"WE HAVE BEEN GREATLY ASSISTED THERE BY A CAPTURED JAPANESE MEDICAL OFFICER AND BY AN AMERICAN-EDUCATED NATIVE PHYSICIAN, DR. RAMON M.SABLAN."

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DR.SABLAN, 42, WHO WAS ON GUAM THROUGHOUT THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION, WON BACHELOR AND MASTER'S DEGREES AT OKLAHOMA A. & M., STUDIED MEDICINE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI AND THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, AND SERVED IN HOSPITALS IN LOUISVILLE AND LAKELAND, KY. HE WAS THE PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS PHYSICIAN AND ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT AT GUAM, AND HOPES SOON TO TAKE HIS YOUNG SON AND JOIN HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER, WHO WERE EVACUATED BEFORE THE WAR TO LOUISVILLE, WHERE MRS.SABLAN WORKS FOR VULTEE AIRCRAFT.

OTHER ASPECTS OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT WERE EXPLAINED BY LT. BRYAN HUNT, (41 TEMPLE ST.), WILLISTON PARK, LONG ISLAND, AND LT.BRUCE STETTER, (17 GRAMERCY PARK SOUTH) NEW YORK CITY, WHO SAID 100,000 TONS OF JAPANESE FOOD--RICE, TINNED FRUITS AND MEATS--WERE CAPTURED ON SAIPAN--ENOUGH TO TAKE CARE OF THE NATIVE FOOD REQUIREMENTS FOR SIX MONTHS.

DV1009PCW

A222KX

NIGHT LEAD PACIFIC (400)

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR, SEPT 29 (AP)-JAPANESE SHIPPING SEEKING REFUGE IN HIDEOUTS ON THE CHINA SEA SIDE OF THE PHILIPPINES HAS BEEN SMASHED BADLY IN THE LATEST OF U.S. SEABORNE AERIAL SWEEPS OVER THE ARCHIPELAGO.

YANK AIRMEN FROM ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET FLATTOPS SPOTTED THE CONCENTRATIONS LAST SATURDAY. THEY WENT TO WORK ON THEM AGAINST NEGLIGIBLE AIR OPPOSITION AND SANK OR DAMAGED 85 OR MORE VESSELS, RANGING FROM FLEET TANKERS TO SMALL CRAFT.

A BELATED REPORT OF THE RAID, MADE LATE FRIDAY BY ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ, SAID 29 NIPPONESE AIRCRAFT HAD BEEN DESTROYED. THAT RAISED ENEMY PLANE LOSSES IN THE PHILIPPINES IN THESE CARRIER ATTACKS TO 1,014.

ILLUSTRATING THE RECENT STATEMENT BY NIMITZ THAT JAPANESE SHIPPING HAD BEEN FORCED TO SEEK NEW ANCHORAGES IN THE PHILIPPINES, THE YANK FLIERS MADE A "PARTICULARLY HEAVY STRIKE" AT CORON BAY, ABOUT 150 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MANILA BAY.

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CORON BAY IS BETWEEN CULION ISLAND, WHERE THERE IS A LARGE LEPER COLONY, AND BUSUANGA ISLAND. THE ONLY EXPLANATION FOR A SHIPPING CONCENTRATION THERE IS THAT THE NIPPONESE FEAR THE MANILA ANCHORAGE, WHICH WAS ATTACKED A FEW DAYS BEFORE BY CARRIER AIRCRAFT.

VESSELS SUNK AT CORON INCLUDED TWO OF THE ENEMY'S PRIZED FLEET TANKERS. THEY APPARENTLY WERE ENROUTE TO OR FROM OIL SOURCES IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

ENEMY SHIPPING ALSO WAS FOUND AT BUSUANGA. BUSUANGA AND CULION ISLANDS ARE IN THE CALAMIAN GROUP. THE ATTACKS THERE REPRESENT THE FARTHEST WESTWARD PENETRATION BY AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES IN THEIR INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES. THEY INDICATE A DETERMINATION TO MAKE EVERY PHILIPPINE ANCHORAGE UNTENABLE FOR ENEMY VESSELS.

OF THE 22 SHIPS DEFINITELY SUNK, FOUR WERE WARSHIPS. THE 43 DAMAGED, OF WHICH 15 PROBABLY WERE SUNK, INCLUDED TWO WAR-SHIPS. AN ADDITIONAL 20 TO 30 SMALL CRAFT WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

THE NEW KILLS RAISED TO AT LEAST 160 THE NUMBER OF ENEMY SHIPS SUNK IN SEVEN DAYS OF CARRIER-BORNE ATTACKS THIS MONTH OVER THE ISLANDS. IN ADDITION, MORE THAN 200 SMALL CRAFT WERE PROBABLY SUNK OR DAMAGED.

LAST SATURDAY'S SWEEP ALSO TOOK IN THE VISAYAN ISLANDS--NEGROS-

CEBU, LEYTE, PANAY AND MACTAN IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES-
WELL AS SOUTHERN LUZON, ON WHICH MANILA IS SITUATED.

DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS, DOCKS, WAREHOUSES AND EVERY AVAILAB. TARGET WERE GIVEN HARD BLOWS, NIMITZ REPORTED. AIRFIELDS WERE "THOROUGHLY BOMBED AND STRAFED."

AMERICAN LOSSES IN THE WIDESPREAD ATTACK WERE 10 PLANES, FIVE PILOTS AND THREE CREWMEN. UNITED STATES WARHIPS WERE UNSCATHED, AS IN THE PREVIOUS ATTACKS.

GG222PCW NM

SARNIA,ONT., SEPT. 29-(AP)-MUNITIONS MINISTER C.D.HOWE, SPEAKING AT A CEREMONY MARKING THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE MANUFACTURE OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER IN CANADA, TODAY FORECAST A BRIGHT FUTURE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OWNED $51,000,000 POLYMER CORP. SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANT ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THIS CITY.

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HOWE SAID HE FAVORED THE PLANT BEING RETAINED UNDER GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP, AS WAS RECOMMENDED BY THE WAR EXPENDITURE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AT THE LAST SESSION OF PARLIAMENT. HE OUTLINED THE COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES OF THE ENTERPRISE IN THE CHEMICAL FIELD AND SAID IT MIGHT BECOME THE NUCLEUS OF A NEW GROUP OF CANADIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.

HOWE SAID THE POLYMER PLANT COULD PRODUCE SYNTHETIC RUBBER IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITY TO MEET ALL FORESEEABLE CANADIAN DEMANDS AND PRODUCE OTHER CHEMICALS.

"WHAT WILL HAPPEN WHEN NATURAL RUBBER COMPETES WITH SYNTHETIC RUBBER, I CANNOT SAY," THE MINISTER CONTINUED. "BUT I DO KNOW THAT SYNTHETIC RUBBER IS HERE AND HERE TO STAY. I CANNOT ENVISAGE A TIME WHEN THE VERY FREEDOM OF THE PEOPLE OF NORTH AMERICA WILL AGAIN ENTIRELY DEPEND UPON THE PRODUCT OF DISTANT LANDS AND ON TRANSPORT FROM DISTANT SEAS."

N15aPEW

OTTAWA, SEPT. 29-(AP)-- THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE FOLLOWING MEN, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, ARE NOW SAFE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:

FLT.SGT.DAVID ANGUS MACINNES, WHOSE MOTHER LIVES AT 312 HAVEN AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

FO.WILLIAM CLARENCE SHEPHERD, WHOSE WIFE, MRS.W.C.SHEPHERD, LIVES AT FARGO, N.D.

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FO. JOEL MATTHEW STEVENSON, WHOSE FATHER, T.H.STEVENSON, LIVES AT 404 E.ARKANSAS ST., SWEETWATER, TEXAS.

CP--JA--329

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY, SEPT.29)

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, SEPT.29-(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT LANCE CORP.ARTHUR JOSEPH CHILDS, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.AGNES L. CHILDS, LIVES AT 805 EAST BROWARD ST., FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA., HAS BEEN WOUNDED.

LISTED AS DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED WAS LT.BRUCE WIGGINS, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.VIOLET WIGGINS, IS STATIONED AT H.Q. TRINIDAD S CTOR AND BASE COMMAND, APO.NO.868, MIAMI, FLA.

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(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY, SEPT.29)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY, SEPT.29)

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, SEPT.29-(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY ~~ISSUED~~ ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN KILLED IN ACTION:

CORP.ROBERT CARLE, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.JESSIE CARLE, LIVES AT 14921 LIBERAL AVE., ~~DEDE~~ DETROIT, MICH. CARLE PREVIOUSLY WAS REPORTED MISSING.

CORP.ROBERT MELVILLE COAN, WHOSE FATHER, DELBERT ~~COAN~~ M.COAN, LIVES AT 211 EAST CALVERT ST., SOUTH BEND, IND.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M.EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY, SEPT.29)

SECOND ADD OIL MEXICO CITY X X X ANNUAL INSTALLMENTS.

PREVIOUSLY SINCLAIR HAD SETTLED SEPARATELY FOR $8,500,000 AND CITIES SERVICE FOR $1,100,000.

THE BRITISH INTERESTS, NEARLY THREE TIMES AS GREAT AS THOSE OF THE U.S. COMPANIES, REJECTED MEXICO'S PROPOSAL.

UNDER THE AGREEMENT, ALL OBLIGATIONS OF THE U.S. FIRMS INVOLVED ARE CANCELLED.

THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, HEADED BY EMILIO ARAUJO AND PEBRO TELLO ANDRUEZA, REPORTED: "SO IS CLOSED WITH HONOR TO OUR COUNTRY THE COUNT OF THIS PROBLEM, AND THE SUMS TO BE PAID ARE WITHIN THE ECONOMIC POSSIBILITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND WILL CONSTITUTE FOR THE FUTURE NO HARDSHIP."

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WITH TODAY'S SENATE ACTION, RATIFICATION IS COMPLETED.

S931PCW NM

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, SEPT 29-(AP)-COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA ARE REPORTED TO BE SENDING TROOPS TO THE BORDER AREA BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES TODAY IN THE WAKE OF A BORDER CLASH LAST NIGHT BETWEEN A COSTA RICAN BORDER PATROL AND ARMED NICARAGUAN EXILES ATTEMPTING TO INVADE THEIR HOMELAND FROM COSTA RICA.

THE COSTA RICAN GOVERNMENT HAS BEGUN ROUNDING UP NICARAGUAN OPPOSITIONISTS TO THE RULE OF GEN. ANASTASIO SOMOZA, PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA. REPORTS FROM THE NICARAGUAN FRONTIER SAID THAT THE NICARAGUANS OVERPOWERED THE COSTA RICAN PATROL AND SEIZED AN ARMORED CAR AFTER SERIOUSLY WOUNDING TWO OFFICERS.

ABOUT 50,000 NICARAGUANS---MOSTLY OPPONENTS OF SOMOZA--ARE LIVING IN COSTA RICA, PRINCIPALLY IN THE BORDER PROVINCE OF GUANACASTE.

Z825PEW

SEP 30 1944

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT 29-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT HAS INFORMED GREAT BRITAIN THAT THIS COUNTRY WILL BAR ENTRANCE OF WAR CRIMINALS AND WILL PROHIBIT THEM FROM DEPOSITING FUNDS OR ACQUIRING PROPERTY HERE, THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT.

(SECRETARY OF STATE HULL DECLARED IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY THAT NEUTRAL NATIONS HAD BEEN WARNED THEY WOULD LOSE AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP "FOR YEARS TO COME" IF THEY GAVE SANCTUARY TO HITLER OR OTHER AXIS LEADERS AFTER THE WAR.

(ASKED ABOUT ARGENTINA, HULL COMMENTED HE COULD NOT GO BEYOND HIS RECENT STATEMENT THAT THE ARGENTINE POSITION NEEDED CONFIRMATION AND CLARIFICATION.)

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT HAD INSTRUCTED ITS AMBASSADOR IN LONDON ON SEPT.23 TO DELIVER A VERBAL MESSAGE TO THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE ON THE MATTER AND THIS HAD BEEN

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DONE SEPT.26.
"SOME PUBLICATIONS IN BRITAIN AS WELL AS OTHER COUNTRIES APPARENTLY ARE ENGAGED IN TRYING TO ESTABLISH THE POSSIBILITY THAT AXIS LEADERS MAY SEEK REFUGE IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC," SAID THE FOREIGN OFFICE. "IT IS ILLOGICAL TO BELIEVE THAT SUCH COMMENTARIES ARE ACCEPTED IN USUALLY WELL INFORMED QUARTERS."
M539AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT.29-(AP)-A JAPANESE BROADCAST ANNOUNCED PLANS TODAY FOR PRODUCTION ~~X~~ OF ALUMINUM FROM ORES FOUND IN JAPAN, KOREA, MANCHURIA AND NORTH CHINA "AS A STEP TOWARDS SHAKING OURSELVES FREE FROM DEPENDENCE ON BAUXITE FROM THE SOUTHERN REGIONS" -- NOW MENACED BY ALLIED ADVANCES.

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"EVEN THOUGH WE MAY RUN INTO DIFFICULTIESIN BAUXITE TRANSPORTATION FROM THE SOUTHERN REGIONS," SAID THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE ~~XXXXXX~~ FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, "OUR GROUNDWORK HAS BEEN LAID FIRMLY -- ABSOLUTELY BEYOND ANY DANGER."

~~RPS OWI 82 2A~~

NEW YORK, SEPT.29-(AP)-ILYA EHRENBURG, SOVIET AUTHOR, WAS QUOTED IN A MOSCOW BROADCAST TODAY AS WRITING IN THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR THAT THE SOVIET UNION WILL NOT ABANDON ITSELF TO THE INSTINCT OF VENGEANCE" IN DEALING WITH DEFEATED GERMANY ALTHOUGH DEMANDING SEVERE PUNISHMENT FOR ALL WAR CRIMINALS.

~~HIS~~ BROADCAST ARTICLE, ~~WHICH~~ WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL ~~COMMUNICATIONS~~ COMMISSION, EXPRESSED CONCERN THAT ~~IN~~ WHAT HE CALLED "IDLE HUMANISTS" IN BRITAIN AND AMERICA MIGHT TRY TO PLACE COMPLETE BLAME FOR GERMAN ATROCITIES ON NAZI LEADERS ONLY, THUS ABSOLVING THEIR "THOUSANDS OF ACCOMPLICES" AMONG THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND NAVY.

-RPS OWI 80 AND 81 ~~RRX~~ 250A

A17FX
UNDATED JAPANESE INTERPRETIVE (300) SEP 3 1944
BY RUSSELL BRINES
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR
JAPAN'S POLITICAL STRATEGISTS ANTICIPATED PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL BY THREE WEEKS IN IMPLYING THE IMMINENCE OF HEAVY NAVAL ATTACKS AGAINST THE WESTERN FLANK OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.
CHURCHILL REPORTED IN HIS WAR SPEECH YESTERDAY (THURS). THAT MUCH OF GREAT BRITAIN'S BATTLE FLEET ALREADY IS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST JAPAN.
THE JAPANESE BEGAN IN EARLY SEPTEMBER AN INTENSIVE PROPAGANDA AND POLITICAL CAMPAIGN TO PREPARE THE INDONESIANS FOR THEIR ROLE IN "ASIA'S BATTLE."
BY PROMISING "INDEPENDENCE" TO THE EAST INDIES, JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS GAVE A CLEAR INDICATION THEY EXPECT SWIFT DEVELOPMENTS INVOLVING THESE WAR-VITAL ISLANDS.
JAPANESE-STYLE INDEPENDENCE AMONG PACIFIC WAR CONQUESTS HAS BECOME TOKYO'S STORM SIGNAL. THE INTENT IS TO SWITCH MUCH OF THE FIGHTING BURDEN TO NATIVE TROOPS AND TO PREPARE AN ALIBI WELL IN ADVANCE FOR THE TIME WHEN THE "SUPPORTING" JAPANESE FORCES WILL BE DRIVEN FROM THEIR STOLEN LANDS. BOTH BURMA AND THE PHILIPPINES WERE "FREED" WHEN ALLIED ATTACKS LOOMED ON THE HORIZON.
TOKYO DELAYED AS LONG AS FEASIBLE REGARDING THE EAST INDIES. THESE RICH ISLANDS ARE UNDER DIRECT AND TIGHT MILITARIST CONTROL, SUBDIVIDED BETWEEN THE ARMY AND NAVY. MILITARY OFFICERS SUPERVISE THE RUTHLESS EXPLOITATION OF WAR ESSENTIALS, AT GREAT PROFIT TO THEMSELVES.
ALTHOUGH "INDEPENDENCE" IS ONLY A PROMISE AT PRESENT, IT IS DOUBTFUL IF THE MILITARISTS WOULD PERMIT EVEN THIS GESTURE WITHOUT BEING CONVINCED THE ALLIES WERE GETTING READY TO STRIKE. THE INDONESIANS ARE LIMITED NOW TO TOKEN REPRESENTATION IN HAND-PICKED "ADVISORY" COUNCILS.
JAPANESE STATEMENTS INDICATE TOKYO'S EXPECTATION OF A NAVAL-SPARKED DRIVE AGAINST SUMATRA AND JAVA, LINKED WITH CONTINUING ATTACKS AGAINST SOUTHERN BURMA AND MALAYA. ALLIED CARRIER FORCE ASSAULTS FROM THE INDIAN OCEAN ALREADY HAVE BEEN MADE AGAINST AERIAL AND OIL INSTALLATIONS ON SUMATRA.
CHURCHILL'S DISCLOSURE EXPLAINS THE REASON FOR JAPAN'S HURRIED POLITICAL MACHINATIONS IN THE INDIES.
NM1228APW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT JAPANESE FORCES ADVANCING ON KWEILIN, CAPITAL OF KWANGSI PROVINCE IN CHINA, HAD OCCUPIED PAOCHING AND TANCHUK, SITE OF AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIR

BASE.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION OF THE JAPANESE CLAIM, CONTAINED IN A BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE FROM TOKYO RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

A CHINESE COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY REPORTED SEVERE FIGHTING AROUND PAOCHING, WHICH IS ABOUT 150 MILES NORTH OF KWEILIN, AND SAID JAPANESE FORCES ADVANCING FROM WUCHOW HAD REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF TANCHUK.

TANCHUK IS ABOUT 90 MILES SOUTH OF KWEILIN AND 47 WEST OF

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, SEPT 29--THE BRITISH RADIO, QUOTING STOCKHOLM REPORTS, SAID TODAY THE GERMAN GESTAPO HAD ARRESTED COUNT GOTTFRIED VON BISMARCK-SCHONHAUSEN, FORMER NAZI PARTY LEADER AND GRANDSON OF ONE-TIME "IRON CHANCELLOR" PRINCE OTTO VON BISMARCK, ACCUSING HIM OF PARTICIPATING IN THE JULY 20 PLOT AGAINST ADOLF HITLER.

THE FRENCH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY OWI.

BISMARCK-SCHONHAUSEN, 43, SERVED IN THE REICHSTAG IN 1933-34, AND SIMULTANEOUSLY HELD POSITION OF NAZI DISTRICT LEADER IN POTSDAM AND STETTIN. HE LATER BECAME A BRIGADE LEADER OF THE S.S. (ELITE GUARD) WITH RANK EQUIVALENT TO A MAJOR-GENERAL.

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Z842PEW

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, SEPT 29--BBC TODAY QUOTED FRONT-LINE CORRESPONDENT FRANK GILLARD AS SAYING THE GERMAN GARRISON AT CALAIS HAD ASKED FOR AN ARMISTICE AND WAS GIVEN UNTIL 10 A.M. (CALAIS TIME) TO SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY, BUT THAT FIGHTING WAS STILL GOING ON WHEN THAT HOUR PASSED. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY NBC.

MK721AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 29 (AP)-WORD OF THE DEATH OF ROBERT, VISCOUNT STUART, SECOND LIEUTENANT OF THE NINTH LANCERS, BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, IN ACTION ON THE GOTHIC LINE, ITALY, HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY HIS GRANDPARENTS, MR. AND MRS. SOLOMON R. GUGGENHEIM, THE OFFICE OF GUGGENHEIM BROTHERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

VISCOUNT STUART 20 YEARS OLD WAS THE SECOND SON OF THE EARL AND COUNTESS CASTLE STEWART (CORRECT.) LADY STEWART IS A DAUGHTER OF THE GUGGENHEIMS. AN ELDER BROTHER, DAVID, 22, LOST HIS LIFE IN NOVEMBER, 1942, DURING AN ACTION WITH THE 11TH HUSSARS, BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY AT CAPUZZO, NORTH AFRICA.

GUGGENHEIM, SENIOR PARTNER OF THE MINING DEVELOPMENT FIRM, AND MRS. GUGGENHEIM ARE RESIDENTS OF PORT WASHINGTON, N.Y.

BQ238PEW

--FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY--

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT.29, 1940--BRITISH ANNOUNCE GERMANS LOST 2,167 PLANES AND 5,418 AIRMEN IN ATTACKS ON BRITAIN DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER. MADAGASCAR DEFIES BRITISH ULTIMATUM CALLING UPON IT TO BREAK WITH VICHY.

M536AEW

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EUROPEAN WAR FLASH BACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT. 30, 1918--BULGARIA SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY UNDER TERMS OF AN ARMISTICE SIGNED AT SALONIKA. AMERICANS FOUGHT SLOWLY THROUGH THE ARGONNE FOREST AGAINST ENTRENCHED GERMANS WHILE BRITISH, FRENCH AND BELGIANS PUSHED FORWARD IN FLANDERS AND AGAINST THE HINDENBURG LINE.

SEPT. 30, 1940--BRITISH BOMBED MADGEBURG AND AMSTERDAM AND GERMAN PLANES STRUCK LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

E:43PEW

LONDON, Sept. 29-(AP)-Richard Kresge Tice, 21, of Allentown, Pa., was killed in the battle of Arnhem in which he engaged as an American volunteer in the Polish Parachute brigade, the Polish press bureau announced today. Tice enlisted in Canada about three years ago. He had been a race-horse handler in Louisville and Detroit. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Tice, 821½ Cedar Street, Allentown.

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30.24 — 19221

7th Army Battles Within 9 Miles of Belfort, 1st Launches New Drive on Siegfried Line

8 SIEGFRIED FORTS NEAR PRUM FALL

Third Army Gets 113 German Tanks In Two Days Near Metz

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Sept. 30 (AP)—The United States Seventh Army, fighting through snow sweeping out of the Vosges mountains, wheeled up to two foothill passes today and were only nine miles northwest of the gateway city of Belfort to challenge the Germans along the chain of peaks blocking the southern route to the Rhineland.

To the north, the United States First Army opened up with an attack on a 60-mile front, carved out limited gains, and smashed through eight fortifications of the Siegfried Line near its western fortress of Prum.

Division Equivalent Wiped Out

Between these sectors the United States Third Army wiped out the equivalent of a German armored division in two days—113 tanks, 31 of which fell to gunners and fighter-bombers in the last 24 hours in a battle eddying around the American salient east of Metz and Nancy.

The British on the Dutch end of the long front beat back German counterblows from east and west at their Nijmegen bridge positions. The enemy tossed 300 fighters and fighter-bombers into the struggle and lost 33 without getting within strafing distance.

In the Nijmegen sector only one small German bridgehead remains to be knocked out before the Allies control the area between the Waal Rhine and the Maas (Meuse) rivers west of Arnhem and north of Hertogenbosch where British troops are attempting to seal off more than 100,000 Nazi soldiers pinned between the narrow Arnhem corridor and the sea.

Merxplas Captured

British troops captured Merxplas on the Belgian front as they advanced slowly and widened their two bridgeheads across the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal. Polish patrols are operating one mile farther north of Merxplas. The bridgehead at St. Leonard, 15 miles west of Merxplas, was expanded.

There was no confirmation at SHAEF of a German broadcast claim that either Nazi or Dutch saboteurs had destroyed the vital mile and one-half long railroad bridge at Nijmegen. The enemy report said the wreckage had been spotted yesterday by a German pilot.

Canadian artillery and infantry on the French Channel coast beat again at Calais after a 24-hour armistice during which 10,000 French civilians were cleared from the beleaguered port.

Ordered To Fight To Death

During the pause in the hostilities, a Colonel Schroeder, the German commander of a garrison believed to number 7,000 or 8,000, told his opponents he had been ordered by Hitler to fight to the death and he proposed to do so.

Rain and sleet which blanketed the entire front from Holland to the Swiss border turned to snow in the Vosges foothills, where the Seventh was making gains of up to three miles in the face of concentrations of artillery and rocket fire.

[The Berlin radio said the center of fighting still was on this front and acknowledged that breaches in the German lines northwest of Belfort had been widened.]

German Patrols Aggressive

German patrols were aggressive in the face of the Seventh's advance, and the enemy was giving every indication of making a fierce stand in the Vosges.

While the Americans held frontal positions 11 miles west of Belfort at the village of Clairegoutte, French units in a three-mile gain to the north fought up to the entrance of the foothill pass at Chevestray, nine miles northwest of Belfort. They also took Belfahy, two miles north.

Other Seventh Army units struck up to another secondary pass at Brouvelliers, well to the north and within 18 miles of one of the four major Vosges passes at Le Bonhomme.

Seventh Captures St. Gorgon

The battle for Rambervillers, a road center 22 miles southeast of Nancy, thundered on. The Seventh in a two-mile gain captured St. Gorgon, one mile south of the town and 21 miles west of the Vosges pass at Saales. A communique said the Seventh here was pushing east on a five-mile front.

North of Belfort the Germans were driven back after a counterattack west of Le Thillot, which itself is only seven miles from Bussang Pass, another gateway through the Vosges to the Rhine.

The American First Army feeling out the Siegfried Line was hampered by weather as wet and almost as cold, but it was inching its way through pillboxes southwest of Prum and eight miles inside Germany.

"Limited Progress" By First

The American attack spread from the Sittard area north of the besieged frontier industrial city of Aachen southward to near the German-Luxembourg border, and the communique reported "limited progress."

The Yanks hammered against Hurtgen, 14 miles southeast of Aachen, apparently with little success, but far to the south they cleared the Germans from the Luxembourg border towns of Wasserbillig and Monpach, six miles west of Trier, where they also are across the enemy's frontier.

The Americans in northern France captured Haute-Kontz, near where the borders of France, Luxembourg and Germany's Saar come together.

German patrols probed the First Army front, looking for a developing American attack.

The Germans were even more sensitive, however, about the disposition of the Third Army, whose arching lines 18 to 20 miles northeast of Nancy were thrust within 20 miles of the Saar basin, with its industry and coal mines.

They were slugging toe-to-toe with Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's forces on the Lorraine plain, without regard to the tank losses which in 48 hours have totaled as many as ordinarily equip a *Panzer* division.

Loss Of Positions Admitted

Seven miles west of Metz on the 1870 battlefield of Gravelotte the persistent enemy tried again to cut behind the Third's positions before the railway city, but without success.

At the same time the Germans sent two other counterattacks into American positions near the forest of Gremecey, 14 miles northeast of Nancy.

The German communique acknowledged the loss of heights and forest positions near Chateau Salins, 24 miles southeast of Metz, and near Luneville, 15 miles southeast of Nancy.

The Fighting In Holland

In the fighting in Holland British infantry and American parachute troops improved their positions despite fierce counterblows dealt by SS (Elite Guard) troops trying to sever the Nijmegen corridor. The Germans dug in on the east of Nijmegen, hoping to enforce a stalemate.

One of the attacks came north of Bemmel, which is three miles northeast of Nijmegen, but it got nowhere. Neither did American parachute troop counterattacks which tried to iron out a wedge on the Dutch-German border about five miles east of Nijmegen.

At Gates Of 's-Hertogenbosch

On the west side of the corridor, the British sent patrols forward another mile to a point four miles southeast of 's-Hertogenbosch, which the Germans have heavily fortified. The city is 25 miles southwest of Nijmegen, and Allied forces have been camped at its gates since early in the airborne invasion of Holland two weeks ago.

Six mile northwest of the British base at Eindhoven the Germans tried to retake Best.

Canadian Troops Massing

Canadian armor and infantry to the southwest were massing for a drive across the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal to clean out mobile bands of Germans, possibly in total strength 7,000 men, which have been harassing Allied positions east and northwest of Antwerp.

They were advancing on a six-mile front west of Turnhout, and while the Germans were showing no inclination to withdraw, they were moving part of their forces east toward 'S Hertogenbosch, apparently to reinforce counter-attacking units there.

On the French coast, the Canadians cleaned out the last Germans on Cap Gris Nez, the point of French coast nearest to England, silencing all the coastal guns there which had been blasting Dover and Folkestone across the channel. Some 1,300 Germans were captured.

In renewing the attack on Calais to the northeast the Canadians ignored a request from a minor German officer to enter into surrender negotiations. The commander of the Canadian attack declared he would talk with no one but a senior officer authorized to ask terms.

Wheeupon the garrison troops began surrendering in large numbers, a front dispatch said.

Patton Destroys 113 Nazi Tanks; Hodges Smashes 8 Siegfried Forts

Battle in Holland Nears Peak—British Fight for Crossing at Arnhem—Cape Gris Nez Is Taken.

London, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—American and French troops advancing up to three miles struck today into the first two Vosges mountain passes guarding the Rhine, but all along the western front the Allies battled desperate German resistance and chill rains, and had settled into the nearest thing to positional warfare since Normandy.

The Germans lost 113 tanks—almost the equivalent of an armored division—in two days of counter-attacks on the Third Army front, and threw artillery shells and rockets into vain efforts to halt the Allied pushes while they strengthened their own defenses.

Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch's French and American forces fought up slippery slopes into the entrances to two Vosges passes in the foothills northeast of Epinal and Lure. Snow powdered the hilltops ahead.

Four miles east of Remiremont, fifty miles south of Nancy, American patrols pushed through a forest in the St. Ame sector.

Farther north the American First Army attacked against Hurtgen, deep in the Siegfried barrier to Cologne, and tore through eight fortifications of the Nazi pillbox line at Prum on the way toward Coblenz.

Battle Grows in Holland.

In Holland British infantry and parachute troops of two American divisions stopped German counter-attacks against the vital Waal Bridge at Nijmegen, and the fighting grew in the Allied wedge across the German border into the Reichswald forest.

A front line correspondent said the Germans were digging in along the Maas (Meuse) River. But the British Second Army steadily was building up strength in its fifty - mile long corridor into the Netherlands.

Canadian Army troops northeast of Antwerp hit westward agaist sizable German pockets above that port, and Polish soldiers deepened their bridgehead across the Antwerp canal west of Turnhout, capturing Merxplas in a two-mile advance.

The battle for Calais was resumed at noon, after a twenty-four-hour truce arranged for evacuation of some 20,000 civilians. Warplanes hovering overhead swooped down at the expiration of the deadline, and by late afternoon German prisoners by the hundreds were streaming back into Allied prison cages. The siege of the port appeared nearing an end.

Will Fight to Last Man.

The German colonel commanding at Calais was said to have declared: "I have received orders from my Fuehrer to fight to the last man, and that is what I intend to do."

On the coast Cape Gris Nez had fallen to Canadian assault and its cross-channel batteries that had made life touch-and-go in Dover and Folkestone for four hard years were silenced at last.

The residents of the shattered English southeast coast towns celebrated spontaneously, but warier ones waited to learn if there were other long-range guns still in Calais which might take up the pounding after noon, end of the twenty-four-hour truce.

Germans Pushed Back.

German troops who pushed to the south bank of the Dutch Rhine, opposite Arnhem, were shoved back across the river last night—and destroyed the northern approaches to the bridge in their desperation to prevent a British crossing.

From both sides, east and west, they hurled SS troops into attacks against the thin British corridor through Nijmegen. In that battle they risked at least 300 of their fighters and fighter-bombers in one of the Luftwaffe's biggest days of concentrated close support since the invasion.

British planes met them head-on, destroyed thirty-three, damaged sixteen, and kept them from getting into strafing range of British ground forces at any time in the fight. A single British plane was lost.

American paratroops helped the Tommies beat off the attacks without yielding more than a couple of orchards. The Germans, failing to gain, were reported digging in for an attempt to bog the battle down for positional warfare.

Southwest of Nijmegen the British widened their corridor within four miles of the Dutch communications center of 'S Hertogenbosch which the Germans fortified to hold an escape corridor to the north around the broad Maas estuary for troops hemmed tightly in western Holland.

Hodges Wrecks Nazi Defenses.

Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's doughboys were punching into German defenses again all the way from north of Aachen to the southern tip of Luxembourg.

They gained a mile northeast of Sittard on the Dutch-German frontier, twenty miles north of Aachen and drove anew against Hurtgen, fourteen miles southeast of the besieged fortress town.

They made only what the communique called "limited progress" in the Siegfried-denting attack southwest of Prum, eight miles inside the German border midway between Aachen and Trier, but knocked out eight strongpoints in a single attack and were forging ahead.

The doughboys liberated Monpach and Wasserbillig on the Luxembourg border just six miles west of Trier and captured Haute-Contz, six miles south of the border town of Remich which was won the day before.

Seventh Meets Heavy Fire.

The Seventh Army was rushing into heavy fire of German artillery concentrations—a whole thundering arsenal from field guns to six-barreled rocket mortars.

But it kept up its gains, mile by mile.

The Germans for the first time were taking the initiative in patrol operations, however, probing Allied lines for thin spots in every indication of a fierce fighting stand in the Vosges.

Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch's troops captured St. Gorgon, one mile south of the road network town of Rambervillers, in a two-mile advance and were pushing east on a five-mile front.

They slugged their way forward through desperate German resistance at the entrance of the narrow Vosges foothills pass of Bouvellieurs, fourteen miles northeast of Epinal.

A hard German counter-attack was repulsed west of Le Thillot, midway between Epinal and Belfort.

French troops of the Seventh reached Belfahy and smashed on to the entrance of another Vosges Pass at Chevestray, eleven miles northeast of Lure.

The Seventh held its Claire-goutte foothold, eleven miles from Belfort, and repulsed a German scouting thrust against nearby Mignavillers.

German broadcasts pictured a violent and "very fluctuating" battle to force the Vosges Passes and Belfort Gap guarding such cities as Strasbourg and Mulhouse. A thin snowfall carpeted the Vosges foothills, Berlin said.

The United States Third Army flung back German blows near Gravelotte, just west of Metz, two others 14 miles northeast of Nancy, and a heavy blow above Luneville, 15 miles southeast of Nancy. In the latter battle, ground troops knocked out 24 tanks yesterday, and the 19th Tactical Air Force put seven more out of action. With Thursday's toll of 82, this brought the Third Army's two-day score to at least 113.

(American troops have captured several heights and forest areas east of Luneville and in the Chateau-Salins area, the German high command communique said today.)

Calais Garrison Collapses After 2-Hour Barrage

Columns of Nazis March Out as Prisoners; Smoke Shrouds Battered City

By The Associated Press

WITH CANADIANS IN CALAIS, Sept. 30.—German resistance collapsed in Calais this afternoon after a two-hour artillery bombardment on the German fortified positions, together with a brief air attack.

As the sun went down five great columns of smoke rose above the battered town, and the Germans were marching out as prisoners in long files.

There was little point in their holding out longer except to deny the Allies the use of the Calais port for a brief time more. The Calais cross-Channel guns previously had been knocked out.

Armies Gird for Headon Assault of Siegfried Line

BY JAMES M. LONG

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Sept. 30. (AP)—Allied fighting men, grimmer and sobered by the heroic tragedy of Arnhem, are moving into position on the western front to drive into Germany the hard way: Head-on.

Unshakably confident that they can do the job, they nevertheless are aware that hard fighting lies ahead in this fifth phase of the invasion. Victory still is possible in 1944, but now it quite likely may require fighting well into the spring of 1945.

At bay stand bitterly—resisting elements of a German army which was close to world conquest three years ago. The Germans have dug into their tightest and last defense system, but despite the shortened front appear to be outnumbered perhaps as heavily as five-to-one by a half-dozen Allied armies massed against them in the west—a fighting force estimated by Churchill at from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 men.

Although the outcome seemed unquestionable, the ultimate victory in Germany—as in the victory in France—promised a battle that might take from two to six months.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has directed his great battle team brilliantly thru the first four phases: The landings, the widening of the bridgehead, the breakout and the exploitation of that breakout by destruction of a German army and the liberation of France.

The phase into which the Allies now are moving is that of breaching the Germans' last defensive line. The final phase, beyond, will be the fan-out inside Germany to exploit the breakthru and effect collapse of German resistance.

The battle of Arnhem bridge—a conflict of few against many—was a daring gamble for a shortcut. Lives of 8,000 men were at stake—and the prize was a chance that the war might be shortened perhaps by as much as three or four months.

As The London Daily Express commented, it nearly succeeded and always was worth trying.

Armored Unit Gets Credit For Break

With the United States Fourth Armored Division in France (AP—Undated)—Led by Maj. Gen. John S. (Tiger Jack) Wood, of Narberth, Pa., the fast-moving Fourth Armored Division was credited today with breaking the enemy's Moselle river line at Nancy with the aid of the 80th and 35th Infantry divisions.

The armored division, split into two combat teams, drove forward both north and south of Nancy some days ago.

The southern team fought its way across six tributaries of the Moselle with the support of the 35th Infantry. These crossings diverted the Germans while the northern wing was crossing south of Pont-a-Mousson, north of Nancy, where the 80th Infantry won a bridgehead.

Cut Through Defenses

The northern team streamed eastward cutting through German defenses with ease. The other wing turned northward in the Luneville area, southeast of Nancy.

The Fourth won a five-day armored battle with a ratio of about eight German tanks destroyed for the loss of one American. The encircling move forced the Germans out of Nancy.

The Fourth's commander won his nickname of Tiger Jack from his aggressive tactics and a habit of pacing restlessly about while his forces are in action.

Canadians' Trucks Aid Refugees

ST. OMER, France, Sept. 30 (AP)—The last civilians of the from 17,000 to 20,000 fleeing Calais passed this way today under the threat of a battle about to open in their streets, yards and homes.

To St. Omer from besieged Calais the refugees came in Canadian Army trucks driven by French Army men under the direction of civil affairs organizers.

With them they brought bundles of personal belongings but only as much of their goods as they could carry on their backs. It was the same wearisome sight that France had so often seen on her roads.

From St. Omer they were moved to designated villages.

Hanging on the backs of many trucks were bicycles and baby carriages and inside the trucks were jammed old women and old men, boys and girls, small babies and young women, but few young men.

The old people seemed the calmest of all. They had been through all this before in World War I and in the early part of this one.

Under the agreement between Canadians and Germans, German trucks brought the civilians out of Calais to a stream at the city's eastern edge, where a barge had been sunk to make a bridge. On the other side of the bridge the refugees climbed into trucks labelled "Authorized by AEF for movement of civilian supplies."

HIGH REICH OFFICERS TOLD TO SAVE SELVES

AMERICAN COMMAND POST IN GERMANY, Sept. 30 (AP)—First Army correspondents saw for the first time today the full text of one of the most unusual orders of the entire war.

This is the order directing all German Army officers—save expendable junior officers—to save their own lives in battle so that the Reich will have an officer corps to prepare for a third world war.

The junior commanders have been nominated to "die a hero's death" to spur the flagging troop morale while their superiors save their own skins in emergencies.

The captured document, addressed to all German officers, was issued by the army command in August during the most critical hours of the battle for France.

Foreseeing defeat but trying to stave it off as long as possible, the order listed maintenance of troop morale as the most important duty of the officers corps.

Non-commissioned officers were instructed to ferret out dissident soldiers and put them in front-line posts where they would be killed or send them back home "on leave" where the Gestapo or SS (Elite Guard) officers could arrest them.

2,000 PLANES POMMEL REICH

5 German Oil Plants And Rail Centers Attacked

London, Sept. 30 (AP)—Nearly 2,000 American and British bombers and fighters closed out one of their busiest months today by spilling explosives through the clouds on five German synthetic oil plants and rail centers in the industrial Ruhr and Rhine Valley beyond the Allied land armies.

In three separate waves more than 800 United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by 700 fighters, hammered choked freight yards at Munster, Hamm and Bielefeld, which feed the embattled German frontier troops. A small force of American heavyweights also attacked a Nazi ordnance depot at Bielefeld.

A communique from the U. S. strategic air forces reported that 10 bombers were lost on this mission, but that all fighter craft returned safely.

Munster, the capital of Westphalia, and Bielefeld are important rail and communications centers, while Hamm is the site of Germany's largest freight yards.

RAF Halifaxes and Lancasters, switching from night duty, raided Bottrop and Sterkrade, a few miles northwest of Essen, the sites of already partially destroyed synthetic oil plants producing almost solely for Nazi army needs. A good-sized force of RAF Spitfires and Mustangs escorted the big British bombers, one of which was lost.

During the night a force of RAF Mosquitos attacked Karlsruhe, concentrating their bomb loads with the aid of good visibility, while others laid mines in enemy waters. None was lost.

SLASH LINKS TO FRONT

It was the sixth successive day that the Allied bombers were over the western Reich, beating up transportation links to the front, and the fifth out of six days in which the U. S. Eighth airforce alone dis-

patched more than 1,000 big planes against key Nazi targets despite unsatisfactory weather conditions.

Drizzling rain in some sectors failed to ground fighter bombers based in France. Field dispatches said they hammered away at enemy communications and strongpoints for the 15th straight day.

The U. S. Ninth air force had its biggest day Friday, launching more than 2,000 medium and fighter-bombers which dropped more than 1,500 tons of bombs on a wide variety of targets all up and down the American First and Third army fronts.

TRANSPORT TOLL HIGH

The toll included the disabling of 81 locomotives, destruction of 305 freight cars, 42 gun positions, 51 horse-drawn vehicles, and 18 fortified buildings, and the cutting of railways in 82 places.

Eight marauder bombers and seven fighters were lost, all but two of the fighters being victims of intense flak. Six enemy aircraft were shot down.

In a month-end review the British air ministry said the RAF was able in September to return to the attack on German war industry "with greater force than ever before."

The greatest destruction was wrought in the industrial cities of Karlsruhe, Kaiserslautern, Bremerhaven, Munchen-Gladbach, Osnabruck, Emden, Munster, Darmstadt, Kiel and Frankfurt.

Fires were reported burning at Kaiserslautern for two days and in Karlsruhe for three days after the attacks there. The air ministry said the shipbuilding city of Bremerhaven "is now largely in ruins."

1000 PLANES HIT RUHR-RHINELAND

London, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Rail centers, ordnance depots and communications centers in the Ruhr and Rhine valleys were hammered today for the fifth successive day when between 750 and 1,000 Liberators and Flying Fortresses ranged over Munster, Hamm and Bielefeld in western Germany.

Bad weather failed to stem the might of the Allied attack from the air as Eighth Air Force Lightnings, Mustangs and Thunderbolts led the bombers in through weather so soupy the bombardiers were forced to work by instruments except over Bielefeld.

A strong force of the R. A. F.'s heavy Lancasters and Halifaxes joined in the pounding this afternoon with a dual blow at synthetic oil plants at Bottrop and Sterkrade in the Ruhr. Spitfires and Mustangs covered the lightly armed bombers and only one of the latter was lost.

Last night R. A. F. Mosquitoes bombed Karlsruhe in an attack described by the Air Ministry as well concentrated.

A communique said all the bombers returned from Karlsruhe. Other R. A. F. planes laid mines in enemy waters.

Robot Bombs Kill Three

London, Sept. 30 (AP)—Robot bombs detonated in London and southern England areas again early today, killing at least three and maiming many. One exploded atop a tenement house in the south of England. Rescue parties dug into the wreckage by light of flares to locate five missing persons.

Robot Bombs Kill 6 In Britain

London, Sept. 30 (AP)—Flying bombs killed at least six persons early today in the southern counties and the London area, and caused injuries to many others.

The Germans took advantage of overcast weather to launch two attacks, the second just before dawn.

One bomb crashed on top of a tenement house, killing three residents and injuring 12 others.

Three persons were killed in a residential district and a dozen homes were demolished. Many others, including children asleep in their beds, were injured seriously. Five persons were listed as missing, and rescue parties began digging through the wreckage before the all-clear sounded.

The Germans have been launching the bombs from aircraft over the North Sea.

Imperial Staff Chief Cites Secret Weapons

Cardiff, Wales, Sept. 30 (AP)—Lieutenant General Sir Ronald Weeks, deputy chief of the imperial staff, said today "we still have got up our sleeves several secret weapons which we shall certainly show the enemy."

General Weeks spoke at the opening of an army exhibition. He did not expand upon his remark.

ARGENTINA BACKED BY BRITISH ORGAN

London, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The Manchester Guardian declared in an editorial today that the United States "is going rather far in its measures of coercion" against Argentina.

The United States, the newspaper added, "has barred its ships from calling at Argentine ports and no doubt would like us to follow suit. We like the Argentine brand of Fascism as little as does Mr. Cordell Hull, but we also prefer Argentine beef to American pork.

"When our food situation is as generous as that of the Americans we can think about the luxuries of a blockade which may hit the right people."

KENT IS COMMONS ISSUE

Conservative and Communist Seek More Information

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Two members of the House of Commons served notice today that they would ask Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden next week whether Tyler Kent, former code clerk in the United States Embassy here, had supplied information to the enemy and whether Kent's British associates would be prosecuted.

Kent is serving a seven-year sentence for violation of Britain's Official Secrets Act. He was sentenced in November, 1940.

Sir Ralph Glyn, a Conservative, and William Gallacher, a Communist member elected in 1935, said they would ask about Kent's activities and whether Mr. Eden "intends to prosecut any of Kent's British associates."

Rejoicing In Dover

Dover, England, Sept. 30 (AP)—Residents of Dover sang, shouted and danced through the streets of their battered city today after they were told officially that their ordeal by gunfire was ended. It was just over four years ago that the first German shell crashed across the narrow Dover Strait.

Flags were flown from the windows of nearly all the houses. Men working on the hundreds of shell-damaged houses paused long enough to whoop out a few cheers.

It is expected that Thanksgiving services will be held on the beaches next Sunday with the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding.

Shortly after 10 A. M. loudspeakers in the town gave this message:

"The Mayor has received official information that all the long range guns on the other side of the Channel have now been captured."

The message was also broadcast in the caves, where many people have been sheltering the last month during the fierce bombardment of this little capital of the so-called "Hellfire Corner."

Shelling's End Cheered By People Of Dover

Dover, England, Sept. 30 (AP)—Prayers of thanksgiving supplanted the screech of shells over the chalk cliffs today and the people danced in the streets of Dover as this capital of "Hellfire Corner" celebrated its liberation from four years of shellfire by Nazi long-range batteries across the straits.

"The Mayor has received official information," said proclamations which rang from loud speakers on trucks through the long-embattled towns of Dover, Folkstone and Deal, "that all the long-range guns on the other side of the Channel have now been captured."

In their joy, the people of Folkestone remembered to thank their liberators. Street dancing stopped for the reading of a message dispatched to Canadian troops who yesterday captured the last guns, which the Germans had fired furiously in recent weeks to use up ammunition before their capture.

British Subs Sink 37 German Ships

London, Sept. 30 (AP)—British submarines, in operations extending from the Arctic Ocean to the Aegean Sea, have sunk 37 German and German-controlled ships and damaged ten others recently, the admiralty announced in a communique today.

"These successes," the communique said, "included the destruction of one large, six medium and 26 smaller supply ships. In addition, one R-boat and three naval auxiliary vessels were al so sunk. Of the supply ships damaged, five were of medium size and eight of small size."

The admiralty made no mention of British losses.

It said that in the course of the attacks on Nazi shipping the British submarines intercepted a strongly escorted convoy of three supply ships off Norway. "Hits with torpedoes were obtained on one large and one medium sized vessel and both ships burned fiercely for about five minutes before sinking."

Nazi Bomb Damage To Bath Listed

London, Sept. 30 (AP)—The ancient city of Bath suffered 1,272 casualties and 19,000 of its buildings were destroyed by Nazi bombers in the three nights from April 25 through April 27, 1942, British authorities compiling bomb-damage data announced today.

The assaults were termed "Baedeker" raids, the British saying the Germans had made a studied effort to wipe out England's famous cities listed in the guide books by Karl Baedeker.

More Fish For Britons

London, Sept. 30 (AP)—More fish is in prospect for Britain this winter.

Many trawlers which have been in the navy for five years have been released from mine sweeping duties and will join the fishing fleet.

MOUNTBATTEN VISIT ISSUE

Reports of Eden's Speech Differ on Trip to London

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—A question as to whether Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of the Southeast Asia Command, had returned to London after his August visit was raised today by perusal of the official text of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's speech yesterday in the House of Commons.

The unofficial text said Admiral Mountbatten "is back here," and it was considered significant that he should have returned after his visit of last month, just before the Quebec conferences. The official text, however, said "very recently Lord Louis Mountbatten was back here."

Free-News Plan Backed By British Journalist

London, Sept. 30 (AP)—William Redfern, president of the Institute of Journalists, added his voice today to growing demands on both sides of the Atlantic that the press of the world "be reckoned as an integral factor of world peace."

He told the institution's annual meeting the press "has earned the right" and "there might well be incorporated within the framework of the international security plan a convention guaranteeing the freedom of the press throughout the world, free access to news, and freedom to circulate it at rates fair to all."

Monitor Example Given

Redfern, editor of a Newcastle-On-Tyne newspaper, after citing the *Christian Science Monitor* as "certainly a pioneer in internationalism" and noting its complaint that it had been denied access to information sources in many places, added:

"Our task is to break down all such barriers. I would pay a tribute here to Kent Cooper, chief of the Associated Press in America, who has done a lot to humanize international news. We know his ideals because of his work and because he has addressed us here in London about them."

"We are really grateful to many of the American Senators for vocal and practical support for the ideal of world freedom of both press and radio," Redfern said. "The freedom of the press is written in their (the American) Constitution.

Taken For Granted

"Here in our country it rests on practice rather than precept; it is taken for granted as part of our democratic way of life; it has grown with public opinion, and developed because, generally speaking, the British press has recognized that liberty, at best, is a delicate adjustment of rights and duties."

Redfern also praised "the important element in both the big political parties in America" for their support of an international free press.

He expressed the hope that France actually would fulfill its design of achieving a free and impartial press and paid tribute to the efforts of underground newspaper workers of that country and of other nations during the German occupation.

Rescued Fliers Name Plane 'Seven Angels' From Bible Text Read While Down in Channel

A U. S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION, England, Sept. 30. (AP)—Seven survivors of the Flying Fortress Heavenly Body, rescued from the Engilsh channel after their bomber sank, named their new Fortress Seven Angels today, taking the name from a text in the Book of Revelation.

It goes back to the day when this crewin the Third bombardment division took off with a formation headed for Bremen to bomb a Nazi tank factory.

Staff Sgt. Gilbert Woerner, 21, Fredericksburg, Tex., just before the takeoff, opened his pocket Bible at random and inserted an English pound note between two pages for safe keeping.

Subsequently, he found in the verses marked by the currency an allegory of the ordeal he and his six crewmates experienced.

Over Germany the Heavenly Body left its formation. One engine was out and two of the three other engines had failed by the time it was over the channel.

The plane was vibrating and losing heighth badly and the pilot warned the crew they were going to hit. The plane split in three sections. The pilot and co-pilot were trapped and quickly sank.

The other seven crewmen huddled in a rubber dinghy or clung to the sides.

From chapter 8 of the Book of Revelation they read: "And I saw

the seven angels which stood before God . . . ."

While 20-foot waves buffeted them, they looked up and saw a British air-sea rescue plane circling as its pilot sent out the radio position for rescue craft.

"And another angel came . . ." they read.

The crewmen waited some 30 minutes, their eyes toward England.

"And . . . there was silence in heaven about the space of half an hour."

A rescue launch sped across the channel and a plane dropped smoke bombs to direct it toward the survivors.

"And the smoke of the incense, which came with the prayers of the saints, ascended up before God . . ."

Besides Woerner, the survivors are:

Lt. Roy Buck, 27, Nashville, Tenn., bombardier.

Lt. Herbert Greidel, 25, Dauphin, Pa., navigator.

T/Sgt. Albert Deterokr, 27, St. Louis, Mo., topturret gunner.

S/Sgt. Lawrence Crilley, Jr., 25, Flushing, N. Y., waist gunner.

S/Sgt. Robert Hoyman, 21, Latrobe, Pa., ballturret gunner.

S/Sgt. Richard Rolander, 20, Leicester, Mass., tailgunner.

when one engine was ablaze. The automatic pilot had been set to take the ship up the North Sea.

But apparently by some mechanical freak the fort leveled out and under guidance of the automatic pilot swung across country with fighters in pursuit over 600 miles of countryside.

Touches Off Raid Sirens

Below many thousands saw the plane unaware that it was loaded with a cargo of death without a living soul aboard. Playing tag in the clouds ith pursuing fighters the fortress touched off air raid sirens in Liverpool and a number of Midlands and Wales towns—sirens whcih had not been heard "operationally" for many months, in some cases for years. At Liverpool the ship perversely circled the city before heading out to sea—where it presumably dived when its fuel ran out.

Last to bail out was its pilot, Lieut. Clifton W. Eccles, of Route 2, Duke, Okla. The co-pilot, Second Lieutenant Victor M. Danus, Los Angeles, Cal., who jumped ahead of Eccles, broke an ankle in landing.

Crewless Bomber
Fortress, With Cargo Of Death, Crewless, Flies 600 Miles

London, Sept. 30 (AP)—Laden with several tons of high explosive bombs, an American Flying Fortress flew 600 miles without a crew across the breadth of England and Eire today, setting off alerts which startled millions on the ground, and then presumably found its grave in teh Atlantic.

The flight of this ghosa ship—piloted only by "George," the automatic control, after its crew had bailed out—over robot-conscious Britain, constituted one of the most amazing "operational" trips of the war.

Crew Of Ten Bails Out

The odessey began over the "Wash" — midway up England's east coast. Aloft with its full bombload the Fortress got into difficulties and its ten-member crew bailed out in the vicinity of King's Lynn. Before taking to the 'chutes the crew sent out an SOS.

"Immediately this dramatic order was sent out: "Intercept and destroy Flying Fortress, last seen heading from the Wash towards Liverpool."

Fighters took off immediately to carry out this unusual instruction.

Crewmen said they bailed out

Alarms Liverpool

Liverpool, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—A crewless Flying Fortress circling over Liverpool caused a twenty-minute air raid alert as a precaution today before the plane finally flew out to sea. The crew had baled out after the big bomber developed engine trouble.

Dempsey In London 'Ducks' Buzz Bombs

London, Sept. 30 (AP)—Commander Jack Dempsey, back in London for the first time in 19 years, said today he had not heard any buzz-bombs yet and "I don't want to."

"I came over to meet the boys we trained at Manhattan Beach and see how they are doing," Dempsey said. "We've been training them to be fighters, teaching them all the tricks including how to use knives. After the war we'll have plenty of good boxers, but right now we aren't teaching them how to box."

Dempsey is scheduled to referee an exhibition match next Saturday between Cpl. Billy Conn, contender for the heavyweight title, and Cpl. L. Mattriciani of the United States Air Forces.

French Seek Speeding Of Purge

Toulouse, France, Sept. 29 (AP—Delayed)—Southern France and its big city of Toulouse give visitors an impression of calmness and norality, but Frenchmen everywhere are expressing the conviction the Provisional Government in Paris should speed the purge and punishment of collaborationists.

That was the reaction obtained in Toulouse, Pau, Tarbes, Bayonne and other towns visited with a group of Allied newspaper correspondents during the last three days.

Frenchmen in this region feel the purge of collaborationists is not going fast enough. They expressed the fear that action against Frenchmen who aided the Germans may be allowed to drift.

The French here feel that the clanup of collaborationists has been halted at the request of the Allies and they don't like it.

Why Petain Was Taken To Reich—Nazi Version

London, Sept. 30 (AP)—A German broadcast tonight said Marshal Petain had been moved from Belfort to Germany "in order to protect France's true interests against de Gaullist usurpers and British and American exploiters."

This move for Petain, who has been in German custody since his removal from Vichy, apparently was prompted by the approach of Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's American and French troops upon Belfort.

International Soccer Played In Paris

Paris, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—England beat France 5 to 0 today in the first great international football match at the Parc Des Princes since the start of the war.

Navy Minister Pledges French Help in Pacific

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 30—Navy Minister Louis Jacquinot, in an interview today in the newspaper Liberation Soir, said: "The rehabilitated French Navy will participate in cooperation with The Allies in the Pacific war, and it will certainly have the enthusiasm to participate in a big way."

France is especially concerned in the reconquest of Indo-China.

The French Navy now includes two battleships, six heavy cruisers and four light cruisers.

PARIS EXPECTS CHEVALIER

Actor Reported to Be Booked for Service Men's Show

PARIS, Sept. 30 (AP)—It was reported today that Maurice Chevalier would be back in Paris next week. He is living with friends in southern France.

There was a succession of conflicting reports during the Nazi occupation that he had "collaborated" with the Germans that he had not, and, finally and errroneously, that he had been killed.

It is now reported that he will be in a show in Paris for servicemen, but no confirmation was available from the United States Army.

Compensation For Mines Hit

Paris, Sept. 30 (AP)—A suggestion that owners be compensated for a block of coal mines requisitioned by the de Gaulle regime met with opposition today.

The Communist newspaper *Humanite* declared the mine owners have "long since been reimbursed a thousand times over." The miners' federation demanded outright expropriation of the properties and asserted the owners had cooperated with the Germans to the point of shooting down miners who went on strike in 1941.

Meanwhile arrests of alleged collaborationists continued. The total in the Paris area alone soared to 10,000.

The Ministry of Industrial Production has examined 365 cases of alleged industrial collaboration and turned 164 over to the Ministry of Justice for action, it was disclosed.

4 Changes in Cabinet Follow Swedish Voting

Dr. Ohlin, Liberal, Is Named Minister of Trade

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 30 (AP).—Four changes in the Swedish Cabinet were made today, following the recent parliamentary election which showed a slight swing from the Social Democratic party.

Dr. Bertil Ohlin, a Liberal and professor of economics who recently attended the Philadelphia session of the International Labor Bureau, became Minister of Trade.

Social Democrat Tage Erlander and non-partisan B. G. Danielson were appointed "consulting ministers."

Fritjof Domoe, who had held the post of "consulting minister," was named communications minister.

German Cruiser Sinks In Bergen Harbor

London, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Norwegian Government Information Office said today the 6,000-ton German cruiser Konigsberg was sunk recently in Laksevaag harbor, Bergen, apparently as a result of an accident.

The cruiser had just been moved into a 20,000-ton flating dry dock when the dock capisized, the statement said.

The vessel was sunk by British planes in 1940 but later was refloated.

ATLANTIC BATTLE DEFINITELY OVER

Lisbon, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—A sign that the Battle of the Atlantic is over was given in Portuguese newspapers today when they published for the first time in five years shipping notices of the Royal Mail Line's South American services. Schedules of the freight and passenger service to Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina were not disclosed, but shippers and passengers were invited to call on Royal Mail agents for information.

Norse Blow Up Nazi Factory

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP).—A Norwegian government spokesman said today that the German-controlled arms factory at Konigsberg, Norway, was blown up by saboteurs Sept. 16.

EIGHTH ARMY LOSES RIVER BRIDGEHEAD

Americans on West Maintain Salient Despite Germans' Sharp Offensives

ROME, Sept. 30 (AP)—Enemy tanks have driven the British Eighth Army from a small bridgehead across the Fiumicino River, northwest of Rimini, headquarters disclosed today, but Americans advancing to the west held firmly to their rain-swept mountain salient knifing into the German lines despite strong enemy attacks.

The Fiumicino, the lower course of the Rubicon, was running deep and swift from the autumn downpours. Some of the Americans' mountainous supply roads were so flooded that even mule trains were stalled. Both the Americans and the British reported moderate gains in rooting the Germans from highland strongholds overlooking the roads leading into the Po Valley.

The British reverse on the Fiumicino occurred west of San Mauro di Romagna, nine miles west and slightly north of Rimini. New Zealanders held 400 yards of the south bank and a small force braved the current and planted itself on the farther side. Before it could be reinforced, German tanks rumbled up with enemy infantry and forced them back across the stream.

Seven miles farther west the fighting that had blazed around Savignano subsided in the thick weather. Sharp German counter-attacks on the southwest caused some leading British elements to withdraw, however.

The Germans made a supreme effort to dislodge the Americans from Mount Battaglia, eleven miles from their highway pivot of Imola on the road from Rimini to Bologna, a prime Fifth Army objective. Unsuccessful, the Germans were forced to withdraw both east and west of the mountain, since American fire from the summit commanded supply roads.

This may have been a factor in the moderate gains reported to the west, where the Americans captured Giugnola and sent patrols a mile northwest into Belvidere, eighteen miles south and slightly east of Bologna and fourteen miles from the Rimini-Bologna highway. To the west American units in a three-mile advance took the mountain hamlet of Filigare, on one of the main north-south highways leading into Bologna, nineteen miles north, and also the village of Montefredente, six miles west of Filigare.

The British on their right were approaching Forli, fifty-two miles northwest of Rimini, and Faenza, eighteen miles farther on, both on the Rimini-Bologna highway. The British seized Fuso, twenty miles from Forli, and Presioia, sixteen and a half miles from Faenza.

Brazilian troops kept up the pressure on the western coastal flank with aggressive patrolling.

The heavy rains that turned mountain paths into torrents also discouraged aerial activity.

Enemy batteries and troops near the French-Italian frontier were shelled on Thursday by the American destroyer Hilary P. Jones and the French destroyer Le Fortuné.

Nazis Pinch Off Fiumcino River Bridgehead

Rome, Sept. 30 (AP)—Furious German counterattacks have pinched out the small bridgehead won by the British Eighth Army across the Fiumcino river, eight miles northwest of Rimini, but similar savage efforts to wrest Monte Battaglia, 11 miles below Imola, from the Fifth Army have failed, Allied headquarters announced today.

Steadily rooting the enemy from commanding heights overlooking the roads into the Po Valley, both American and British forces of the Fifth Army reported moderate gains in the central sector of the Italian front.

Highway Town Taken

The Americans captured Giugnola, an important highway town seven and a half miles northeast of Firenzuola, and patrols forged ahead into Belvedere, 18 miles south-southeast of Bologna.

Enemy efforts to regain Monte Battaglia, which overlooks most of the route down the northern slope of the Apennines to the Bologna-Rimini highway, were launched in heavy strength.

Other Fifth Army troops captured Montefredente, nine miles northwest of Firenzuola, and nearby Monte Balestra.

Brazilians Advance

From the west coast sector, where the Brazilians and other units have been advancing slowly, came only a report that pressure was maintained on the enemy with aggressive patrolling.

On the Adriatic end of the front New Zealand troops drove to the Fiumcino river on a 400-yard front. The Nazis, defending the north

bank, launched two night counter attacks which were repulsed.

Gen. Sir Oliver Leese's Eighth Army troops gained a small bridgehead across the Fiumcino west of San Mauro di Romagna, but before it could be reinforced strong enemy armored units compelled a withdrawal.

Heavy rains flooded some roads over which the Americans were moving up the mountains at the center, making a few paths impassable.

Planes Grounded

The weather also curtailed aerial activity. Allied warplanes flew only 60 sorties, mainly against German communications southwest of Milan. The only enemy aircraft sighted, a FW-190, was shot down.

Three British destroyers entered Pegadia Bay off the island of Scarpanto, which lies between Crete and Rhodes, sank a 100-ton enemy vessel and silenced shore batteries which opened fire, the navy announced.

The United States destroyer Hilary P. Jones and the French destroyer Le Fortune bombarded enemy batteries and troop concentrations near the Franco-Italian border Thursday.

Po River Valley—Italian Jackpot

By Robert N. Cool

[Associated Press Staff Writer]

New York, Sept. 30 — Having battled northward for more than a year along the ridge of the Appennine Mountains, Allied troops in Italy are debouching into new country.

It is the great Po river valley—the Italian jackpot—where rich industrial cities share a broad 400-mile plain with equally rich farmlands. Resembling a miniature Russian Ukraine, this is territory the Nazis would like to hold. But the Fifth Army cracked the Gothic Line above Florence and is near Bologna, while the Allied Eighth Army has passed Rimini, on the Adriatic coast. Unless it elects to stand on the flat banks of the Po river itself, there is no next stopping place for the *Wehrmacht* short of the Alps.

It is not considered likely that the Allies will have to carry their drive on against this great natural barrier. Capture of the Po Valley may prove the climactic operation of the Italian campaign — leaving Germany to be invaded through easier gates than the Brenner Pass.

Rewards offered by the Po Valley are numerous. The large cities of Bologna, Turin, Milan, Trieste contain most Italian industry; the surrounding area, from the French border to Yugoslavia, is of great agricultural as well as strategic importance.

With the Po region goes the last of "Fascist-Republican" Italy, except for a few Alpine villages where—on some rural balcony—Benito Mussolini may make his last stand.

The people of the Po are said to be more politically advanced than Italians in the south. When the Fascists fell, a year ago, rioting against the Axis broke out in Turin and Milan. The Allies are likely to find underground help similar to that given by the French Forces of the Interior.

Walled in on three sides by mountains, the Po region gets a central European climate — harsh in winter, hot in summer. The river delta itself is built up by dykes, may be easily flooded in the barren stretches along the Adriatic coast.

3 U. S. Army Officers Are Honored By Brazil

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Sept. 29 (AP—Delayed)—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the Fifth Army; Maj. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, chief of staff; and Maj. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger, Fourth Corps commander, were presented Brazil's Military Merit Decoration today by Maj. Gen. Enrico Gaspar Dutra, Brazilian Minister of War.

Dutra said the awards were presented for "leadership, friendship and valued assistance" to the Brazilian expeditionary force.

Rome Expects LaGuardia In Italy Soon

London, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Rome radio said today Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York city will arrive in Rome "shortly" to become administrator of liberated Italy. The broadcast did not give the source of its information.

(President Roosevelt said in Washington yesterday there might be some news soon on a possible assignment of LaGuardia to Italy, but the Mayor said in New York when asked for comment: "Yes, I had an assignment today with my dentist."

(George Baldanzi, executive vice-president of the Textile Workers' Union, said upon his return from a tour of Italy that he thought LaGuardia could make "a tremendous contribution there.")

Would Be On Leave

Should LaGuardia be commissioned, he would be considered on a leave of absence and Newbold Morris, president of the City Council, would be acting Mayor.

The Fusion party's control of the city government through the Board of Estimates, where LaGuardia has three votes, would not be disturbed because the Mayor is empowered to designate a deputy.

First Mentioned In 1943

LaGuardia first was mentioned for a commission as a brigadier general early in 1943, presumably for an AMG post in Italy. Later he began broadcasts to Italy urging "elimination of the Fascist Government."

Born in New York city in 1882, he lived in Prescott, Ariz., where his father was an army bandmaster. He entered the consular service after high school, then was graduated from New York University Law School and after serving as New York State Deputy Attorney General went to Congress.

Served In World War I

After voting for America's entrance into World War I, he enlisted in the air force and served with a bombing squadron in Italy.

Leaving the army with the rank of major, he went back to Congress for 10 years and first was elected Mayor of New York city in 1933. He was reelected in 1937 and 1941.

LA GUARDIA SATIRIZED IN THEATRE IN ROME

ROME, Sept. 30 (AP)—When and if Mayor La Guardia arrives here he will find himself already satirized in "Cantachiaro," an Italian musical comedy that has been drawing capacity crowds for two months.

"La Guardia" appears in a sketch on propaganda. He is shown holding a microphone and saying, "questo e Fabico La Guardia"—"this is friend La Guardia"—but not much more. The Mayor formerly made a weekly short-wave broadcast to Italy.

Allied officials here had no information on what post Mr. La Guardia might occupy, but the report that he was coming soon was causing a stir in the Allied Control Commission, where the top post of High Commissioner is vacant.

With Italy receiving a $50,000,000 grant from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Mr. La Guardia might head the UNRRA set-up here. If Brig. Gen. William O'Dwyer is not returning from the United States, he might be replaced by Mr. La Guardia as head of the economic subcommission of the ACC. Another possibility is that he might have a new "trouble shooting" job.

Mayor La Guardia chuckled but made no comment yesterday when asked if he had anything to say about a short-wave radio broadcast from Rome declaring that he was expected to arrive in Italy "shortly" to take charge of administration of liberated territory.

As he was leaving City Hall for the day the Mayor volunteered the information that "I am still busy sweeping the streets of New York."

Russians Invade Yugoslavia, Cross Danube On Wide Front

London, *Sunday*, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Red army, crossing into Yugoslavia in a drive aimed at trapping 200,000 Germans in the lower Balkans, has seized a 60-mile bridgehead on the west bank of the Danube opposite Romania, and captured a score of villages, Moscow announced officially last night.

A late German broadcast, accenting the peril to all the Nazi holdings grabbed there in the maelstrom of 1941, said the unfolding Soviet operations there and on the rich Hungarian plains leading to Budapest, had been built into a dangerous dagger "pointed at the heart of Europe."

With defeatism reported rampant in the Hungarian armies and also in the puppet troops build up by the once-mighty Nazi legions, a showdown was imminent in the Balkans.

Reds At Negotin

The Red army, swinging westward within 94 miles of Belgrade, the Yugoslav capital, in aid of Marshal Tito's Partisan forces, crossed the winding Danube above and below the Iron Gate rapids on a stretch between Orsova and Negotin, the broadcast Soviet communique said.

The Russians drove six miles into Yugoslavia at Negotin, and Tito's spearheads, battling a mixed force of Germans, Serb puppet troops and Gen. Draja Mihailovic's Chetniks, were reported by the free Yugoslav radio already to have reached a point on the southwestern approaches of Belgrade.

Imperiled Hungary, reportedly suing for peace, thus was threatened anew from the south at the same time that a Budapest bulletin acknowledged that other Soviet forces and Romanian contingents had fought their way at least ten miles inside southeastern Hungary on a line between Szeged, Hungary's second city, and Oradea, big Transylvanian rail town 100 miles to the northeast.

Soviet troops also punched out gains along the Polish-Czecho-Slovak frontier, in northeastern Romania, and in Transylvania in the powerful assault aimed at knocking Hungary out of the war.

Promised Good Treatment

Red army planes also dropped leaflets over the Hungarian lines, promising the Hungarians good treatment if they should surrender and join the United Nations' drive in Germany's dying hours.

The Russians crossed into Yugoslavia by way of the big Danube bend near the junction of the Yugoslav-Romanian-Bulgarian frontiers several days ago, Moscow said.

The Red army's double purpose was to effect a junction with Tito's men and the Allied Adriatic forces in the west so as to throw a powerful block across Nazi escape lines out of Yugoslavia, Albania and Greece, and also to turn northward toward Hungary and Austria.

Rail lines and roads leading through Yugoslavia to the north already are in such terrible shape from Italy-based Allied bombers and the steady blows of Yugoslav and Allied saboteurs that the Germans have little chance of getting the bulk of their divisions out of the lower Balkans.

Although Moscow still was silent for the fourth day after the Germans announced a Russian-Romanian crossing into southeastern Hungary, a Budapest communique announced that the Red army had captured Mako, three miles inside the pre-war Magyar frontier, threatening the Tisza river stronghold of Szeged, 15 miles to the west.

Soviet spearheads also drove seven miles north of Mako and reached Foldeak, only 100 miles from Budapest, the Hungarian bulletin said. Other Red army and Romanian units had crossed the frontier at various points between Szeged and Salonta, 80 miles to the northeast, it added.

Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, second Ukraine army commander, whose troops forced Romania to quit the war and join the Allies, was in charge of the entry into Yugoslavia and Hungary, while Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin, third Ukraine army leader, was deploying his troops along the Bulgarian-Yugoslav frontier to roll up the Germans in the south. Tolbukhin's forces also have crossed into Greece, unofficial reportts said.

In Southern Poland Col.-Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine army of Alpine contingents advanced along the Czechoslovak border in the threat to Northern Hungary, capturing seven places during the day.

Muhu Island Taken

In the Baltic states the terrific battle for Riga, Latvian capital, raged on, but Moscow ignored the sector. The Russians are within sight of the Gulf of Riga port on the south, but are held up by a strong German defense line 30 miles to the northeast and east.

Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad army units crossed the five-mile-wide Suurvian Strait off western Estonia's coast and captured Muhu Island, the bulletin disclosed. Wormsi Island to the north was seized last Wednesday, and the two large islands off Osel and Dago remain to be seized before the Russians can clear German guns dominating the entrance to the Gulf of Riga.

sweeping west through northern Transylvania.

On the Czechoslovak-Polish border, the Soviets hold all the East Beskids passes south of the Polish city of Sanok. Farther east they have most of the passes in the Carpatho-Ukraine, and are in or at the frontier over a long front.

At the place where Romania, Hungary and Yugoslavia join, the Red army is well into Yugoslavia, and probably inside Hungary at several places.

Iron Gate Fighting Reported

(The German high command said fighting continued in the Danube Bend on both sides of the Iron Gate and that a stronghold on the Danube was recaptured from the Russians.

(In Transylvania the Germans claimed recapture of Oradea, also known as Nagyvarad, six miles from the pre-war Hungarian border. The Bucharest radio earlier declared the Soviets had broken into that strategic rail city controlling a principal Nazi escape route from Transylvania.)

Gen. Ivan Petrov's combined Russian-Czechoslovak forces, driving a wedge into every important Ruthenian pass, extended their grip on pre-war Czechoslovakia's frontier to 160 miles.

Russ Leaflets Urge Hungary To Quit

Moscow, Sept. 30 (AP)—Russia today opened a strong propaganda campaign urging Hungary to surrender as Red army troops tightened a pincers offensive against Hitler's last big Balkan vassal state.

Leaflets dropped over Hungarian lines encouraged the troops to capitulate. The leaflets declared the Romanians were well received when they threw down their arms, and broadcasts informed the Hungarian people it was not too late to desert Hitler and save themselves.

Border Defenses Cracked

The offensive against Hungary has cracked a 90-mile stretch of border fortifications along the Czech-Polish border defending the Ruthenian highlands, and is

Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky scored a major success in the eastern Carpathians by capturing the Transylvanian city of Targu-Mures and crossing the Mures River line at a point within fifty miles east of Cluj, the Hungarian-annexed Transylvania capital.

Silent on Battle in Plain.

Operations of Marshal Malinovsky's forces on the Hungarian plain from western Romania were not mentioned officially here.

[Berlin reports implied that Red Army troops temporarily had smashed into Szeged, Hungary's second city, ninety-five miles southeast of Budapest).

In the north the battle for the Latvian port of Riga grew in fury. The Germans were knocked out of thirty additional settle-

ments, but enemy resistance definitely stiffened.

[The Swiss radio said the Russians landed on the islands of Hiuu (Dago) and Saare (Osel) off the Estonian coast. Capture of the islands would complete the ousting of the Germans from all Estonian territory.]

Moscow regarded as big news the revelation of the widening scope of the attack against Hungary—attacks more convincing than words that the Magyars must seek peace or meet catastrophe.

With the capture of Wysocko-Wyzno in the Czech-Polish frontier zone, Gen. Petrov's forces outflanked Uzok Iass from the east and west. At the eastern extremity of Ruthenia Petrov was within three miles of Korosmezo after occupying the one-time Polish mountain - resort village of Worochta. In the central sector his artillery controlled Volocz Pass.

German Version of Fighting.

The German High Command's communique said fighting continued in the Danube bend on both sides of the Iron Gate, and that a stronghold on the Danube was recaptured from the Russians. In Transylvania, the Germans claimed recapture of Oradea, also known as Nagyvarad, six miles from the pre-war Hungarian frontier. The Bucharest radio earlier declared the Russians had broken into that strategic rail city controlling a principal Nazi escape route from Transylvania.

OCT 1 1944

Bor Denounced As a 'Criminal' By Lublin Poles

Committee Head Says He'll Be Tried for Instigating Premature Warsaw Battle

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Sept. 30.—General Tadeusz Komorowski (General Bor), newly appointed chief of the armed forces of the Polish government in exile in London, was denounced today as a "criminal" by Edward Osuska Morawski, president of the Moscow-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation, with headquarters at Lublin, who said Bor would be arrested and tried for instigating a premature Warsaw uprising.

The committee's commander in chief, Colonel General Michal Rola-Zymierski in a joint Moscow press conference with Morawski charged that Bor had never been in Warsaw during the fighting and had stayed at a secret spot about eighteen miles from the capital.

Sosnkowski Ousted To Placate Russians

OCT 1 1944

London, Sept. 30 (AP)—Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski was ousted today as commander in chief of Poland's armed forces in a move to placate Russia and pave the way for resumption of friendly Polish-Soviet relations.

Yielding finally to the persuasion of peasant - born Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and the pressure of the British Government President Wladyslaw Rackiewicz signed the decree dismissing his long-time friend as Poland's military leader.

Bor Gets Post

The country's military leadership was transferred at the same time to the hero of the Warsaw uprising and commander of Poland's underground army, Gen. Tadeusz (Bor) Komorowski, until a few days ago known only as "General Bor."

Bor was regarded in London quarters as acceptable to Moscow. His communiques from within Warsaw in recent days have reported that his forces were working in close cooperation with the Red army.

Still Two Rivals

The development left still unsolved the problems arising from the fact Poland continues to have two military chiefs—Bor and Gen. Rola-Zymierski, commander for the rival regime set up by the National Liberation Committee.

But today's step may prove a prelude toward resumption of talks between Marshal Stalin and Mikolajczyk.

The necessity for haste in reaching a conclusion with Moscow is underscored by these reasons:

1. Formation under Soviet auspices of the rival government which has moved in behind the Red army to take over civil administration in liberated areas of Poland.

2. Desire of the London Government in exile to utilize resources of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to help rescue its stricken people from famine and disease.

3. A belief, shared by many high Allied diplomats as well as Polish officials, that Polish-Russian difficulties must be solved now to avoid a civil war after victory over Germany.

Britain's Backing

Today's action came only two days after Prime Minister Churchill placed Britain squarely behind the "right" of the Soviet's territorial demands upon Poland.

It is expected to be a bitter pill for the hard-bitten, tough-talking Sosnkowski. The reaction upon Polish troops who have been used in some of the most dangerous assignments of the war in western Europe remained uncertain.

Meeting In Moscow

Moscow, Sept. 30 (AP)—Members of the Polish National Council and the Polish Committee of National Liberation met at the Polish embassy in Moscow today following their meeting with Premier Stalin at the Kremlin yesterday.

There was no announcement as to why the Poles were in Moscow, but they were said to look favorably upon Prime Minister Churchill's suggestion of another conference with Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the London Polish Government.

The fate of all factions of the London Government was said to be up for discussion as the deadline approached for decisions on what personalities would join the present Lublin setup.

Russ-Bulgar Pact On Thrace Bared

London, Sept. 30 (AP)—Russia and Bulgaria have agreed to joint military occupation of eastern and western Thrace for the duration of the war, the Ankara radio reported from Sofia today.

The broadcast said that according to a pact between the Bulgarian Government and Russia's Marshal Fedor I. Tolbukhin, rival Greek and Bulgarian claims to Thrace will be deferred for post-war arbitration.

For the present, it said, civil affairs will be conducted by a provisional administrative committee of one Bulgarian, one Greek and one Turk.

JAPS BAD OFF, SAYS PRAVDA

OCT 1 1944

Implied Hopeless Position Is Laid To Blitz Influence

Moscow, Sept. 30 (AP)—The official Communist party newspaper *Pravda* declared today that Japan "is facing serious difficulties" in her war with the Western Allies and implied that her position is hopeless.

Without mentioning Soviet-Japanese relations, *Pravda* stressed in a long review of the Japanese situation that American production was fast outstripping the Japanese and that Japan was being overwhelmed by Allied military might, and concluded in comment that "the adventurous theory of *Blitzkrieg* has had a destructive influence over the Japanese strategy."

No Hint Of Changed Relations

Although it was the most pessimistic picture the Soviet press ever has drawn of Japan's chances of winning the war, there was nothing in the review to support a theory that the Japanese-Russian relations have changed.

Having started the war, *Pravda* said, the Japanese "seduced themselves" into believing that early capture of a large number of territories would so demoralize the enemy that victory would be won.

"The unprecedented acceleration of the tempo of war in the United States has made it more and more impossible for Japan to cover the distance which separates it from the American level of production of planes, ships, artillery, war materials, etc.," *Pravda* said.

"Allies Dominate Sea, Air"

"At present the United States aviation industry exceeds Japan's 12 times. The American and British fleets are twice superior to Japan's. The Japanese fleet losses have not been supplemented by production. The Allies dominate the sea and air."

The article said there was reason for "objective alarm" in Japan, citing more frequent air raids by American planes.

Although Japan captured and still holds huge territories, it said, the superiority of the Allied fleet prevents Japan from using her distant raw materials, and Japanese plans and hopes on this subject were Utopian."

Burden Heavier Day By Day

"The burden of the Pacific war on Japan," said *Pravda* bluntly, "is becoming heavier and heavier every day."

In conclusion, *Pravda* said:

"Anticipating the arrival of military operations close to the territory of Japan, Japanese propagandists have clutched at history to raise the faith of the population. They relate how a terrible storm in the 13th century saved Japan from a Mongolian invasion when an armada of enemy ships 500 strong was scattered and dispersed. This reference to a miracle can hardly be expected to reassure anyone."

PRAVDA SAYS JAPS' SITUATION IS BAD

OCT 1 1944

Moscow, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Three days after Berlin and Tokyo observed the fourth anniversary of the Tripartite Pact, Pravda said today that, "the adventurous theory of the blitzkrieg has had a destructive influence" over Japan's military and political strategy. Japan joined the Axis September 27, 1940.

The official communist newspaper indicated that the Japanese were in an almost hopeless position with United States production outstripping theirs; the war coming ever closer to the home islands with the Americans and British superior in the air and on the sea. It was the most pessimistic picture the Soviet press has ever painted on Japan's chances of winning the war. The long review made no mention of Japanese-Russian relations.

Having started the war, the article said, the Japanese "seduced themselves" into believing that the early capture of large territories would so demoralize the opposition that victory would be won.

'Big 3' Alliance

To Last, Russ Paper Says

New York, Sept. 30 (AP)—A Moscow broadcast today quoted the newspaper *Izvestia* as saying in a review of a newly published collection of "wartime Soviet foreign-policy documents" that the volume showed clearly the Soviet Government regards the Anglo-Soviet-American "association" as one that will "endure for a long time to come."

"Documents in this volume," *Izvestia* was quoted as saying, "make it clear that the Soviet Government does not regard the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition as a temporary association, but as one rooted in a community of fundamental interests between the peoples of the USSR, the United States and Great Britain, and, in fact, of all peace-loving people; as an association . . . intended not only to achieve complete victory over the common foes, but to establish a stable and lasting peace and economic, political and cultural cooperation among the various nations."

Recognizes Difficulties

The Moscow newspaper said "Soviet diplomacy does not close its eyes to difficulties that arise in organizing joint action by members of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, in particular those difficulties generated by differences in ideology and social systems."

"But," it added, "the common element in the basic interests of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition decisively outweighs the difficulties mentioned."

Izvestia declared, according to the broadcast, that the Soviet Union's objectives were "to smash Hitlerite Germany in the shortest possible time . . . and arrange peaceful and friendly relations with all neighboring democratic states, and first and foremost with our great allies, Great Britain and the United States."

The border gateway to the area was closed for good by Finnish soldiers and some Russians already were reported to have entered from the Gulf of Finland.

Carol Plans To Leave Mexico City For Brazil

Mexico City, Sept. 30 (AP)—Former King Carol of Romania said today he plans to leave soon for Brazil, accompanied by Madame Lupescu, Ernest Urdareanu, the former court chamberlain, and Mrs. Urdareanu.

He said the date of departure has not been fixed, and that he does not know how long he will remain in Brazil.

The Brazilian embassy reported that visas have been granted the party.

Carol has been in Mexico since 1941.

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Peninsula Evacuated

Helsinki, Finland, Sept. 30 (AP)—Porkkala peninsula, ceded to the Russians as a naval base, was a "ghost territory" today from which all Finnish inhabitants had been removed.

Finns Push Germans Back At Pudasjarvi

Helsinki, Sept. 30 (AP)—Finland's Foreign Minister, C. J. A. Enckell, said last night he was hopeful of an early resumption of diplomatic relations with the United States.

Stockholm, Sept. 30 (AP) — The Finns have broken German rear-guard resistance south of Pudasjarvi on the Ii river in central Finland and are continuing to advance, it was announced officially in Helsinki today.

West of Pudasjarvi the Finns were reported to have crossed the Olhava river.

An *Aftonbladet* dispatch said the first real fighting between Finnish and German troops occurred at Kuminki, eight miles northeast of the Bothnian Gulf port of Oulu. The Germans retired leaving dead and wounded behind, the account said.

Japs At Tanchuk, Approach Kweilin

Chungking, Sept. 30 (AP)—Japanese forces storming down from the northeast have fought their way to positions approximately 30 miles northeast of the big American-Chinese base of Kweilin and have reached the American advance air base of Tanchuk, 130 miles south of Kweilin, the Chinese command announced tonight.

In their powerful drive on Kweilin, which has changed the strategic picture of the entire Asiatic mainland war, the Japanese are now fighting east of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway at places 4 miles and 12 miles southeast of Hingan, the daily Chinese communique said. Hingan is on the railway 31 miles northeast of Kweilin.

House-By-House: Paoching

The exact locality from which the invaders were striking was not stated, but it was believed they had come from a highway northeast of Hingan. The bulletin said simply that they "advanced southward" to these areas.

The Japanese are fighting house-by-house in the city of Paoching, 145 miles northeast of Kweilin, and have received reinforcements since announcement of their initial penetration yesterday, Chinese headquarters said.

[The Japanese already have claimed occupation of both Paoching and Tanchuk.]

In addition to reaching Tanchuk, which is on the West river, the Japanese have driven to Pingan, also on the river ten miles upstream from Tanchuk, the bulletin said, but it was stated that Chinese troops operating behind the enemy lines had beaten the enemy back south of the river.

14th USAAF Active

American 14th Air Force bombers, aiding the defense of Kweilin, attacked enemy supply dumps, bridges, barracks and troops, 70 miles to the north in the vicinity of Chuanhsien; and closer to the enemy column flanking Kweilin to the southeast, American bomb-carrying fighters hit troop concentrations and compounds in the Lungfukwan area, and Mitchell medium bombers hit Lungfukwan itself, starting large fires and explosions from which smoke was seen to rise 6,000 feet.

Other 14th Air Force planes attacked the Jungyun area, 170 miles south of Kweilin.

Japs Reach Town 31 Miles From Kweilin

Chungking, Sept. 30 (AP)—Fighting near Hingan, railway town only 31 miles northeast of Kweilin, was reported tonight by the Chinese high command. Continued street fighting in Paoching, 145 miles north-northeast of Kweilin, also was announced and it was admitted that the Japanese had reached Tanchuk on the West river.

(The Japanese already have claimed complete occupation of both Paoching, 65 miles west of Hengyang, and Tanchuk.)

The high command communique said Japanese regulars east of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway advanced southward yesterday.

Earlier, General Stilwell said that United States 14th Air Force heavy bombers have sunk a 15,000 ton whaler in Formosa Strait.

Samshui Bombed

American Liberators have bombed Samshui, 30 miles west of Canton, starting fires and secondary explosions in the eastern part of the city. Escorting P-51s encountered 15 to 20 enemy fighters, destroying two, probably destroying one and damaging two. The American planes were undamaged.

Striking at the Japanese advance toward Kweilin, American fighters ranged 135 miles northeast of that city, shooting up a concentration of enemy vehicles, bridges, barracks, troops and river junks.

FLIERS IN CHINA PRAISED

De Wiart Tells of Work of the 14th Air Force

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 30 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Adrian Carton De Wiart, Prime Minister Churchill's representative in Chungking, China, told the press on a liaison visit to this headquarters today that the United States Fourteenth Air Force was "beyond all praise" for its work in China.

The Fourteenth Air Force has been operating farther eastward since the Assam-based United States Tenth Air Force took over some of the burden of supporting the Chinese fighting in Yunnan.

Today's headquarters communiqué reported that the Indian Fifth Division, fighting southward toward Tiddim, had had "successful encounters" with small Japanese groups screening the village base, and asserted that the main advance along the Tiddim road continued.

British Gain Near Tiddim

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 30 (AP).—The British 5th Indian Division, closing in on the Japanese base of Tiddim in northern Burma, has had "successful encounters" with small Japanese groups screening the village, a communique said today. It added that the main advance along the Tiddim road is continuing.

The recent strengthening of the Japanese position on the Salween front along the old Burma Road was described by a headquarters spokesman as a "frantic improvisation" to meet Chinese advances in Yunnan Province of southwestern China.

The spokesman conceded that the enemy had proved troublesome in the area southwest of Lungling, but he said that the Japanese were necessarily depleting their forces elsewhere in an effort to prevent an overland junction between China and her Allies in India and North Burma.

Allies Battle Japs Screening Tiddim

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 30 (AP)—The British Fifth Indian Division, closing in on the Japanese base of Tiddim in northern Burma, has had "successful encounters" with small Japanese groups screening the village, a communique from Southeast Asia Command Headquarters said today.

The communique said the main advance along the Tiddim Road is continuing. Previously the Japanese had withdrawn from positions north of Tiddim.

TEN JAP BOATS SUNK IN BORNEO

Lone Plane Adds To Bad Luck Brought By "Black Cats"

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea *Sunday*, Oct. 1 (AP)—"Black Cats" are crossing Japan's shipping lanes in the Southwest Pacific, bringing the enemy nothing but bad luck.

Today's communique reported that a navy Catalina flying boat—called a "Black Cat" because it usually operates at night—sank four freighter transports and six barges clustered about a jetty in Darvel Bay, Borneo, in a lone mission of destruction Thursday night and early Friday.

Schooner Driven Aground

Another "Cat" proved to the Japanese that not even the northern waters of Mindanao in the Philippines are safe for shipping by driving an enemy schooner aground at Surigao. It later broke up.

These "Cats" have been deadly in their prowls around Mindanao, one of them earlier in the week spotting a seaplane tender refueling two destroyer escorts and sinking all three.

The Borneo raider first made a strafing run, setting fire to stores piled on a dock at Malapang.

Direct Hits Scored

Then it circled, returned and scored direct hits with 500-pound bombs on a 4,000-ton vessel and three of 1,500 pounds. It got the heavily loaded barges with machine-gun bullets. The Nipponese tried vainly to bring down the navy plane by filling the black sky with bursting ack ack, but succeeded only in damaging it.

Friday, a Liberator bomber spotted an enemy destroyer 80 miles off the southeast tip of Borneo, heading south and attacked it but the results were not determined.

9 Palau Isles Now Under U. S. Control

Fleet headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 30 (AP)—Taking three more strides along the stepping stones toward the Philippines, United States forces today controlled nine islands of the strategic Palau group, and a new airfield.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced last night that Kongauru, Ngesebus with its 4,800-foot fighter-plane strip, and an unnamed island "have been made secure."

United States forces thus increased the usefulness of the excellent airdrome on Peleliu, which the Japanese expended almost 9,000 men to defend. This field, and others in the Palaus, are little more than 500 miles east of the Philippines.

Artillery Driven Back

By invading the three islets the Americans drove Japanese artillery out of range of the Peleliu bomber field.

The Americans have other bases close to the Philippines and Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique today said planes, flying from them, sank or damaged 17 Japanese craft, ranging from small freighters to barges.

Six craft were sunk or damaged off Mindanao, in the southern Philippines and seven off the Celebes. Others were bagged off Borneo, Boeroe and the Halmaheras.

Toll Reaches 9,772

American marines and soldiers have killed 8,717 Japanese on Peleliu and 1,055 on Angaur.

The three near-by islets were invaded Wednesday and Nimitz said Ngesebus was captured the same day. The next day Kongauru was secured, along with the unnamed island.

Tokyo Reports Raid On Koror

New York, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said today that "about 20 small-type planes" raided Koror, in the Palaus north of Peleliu, Thursday (Japanese time). The domestic broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, added that Marcus Island, about 874 miles notrhwest of Wake, was raided yesterday afternoon by "several" Liberator bombers.

Manilans Fleeing

New York, Sept. 30 (AP) — The Tokyo radio said today many residents of Manila had begun leaving the city following last week's American air raids, adding that a "committee on evacuation" is lending "every possible aid."

Jap Prince Staff Officer

New York, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Berlin radio quoted a Tokyo dispatch today as saying Major Prince Takahito Mikasa, youngest brother of Emperor Hirohito, had been appointed a staff officer at headquarters of motorized army and tank forces.

Tokyo Admits Destruction of Guam Garrison

Says Fight There and On Tinian Ended Sept. 27; Civilians Shared in Fate

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP).—Japanese imperial headquarters announced in a Tokyo broadcast today that Japanese garrisons on Guam and Tinian Islands had been destroyed by Sept. 27, and that Japanese residents on the islands "seem to have shared the fate of the troops."

The broadcast, heard by The Associated Press listening post here, identified the Japanese commander in the Guam-Tinian sector as Lieutenant General Hideyoshi Obata. It said the army and navy forces on Guam were commanded by Lieutenant General Hyo Takashima and Captain Yutaka Sugimoto, respectively, while Colonel Keishi Ogata and Captain Goichi Oya, respectively, were commanders of the army and navy on Tinian.

In a commentary on the communique, the Japanese Information Bureau said that, of the 15,000 civilians on Tinian, 3,700 formed a voluntary battalion and fell on the battlefield.

"The aged, the women and the children committed suicide as soon as the enemy had pierced the last defensive positions," the broadcast said. "It was similar on the island of Guam."

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced on Aug. 10 that organized Japanese resistance had ceased on Guam. Mop-up operations continued after that date. Enemy resistance on Tinian Island was eliminated about ten days earlier.

On Aug. 23 Nimitz estimated that Japanese defense of Guam, Tinian and Saipan Islands in the Marianas had cost the enemy 44,956 troops killed.

Japs Turn Tails

Despite Tales Of U. S. Defeats

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Natives of Guam were fed fancy tales about Japanese victories against the United States, reports S/Sgt. Gordon D. Marston, marine corps combat correspondent.

One Guamanian said the Japanese told him the American navy had only two battleships left—and both of those were rusty.

Another said he was told "only a handful of planes had ever escaped the wonderful Japanese pilots."

"But when our planes came to bomb the island, we were forbidden to look at them. After a while the Japs ran when the planes arrived, so we looked up anyway. One Jap officer had scratches all over his body from diving into the corral."

Honolulu Has Air Alarm.

Honolulu, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Unidentified airplanes, later proved to be friendly, gave Honolulans a fifty-minute air raid alert this morning and caused considerable uneasiness in this city which has had no alarm of any kind for nearly nine months. The alert lasted from 2:15 A. M. to 3:05 A. M. (4:45 to 5:35 A. M., Pacific war time).

Nicaraguan Coup Fails In Costa Rica

San Jose, Costa Rica, Sept. 30 (AP)—A spokesman for President Teodoro Picado reported tonight that a Costa Rican patrol had recaptured the town of Muelle de San Carlos without a struggle from Nicaraguan revolutionaries who seized it this morning.

The exiled Nicaraguans occupied the town as part of a general plan to attempt to reenter Nicaragua and overthrow President Somoza, it was reported. They also had attempted to take other border towns in executing their plan.

Flee Aboard Motor Launch

Picado's spokesman said the Nicaraguan band fled aboard a motor launch headed down the San Carlos river, probably in the direction of the Nicaraguan border, when the Costa Ricans arrived at Muelle de San Carlos. They abandoned an armored truck they had captured from Costa Ricans yes-

terday.

The spokesman said the Costa Rican Government considered the incident closed since the Nicaraguan exiles were dispersing and their anti-Somoza coup apparently had failed. Serious clashes had been expected if the rebels reached the border, where Somoza has mobilized the National Guard. Leaders of the Nicaraguan oppositionists have been placed under arrest by Costa Rican authorities in other border towns.

400 Hondurans Serve In United Kingdom

Belize, British Honduras, Sept. 30 (AP)—There are 400 British Hondurans at present in the United Kingdom on war service.

They are distributed from the north of Scotland to the south of England and South Wales.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1—Western front: 305 miles (from west of Kleve).

2—Russian front: 310 miles (from Warsaw).

3—Italian front: 570 miles (from south of Bologna).

Germans Halt Exchange Ship, Seize American

Dane Also Held As U. S. Protests, Wounded Aboard

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30. (AP)—The Germans halted the Swedish liner Gripsholm recently while it was laden with American repatriates in order to remove two crewmen before the vessel passed out of Nazi-controlled waters, it was disclosed today.

American Seized

The state department confirmed reports of the temporary detention of the ship, and said one of the seta men taken into custody by the Nazi was an American, the other a Dane.

A protest against the action has been fild thru the Swiss government.

Later, the department announced that the two crew members removed by the Germans are:

Robert Raymond Kelly, allegedly, the department said, an American citizen, born at Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1924, whose mother, Mrs. Blanche Kelly, resides at 217 W. 13th st., Mission, Tex.

Eric Paul Hansen, allegedly a Danish subject, the department added.

The department offered no explanation for the use of the term, "allegedly," in connection with the citizenship of the two men.

It was Kelly's first voyage on the Gripsholm, while Hansen, whom the department described as a waiver, had previously served on the ship.

It said that the Gripsholm had been detained nine hours by the Germans before being released and in its protest to the German government, described the German action as unprecedented. Cadel demanded that the official responsible be appropriately dealt with.

The excuse given by the Germans for stopping the ship off the South Norwegian coast, unofficial reports said, was that the two had been working with the Danish underground movement. The state department made no comment on this report.

The liner, enroute from Goteborg, Sweden, to Jersey City, N. J., had aboard nearly 2,000 wounded American soldiers, other United States nationals and Britons, when it was halted by the Nazis in the Skagerrak Channel Sept. 11.

Those aboard the ship as passengers had been exchanged for an equivalent number of wounded German prisoners.

Search of the Gripsholm was made at Kristian Sand. After removal of the two sailors, the vessel was allowed to proceed on her voyage.

No reply has been received to the state department's protest, it said, on the assertion that German search of the vessel was a violation of the safe conduct guarantee under which the liner traveled.

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NAVY'S SUPPLY PROBLEM BIG

Forrestal Cites Need In War Against Japan

San Francisco, Sept. 30 (AP)—The supply problem in the war against Japan is three times that of the war in Europe, James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, said here today.

"We have the power now with which to beat the Japanese," Forrestal added, "but the transport of that power is our problem."

Commenting on reports of Japanese ship and plane losses, Forrestal said the United States Navy has "sufficient strength to enable us to seek battle with the Japanese at any time and any place."

Clipping The Japs

"Admiral Halsey and General MacArthur have been clipping the Japanese under both their barbaric ears in the last two months," the Navy Secretary told a press conference.

"These successes, while imposing, cannot be regarded as indication of a quick victory. There is still a good part of the Japanese navy left, and from three and a half to four million fighting effectives in the Japanese army.

"There isn't any question but that the Japanese know they are thoroughly beaten if our national will is sufficient to carry through, and I suspect that all that they now count on is the hope that we shall be bored with war when the German end of this war is finished.

"The Japanese hope we are going to let them off the hook. I believe they are badly mistaken."

Assault Shipping Needed

Commenting on the shipbuilding program, which, he said, could be reduced little if at all after the war ends in Europe, Forrestal said the navy's greatest need at present was more assault shipping.

"We need ships that are ready to fight when they arrive. Two years ago our top riority was for destroyer escorts. Last year it was for landing craft. Now our only real lack is assault shipping."

Forrestal said he did not know when the Pearl Harbor inquiry would be finished or whether the results would be made public immediately. He said it would be presumptuous for him to comment on the effect of Japanese advances in China.

Asked about an article published in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* to the effect that the Russian Government was operating a "rendezvous" port on American soil, Forrestal said the Russian had been given facilities for an "asembly point for cargoes and supplies," but that it did not constitute a military base.

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Russ Have Navy Base On U. S. Soil, Report

Seattle, Sept. 30 (AP)—Operation by the Soviet Government of a naval base on American soil and its use as a rendezvous port for transshipment of cargoes and refueling of Russian armed vessels was reported last night in a copyright article in the *Post-Intelligencer*.

The article by Mel Meadows, a staff reporter, said the revelation that Russian armed vessels were being based at and operated out of "an American port" under Russian command was made to the paper by Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.).

Confirmed, He Says

Magnuson, ranking Pacific Coast member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, was quoted as saying that he had learned "only recently" of Russian operations in the American port, although they had been conducted secretly for the last 15 months.

"Directly," the Congressman was quoted as saying, "to Secretary of Navy Forrestal confirmed information reaching me that the Soviet base is being operated by the Russian Government under terms of the lend-lease agreement."

Harbor Described

Port facilities, Magnuson was quoted further, are under lease from an American company and payment is being made by an American agency directly to that firm, although the Russians have full use of the harbor as an operational base under lend-lease terms.

The base, the article said, has made available to the Soviet Government for the past 15 months a harbor several miles long and nearly a mile wide.

Even Has Living Quarters

In addition to a pier sufficient for a vessel to discharge all hatches simultaneously, facilities include warehouses, oil storage and living quarters for an undetermined number of men, the article says.

Russian merchant ships under the command of the Soviet navy have been trans-shipping cargoes and using the base as a coaling station, the article reported, adding that vessels in the harbor may anchor in the bight of one shore while waiting to dock.

Recently, the report added, the government has established a radio beacon and other improvements to navigation in addition to those already established.

Nelson Resigns As WPB Chief For New Post

President Hints Job Will Have World Scope

BY STERLING F. GREEN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30. (AP)—Donald M. Nelson ended a turbulent career as WPB chairman today to take a new post described by President Roosevelt as a task of "major importance," connected with foreign economic relations.

Krug Takes Over

Thirty-six-year-old J. A. (Cap) Krug, recently released by the navy to become acting chairman, took over as Nelson's successor with the pledge he would "try to keep things running on the rails you laid down."

In his letter accepting the resignation—a message warmly praising Nelson's part in arming the country—Mr. Roosevelt did not reveal the post he has in mind for the retiring production chief.

The president indicated, however, that he plans to use Nelson's ability in economic negotiations like his missions to China and Russia. The results achieved there, said Mr. Roosevelt, "make me feel strongly that your experience, insight and skill will be urgently needed by this country in laying the groundwork for postwar economic co-operation with other nations."

"I am counting on you to remain in the government in a high post of major importance," the White House message said.

AVOIDS QUESTION

Whether this meant the creation shortly of a new foreign economic agency in the government, with Nelson at its head, was not revealed. Nelson, who met reporters in his office shortly after the White House announcement, avoided that question. He would say only that the president had outlined the job to him "in general terms."

The former vice-president of Sears Roebuck read for newsmen the text of his letter of resignation saying he felt his production assignment was complete, atfer four years in Washington; that he had planed to resign "ever since warproduction met its crucial test in the invasion of Europe," that he had delayed his departure until he could get WPB started on its reconversion program.

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"I am very happy about the whole thing," Nelson went on. "I am delighted that Cap (Krug) got the job. The reconversion program has been managed as I would have hoped to do it if I had been in active command here in the last few weeks."

Krug, formerly a naval lieutenant commander and before that a key vice-chairman of WPB, was installed as acting chairman on the day of Nelson's departure on a presidential mission to China a little more than a month ago.

He has run the agency firmly since that time, with heavy emphasis on speeding reconversion plans. He has served notice that he will not tolerate "sniping" or the stewing of dissension in WPB—conditions of which Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman, complained in resigning from WPB just before Nelson left.

As his first official act, Krug outlined WPB's program for lifting production controls on V-day in Europe—a sweeping plan which will eliminate 350 of the existing 500 WPB orders.

Krug moved out of Nelson's office and into the one left vacant by Wilson. Nelson told reporters he would continue to make his headquarters at WPB for a time.

Nelson scouted reports that he might take a job in private industry. "I have never permitted anyone to offer me a job," he said. "I have always said: 'Wait until I have done all I can to help win the war'."

Nelson invited Krug into the office when a cameraman asked that they pose together.

"I wish I could say that I'm happy, too," Krug said. "But to be frank, I could wish you were going to keep on sitting there"—indicating the chairman's chair—"and that I could keep on sitting here"—indicating his position on the sidelines.

Donald D. Davis Quits WPB, Folger Takes Job

Washington, Sept. 30 (AP)—The resignation of Donald D. Davis as War Production Board vice-chairman in charge of field operations was announced today by J. A. Krug, chairman of WPB.

Krug said Davis submitted his resignation on June 30, but had been "prevailed upon to stay and help set up WPB's reconversion machinery in the field." He is now to be succeeded by James Folger, until recently WPB regional director at San Francisco.

In his letter accepting Davis' resignation, Krug said:

"I regret very much to see you leave the War Production Board, though I know that personal reasons make it necessary for you to do so. You have given the board two years of loyal service in the interest of the war effort, and your contribution has been evident at many points."

Davis left the presidency of General Mills Corporation early in 1943 to join WPB. Folger joined the board in November, 1942, resigning from the presidency of the Folger Coffee Company, San Francisco.

U. S. Knocked Out 1000 Nazi Tanks in 10 Days

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Washington, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Two types of tank-killers—one a high-speed reconnaissance weapon and the other a slugger—are credited in military circles with a major part in the shattering defeats suffered by the Nazis whenever they elect to engage in battles of armor.

In one recent ten-day period, an estimated 1,000 Nazi tanks were knocked out by the Allies. Experts here say that the M-36 and M-18 tank destroyers, developed by the United States Army's Ordnance Department and built in several factories and arsenals of this country, accounted for much of that toll.

The tank destroyer evolved as a counter-weapon for the tank, and grew out of the earlier use of anti-tank guns mounted on towed carriages. Because it is self-propelled, it can move more swiftly and go into action faster than the towed gun.

The M-36 is designed to work directly in support of tanks. Its firepower takes care of Germany's heaviest tanks, the Mark V and Mark VI. The M-36 mounts a 90mm. gun firing an armor-piercing projectile weighing about twenty-five pounds. A .50 caliber machine gun (the secondary armament) is used primarily for anti-personnel purposes.

In weight and speed—28½ tons and about thirty miles an hour—the M-36 is a companion to the American medium tank. Tactically, the M-36 moves with tanks but as the area of battle is neared ranges out to hunt and attack enemy tanks or, when enemy numerical superiority threatens, takes up position to cover a withdrawal of the outnumbered tank force.

The M-18, on the other hand, is a lighter and faster weapon, in tactical use an ultra-modern version of the old-time horse cavalry. The Army calls it a "streamlined speed demon." Weighing 18¾

tons and mounted on ten bogey wheels, the M-18 mounts a 76 mm. gun and has a speed up to fifty-five miles. It is of particular value in exploiting a break-through of fixed positions.

Reich Faces Devastation If War Stalls for Winter

BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30. (AP)—If the Germans force the European war into a winter stalemate and a spring cleanup campaign, they will subject their country to the most ruthless devastation yet planned by the Allied high commands.

The belief of military authorities here is that Nazi scorched earth threats promise considerably less destruction to Germany's cities, industries and communications than do Allied plans for conquering the country piecemeal if the Allies have to do it that way.

Surrender Unlikely

There are no reports here of any group capable of bringing about a revolution and surrender. And the Nazi leadership, it is emphasized, has nothing to gain by surrender.

Responsible Allied military authorities believe that the Reich is being held together by Heinrich Himmler's Gestapo, which has exercised enormously increased power since the failure of the army generals' attempt on Hitler's life last summer.

Among diplomats as well as military leaders here it is considered a significant indication of Allied determination to stamp out German militarism completely—by forcing the war home to the German people thru unconditional surrender or fighting on German soil—that there has not been, and according to present plans will not be, any definition of unconditional surrender for Germany.

NO NECK-SAVING TERMS

The decision against any direct appeal based on limiting unconditional surrender was made by the Allied high command in the belief that the German general staff would use it to keep the German people in the war for a maximum time and then at the 11th hour save themselves from destruction to fight another day by falling back upon Allied promises. That is said to be substantially what happened in 1918.

Actually the future of Germany is not considered by either military men or diplomats here to be hopeless from the point of view of the German people. Under policies now reported predominant in American planning it will have opportunity to grow again as an industrial nation with a relatively high standard of living—after Nazism and militarism have been uprooted and the devastation of other European countries has been restored.

STRICT PEACE CONTROLS

But the plans do call for (1) rigid limitation of certain key war-making industries such as oil and steel and (2) ruthless elimination of German domination of Europe's economy.

The present morale condition of the German people—as distinguished from their Nazi leaders—is widely reported to be one of hopelessness born of helplessness.

The British information services' weekly war commentary said today that "one of the most significant manifestations inside Germany is that Himmler's Gestapo is being seriously hindered in its work by public indifference which has caused a slump in the denunciation of (anti-Nazi) suspects."

But the British statement cautions that the German people still obey orders.

Wickard Doubts Farms To Be Haven for Jobless

WASHINGTON. (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Wickard is opposed to any sizable back-to-the-land movement after this war. He has warned congress emphatically against thinking of agriculture as "a national poor-house" or a refuge for unemployed.



Secretary Wickard

Many have the idea there will be places in agriculture for millions of returning veterans and persons leaving war plants, but the secretary says there is every reason to believe that agriculture will need a smaller instead of a larger labor force.

If the standard of living on farms is to be maintained at a "decent" level, Wickard says, the number of persons going back to farms must be limited strictly. Overpopulation of the land would result in a lower income for each person.

After every war there has been a back-to-the-land movement, the secretary recalls, but previously new lands were available for settlement and farm workers were needed.

ONLY RECLAIMED LAND

Now the only good land available is that which must be reclaimed by irrigation and reclamation. That acreage is offset, Wickard says, by sub-marginal lands which should be taken out of production.

"Let's approach this problem as any industrial plant would," Wickard suggests. "We have a certain size plant—that is, a certain number of acres to be farmed. We have before us a probable increased efficiency in machinery and farm practices. So we will need only a certain number of people to operate efficiently without causing low incomes to workers and higher costs to consumers."

He says that during the last several years there have been such improvements in machinery that about four per cent fewer farm workers have produced about a third more food. Improved combines, tractors, electric appliances and corn pickers have greatly reduced the need for farm labor and have increased total production.

NO MORE LABOR NEEDED

In Wickard's opinion there now is enough labor on farms to produce, at parity prices, more commodities than could be used under favorable peace time conditions. (Parity prices are those which, it is estimated, would give farmers the same purchasing power they had from 1909 to 1914.)

But there will be room for some who want to return to the farm, Wickard says that older farmers who have been working as a patriotic duty during the war will retire. Many women and children have aided in farm work. They will return to normal home duties.

"The person who is energetic, skilled in farming and likes it, probably can make a place in farming but the idea that agriculture can absorb a large number of people is erroneous," Wickard adds.

It is the department's plan, however, to see that every returning veteran is given an opportunity to try farming if he wants to do so.

Marines Promote Two To Brigadier Generals

Washington, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Marine Corps announced tonight promotion of two brigadier generals to the rank of major general.

They are:

Field Harris, now director of marine aviation, a native of Versailles, Ky., now on duty in Washington.

Louis E. Woods, commanding officer of the Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing, now on duty in the Solomon Islands, native of Fredonia, N. Y., who maintains his usual residence in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Arms Output Nears Quota

Washington, Sept. 30 (AP)—The War Production Board predicts that 97 per cent. of the $67,300,000,000 of weapons scheduled for 1944 will roll from assembly lines.

To achieve this goal, monthly output from October through December must exceed that for the record month of December, 1943, when volume amounted to $5,600,000,000.

Statistics Quoted

The emphasis will be on several critical programs, some lagging and some just begining to operate. As of September 1, with two thirds of the year gone, only 42 per cent. of the superbomber program was completed, 27 per cent. of the schedule for A-26 invader-attack bombers had been met, and 14 per cent. of the combat-loader cargo vessels required had been produced.

Citing examples of how some critical programs will ease when Germany falls, J. A. Krug, acting WPB chairman, said the heavy artillery ammunition quota will be reduced 76 per cent., while heavy truck requirements will be down 72 per cent.

General Gears Machinery To Demobilize U. S. Army

WASHINGTON. (AP)—The man who directed preparation of plans to demobilize America's greatest citizen-soldier army is a professional soldier.

Brig.-Gen. William F. Tompkins (nominated for maj.-gen.) was graduated with the West Point class of 1915 that produced Generals Eisenhower, Bradley and other top war names. He served with Gen. Pershing during the punitive expedition into Mexico and with the First French army during the last war. He received the purple heart decoration with the AEF.

He is the decisive rather than studious type. He moves fast, nervous and energetic, and puts a hard executive push to business when he's in a hurry. Still he has a fine facility for getting along with people even in hair-trigger situations, and there have been plenty of them in planning demobilization.

It was a unique job, in that there never has been anything of similar magnitude in U. S. army annals. Too, it was an unusual assignment for an officer used to issuing a directive, signing his rank and getting results.

Gen. Tompkins had to consider a maze of sometimes ponderous opinions: co-ordinate military and administrative policy, wishes of congress, industry, labor, wishes of parents and soldiers themselves; planning all the while to muster out as many boys as could be returned to civilian life and still keep the army strong enough to wind up the war with Japan after defeat of Germany.

The general discussed army demobilization with navy officers, correlating his decisions with their policy—which can not take definite form until after the battle of the Pacific is won. He conferred with officers of Allied countries similarly engaged in planning how to muster out great armies.

The demobilization problem is about 50 per cent military and 50 per cent industrial.

Hero Who Trapped Saboteurs to Wed

NEW YORK, Sept. 30. (AP)—John C. Cullen, 23-year-old coast guardsman, who helped trap the Nazi saboteurs who landed on Long Island June 1942, will be married tomorrow to Miss Alyce Nelson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Nelson, Queens.

Cullen, a boatswain's mate 1/c, who holds the army and navy union medal of honor, met Miss Nelson, 21, three years ago. The wedding will take place at Holy Family church, Queens.

Cullen surprised four of the saboteurs shortly after they came ashore, accepted a bribe and then notified his superiors. Of the eight captured six were executed.

PHILLIPS TO REST AWHILE

Envoy to India to Keep Post but Stay Temporarily in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—William Phillips, after a conference with President Roosevelt today, told reporters he would remain in this country for some time and that his position of personal representative of the President to India, with the rank of Ambassador, would remain unchanged.

It was the first time Mr. Phillips had seen the President since his return from India, and since the published reports of a controversy stemming from expressions on the Indian political situation attributed to him.

He conferred with Secretary Hull yesterday, and said he plans to leave immediately for a rest at his home in Massachusetts.

Basil O'Connor to Go Abroad

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP).—Basil O'Connor, American Red Cross chairman, will leave by air soon for Europe to inspect Red Cross operations with American troops in France and England, it was announced today.

Maverick Leaves for England

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP).—Maury Maverick, chairman of the Smaller War Plant Corporation left today for a ten-day trip to England. "Small business in the British Isles is developed to a marked degree," Mr. Maverick said. "I am very hopeful that in my conversations with British businessmen and government officials we will have an exchange of ideas that will be most hopeful to small business abroad and at home."

Costa Rican Official in U. S.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 30 (AP).—General Rene Picado, Vice-President and Secretary of War of Costa Rica, and his wife arrived by plane last night for a two-week visit in California. General Picado is a brother of President Teodoro Picado of Costa Rica.

Dr. Gros Indicted Again As Nazi Aide

Los Angeles, Sept. 30 (AP)—Dr. Hans Helmut Gros, former Beverly Hills (Cal.) art dealer, has been reindicted by the Federal grand jury on charges of conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act, violation of the Selective Service Act by not reporting his whereabouts, and acting as a German agent, although not registered as such with the Secretary of State.

Dr. Gros, now held in a detention camp here, was convicted last year of conspiracy to furnish military information to the German Government. However, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the verdict on the ground that a confession obtained by FBI agents was signed after he had been confined seven days without being taken before a magistrate.

Heroism in Italy Wins Officer Medal of Honor

Lieut. Barfoot Killed 7 Nazis, Captured 17 in a Day

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP).—Van T. Barfoot, the infantry man from Carthage, Miss., operated as a one-man task force on that day last May when he won the Medal of Honor.

Details of his operations were revealed today when the War Department made public the citation for the medal, conferred last Thursday by Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch in France. Now Second Lieutenant Barfoot, he was a sergeant on May 23 when his platoon engaged the Germans near Carano, Italy. When that day was ended Barfoot had:

Killed seven Germans with grenades and tommy guns, wounded a number of others, captured seventeen, broken up an armored counter-attack by knocking a Mark VI tank out with a bazooka, demolished an enemy field piece and helped two of his seriously wounded men to safety.

STRIKE VOTES OFF

Washington, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The United Mine Workers Supervisor's Union withdrew today requests that the National Labor Relations Board take strike votes next week at thirty-seven coal mines in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, West Virginia and Alabama. The mines include those whose operators had asked the Federal District Court here earlier this week to restrain NLRB from taking the votes.

The request for withdrawal of the strike notices was made by John McAlpine of Pittsburgh, president of the United Clerical, Technical and Supervisory Employees, affiliate of the mine workers' District 50.

A War Labor Board panel is

seeking now to establish procedures for hearing disputed issues concerning wages, hours and working conditions. Mr. McAlpine pledged co-operation with the WLB in dealing with these matters.

Remington Plant Turned Back

Washington, Sept. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt today directed the navy to turn back to private owners at the close of business September 30 that part of Remington-Rand's Elmira plant at Southport, N. Y., which was seized by the Government last November.

Reaction Coming Back—Murray

Washington, Sept. 30 (AP)—Philip Murray, president of the CIO, said today, "Reaction, which was temporarily partially silenced by the war, is again becoming prevalent."

Issuing a call for the 1944 national convention of the CIO at Chicago, beginnin gNovember 20, Murray asserted in a statement:

"It is not impossible for Fascist ideas to conquer America even though Axis military might is crushed. . . . Those who seek to crush labor as the protagonist of democracy are determined to use unemployment as their tool and the financial reserves built at the taxpayers' expense as a weapon."

Robert D. Murphy Has Private Feud With Der Fuehrer

WASHINGTON, (AP) — General Eisenhower's political adviser on Germany has a personal bone to pick with Hitler.

U. S. Diplomat Robert D. Murphy, a Milwaukee Irishman who speaks German, once lived across the street from the little man in Munich, where he was vice consul from 1921 to 1924.

The budding fuehrer had him chased out of Germany after Mrs. Murphy tied into a shopkeeper who turned from her to wait first on a German customer, saying "this stupid American woman won't know the difference."

That's what he thought.

Hitler, who already feared Murphy knew too much about his racket, turned the incident into an anti-foreign political campaign.

Twice before he'd made a mutt of himself, shaking his fists at Murphy and screaming that someday he'd make America pay for "sticking her nose" into Europe's business in 1917-18. He blamed the kaiser's defeat and all of German's postwar troubles on America.

HIS DUTIES

On Eisenhower's staff he will act jointly with a British and a Russian political adviser. They will have nothing to do with military operations. Their job is to investigate and recommend anti-Nazi civil authorities to co-operate with the Allies in handling local governmental affairs in conquered German territory.

Personally, Murphy hopes this can be done "piecemeal." He wants the quickest national German surrender, but he thinks it safer to deal individually with local authorities at first, rather than with some group that comes forward pretending to speak for the whole people.

He says there always is a chance that defeated Germans will ring in a supposed anti-Nazi national leader who, secretly, has an underground organization preparing a third world war.

He ought to know. He held the same kind of job in Africa, then in Italy.

REAL STORY TO BE TOLD

Some said he fizzled the business in both places and called him pro-Vichy because he got along with Marshal Petain and with Admiral Darlan. Secretary of State Hull replied that someday the full story of Murphy's pre-invasion work as charge d'affaires at Algiers will be known and the nation will applaud him.

This government credits him with persuading Darlan and the Vichy French general in command at Algiers not to resist American landings there in 1942. The operation resulted in a minimum loss of American lives, but Murphy nearly got his head shot off.

Glass Men Urge Retention Of Pay Ceiling

Washington, Sept. 30 (AP)—The glass industry argued today for maintenance of present wage ceilings. Meanwhile, the conviction spread among members of President Roosevelt's Labor Advisory Committee that wage controls will not be relaxed before the November election.

Eventual revision or elimination of the Little Steel wage formula was accepted by the President at a conference with his committee of AFL and CIO leaders yesterday, it was reported, but the Chief Executive gave no indication of when.

Mr. Roosevelt reportedly discussed the political implications involved in the matter before the November election, but what he said was not officially announced.

Cutbacks Involved

Some of the conferees said the President apparently is considering the idea of waiting until shortly before reductions in war output are ordered. Under this plan, it was said, he would authorize base rate increases to compensate for some of the losses in earnings resulting from a shortened work week.

Leland Hazard, spokesman for the glass industry, said in a statement prepared for presentation to the War Labor Board today that spending power in the hands of workers is "at least five times greater than it was on July 16, 1942, when the Little Steel formula was announced, and more than twice what it was on April 8, 1943, when the President issued his 'hold-the-line' executive order."

Prices Static Since '36

The flat-glass industry, with 18,000 workers, has had no increase in prices since 1936, said Hazard's statement, "while labor rates have jumped almost 100 per cent., and take-home pay has increased 40 per cent. since January, 1941."

The Little Steel formula forbids general wage increases beyond 15 per cent. above levels of January 1, 1941.

War Training for Women

Cox, of Georgia, to Sponsor Bill for New Military Academy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP).—Representative E. E. Cox, Democrat, of Georgia, said today he is planning to introduce a bill in Congress proposing establishment of a combined military-naval and Coast Guard academy for the training of women to be commissioned officers.

"It must be obvious to every thinking person now," he said in a statement, "that wherever a woman can be trained to take the place of an able-bodied man, even in peace-time training, so that in war the able-bodied men may do the advanced work of fighting in the front lines, the nation which does that has gained so much in its reserve of war power."

Destroyer Thomason Is Launched on Coast

Widow of Marine Corps Author Is Sponsor

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30 (AP).—The heavy destroyer U. S. S. Thomason, named for the widely known author, Lieutenant Colonel John W. Thomason jr., was launched today.

It was in the Pacific that Colonel Thomason, of the Marine Corps, last served before his death in San Diego last spring. A witness to the launching was his son, Captain John W. Thomason 3d, just back from Guadalcanal, New Guinea, Saipan and Tinian. Mrs. Leda Bass Thomason, widow of the colonel, sponsored the 2,200-ton destroyer, built by Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation.

Colonel Thomason, author of "Red Pants," "Fixed Bayonets" and other books and articles about the Marine Corps, was on the staff of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and was chief of the American republics section of naval intelligence.

Wallace Calls Dewey 'Man Who Puts Wall Street First'

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30 (AP)—Predicting full employment for United States citizens after the war if all groups cooperate, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace said tonight, "I don't say Roosevelt will give you full employment, but he will come a lot closer to it than the other candidate.

"He will not depend, like the other candidate, on giving the green light to Wall Street. The common folks will not vote for the man who puts Wall Street first and the people second," asserted Wallace in an address delivered in Carnegie Music Hall and sponsored by the Independent Citizens' Committee.

Production Necessary

"By full employment, I mean putting at least 8,000,000 more people to work in 1946 than were working in 1940," said Wallace. "With employment of that sort, we can produce, according to the Department of Commerce, at least 50 per cent. more of peacetime goods than we did in 1940. . . . We must produce at least 170 billion dollars of peacetime goods and services in order not only to have full employment, but also to carry the interest on the war debt easily. . . .

"The surest way to bring on a depression and make it hard to carry the interest on the war debt is to cut the wages of labor. . . . One way to maintain post-war prosperity is to raise wages rather than to reduce them. I am referring especially to those whose efficiency has increased and whose wages have not gone up as fast as the cost of living.

Wage Increase Cited

"Many of us will have to have an advance in real wages if we are to do our part in consuming 50 per cent. more in the way of peacetime goods than we did before the war.

"Some folks think that planning is not necessary," he went on. "They didn't think it was needed even for the war effort. For example, the Republican candidate, referring to war production, said, 'All that was necessary was to give American enterprises the green light in order to bring forth miracles of production.'

"The candidate apparently was not close enough to the war production effort to realize that the miracle required the closest cooperation of us all and that if we are to get the same cooperation and full employment in peace, we must do more than merely given 'American enterprises the green light.'"

Praises Murray

Wallace praised the work of Philip Murray, president of the CIO and the United Steelworkers of America, saying his "life typifies in so many ways all that is best in modern Pittsburgh." Wallace added:

"Murray came to this country after the worst of the 19th-century Pittsburgh lawlessness had passed away. But he knew about the coal and iron police, the paid deputy-sheriff system and the methods of the Homestead strike. He knew what it was to be run out of town by deputy sheriffs and warned never to return, simply because he had tried to get a check weighman paid by the miners to sit with the company employe as he weighed the coal mined by each miner.

Stands For Honesty

"Standing for simple honesty was a crime in the eyes of deputy sheriffs in those days. But as is so often the case, the injustice of yesterday is the soil in which the justice of tomorrow grows. Injustice made a great labor leader and today, in the Pittsburgh area, there is remarkable harmony between labor and capital and between Americans of all races and colors.

"Yes, Phil Murray's name deserves to rank with that of the other great Pittsburgh Scot, Andrew Carnegie, as a great builder."

Press To Defeat Efforts To Stifle It, Dewey Says

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 30 (AP)—Headquarters of Republican National Committeeman Walter S. Hallanan announced today that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's Charleston speaking engagement has been changed from the night of October 6 to October 7.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 30 (AP)—Despite pleas of party workers to "keep the iron hot," Gov. Thomas E Dewey today dedicated this week end to loafing and a quiet mental conditioning for his final drive in the Presidential contest.

The Republican standard-bearer canceled tentative plans to motor to his farm at Pawling and decided instead to remain at the Executive Mansion here.

Confident Press To Stay Free

He spent yesterday resting from his 8,500-mile trip to the Pacific Coast and back, and then issued a National Newspaper Week statement in which he said he had "every confidence that our free press will continue to resist government domination."

Declaring the free press and free speech amendment was "added to our youthful Constitution because of a deep-seated fear of government dominance," the candidate said:

"The founding fathers wrote a defense in the fundamental law against the arbitrary suppression of a free press by government such as had taken place at times in England before and during Colonial days. They were determined to leave no loopholes for such development here.

"The dictators have given the world a bitter and bloody demonstration that government tyranny is still the great enemy of free press and speech. Measures to suppress completely the freedom of the press were carried out by every one of the dictators as natural and essential steps to their success.

"The lesson is not without some application to our own country, as has been indicated by some of the tendencies of the government in power, against which most editors and publishers have been watchful."

Government Releases Voluminous

The outpouring of Government news releases for a single week would fill a metropolitan daily for five full days, "exclusive of advertising," Dewey said and added:

"I have every confidence that our free press will continue to resist government domination of its contents, and that such examples as this will be rebuked as sheer waste and arrogance."

To the publishers and staffs of American newspapers he paid tribute for "a great service of enlightenment."

"As custodians of a public trust," he said, "they have given America by far the freest, most interesting and most informative press in the world."

Luce Declares U. S. 'Lied' Into War

Philadelphia, Sept. 30 (AP)—Republican Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) said today that "the American people should have been led into the war—not lied into it."

"The facts leading up to Pearl Harbor and our almost certain involvement were never presented to the American Congress or the American people," she said at a press conference after her campaign speech for Governor Dewey last night.

"I have the feeling, which many people share, that protracted secrecy is an effort to conceal something which might be detrimental to the Administration."

Asks Explanation

"Roosevelt must sometime explain why he jumped Admiral Kimmel over the heads of 62 other officers. I believe it would be for one of two reasons—political favoritism, or that Kimmel agreed to some proposition that the senior officers would not have agreed to."

Asked to comment on Secretary Morgenthau's plan for dealing with Germany, she said that under the plan "Europe would be reduced to an agricultural province of Great Britain and Russia."

"The Inevitable Man"

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Mrs. Luce, in her address last night, described Dewey as "the inevitable man" who "will lead the way to a people's peace."

Mrs. Luce told the Pennsylvania Republican women's rally that the nation must guard against "the danger that dwells in mere lip service (to peace) and in entrusting it to one man."

Union Heads Hit By Clare Luce

OCT 1 1944

Newark, N. J. Sept. 30 (AP)—Representative Clare Booth Luce (R.-Conn.) said tonight "there are a couple of union bosses" the war veteran "wouldn't mind punching in the nose when he comes home from this war."

The veteran, on the other hand, the Republican Congresswoman said, would greet "proudly New Jersey voters, "who are going to give a lifetime lesson to that tough scamp, Mayor Hague, who has too long been a blot on the political conscience of our whole nation," because they will have "smashed Naziism right in New Jersey."

In a speech before the Women's State Republican of New Jersey, Mrs. Luce alluded only briefly to Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City and that in connection with his opposition to a proposed ney State constitution on which the voters will ballot in November.

The Connecticut Republican said "GI Joe" would select as targets for the nose-punching the kind of union leaders, "who take their thoughts from another country, the kind that make war workers on the homefront pay through the nose to get a war job and then plunk the proceeds into little private chests of their own . . . the kind that pluck dues out of pay envelopes and then use those dues to defeat or elect political candidates . . . in order to make political prestige for themselves."

BALL DISTURBS GOP LEADERS

Senator's Withdrawal Of Support For Dewey Is Surprise

St. Paul, Sept. 30 (AP)—The three top-ranking Republican leaders managing Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's Presidential campaign in Minnesota issued statements today expressing surprise and disappointment over the announcement of Senator Ball (R.-Minn.) that he could not support Dewey.

Ball said he was not yet convinced Dewey "would fight vigorously for the kind of a foreign policy" which would prevent another war.

Gov. Edward J. Thye, stating that his confidence in Dewey had been strengthened by association with him in the Governors' conference, said he could not share Ball's thoughts. He added: "Since his nomination I have supported Governor Dewey wholeheartedly and I will continue to do so."

Ball Seconded Nomination

Roy E. Dunn, Republican national committeeman from Minnesota, said Ball, as a delegate to the Republican National Convention, seconded the nomination of Dewey after the platform, including the foreign-policy plank, had been adopted.

"He now criticizes the platform and in spite of his seconding Governor Dewey's nomination, declares he will not support him," Dunn added. "Governor Dewey . . . gave a clear exposition of his foreign policies which have been acclaimed by millions of Americans."

George C. Jones, chairman of the Minnesota State Central Committee, expressed disappointmnt and predicted the party would remain united for Dewey in this State.

Applauded By Senator Hill

Washington, Sept. 30 (AP)—Senator Lister Hill (D., Ala.), commenting on the announcement of Senator Ball (R., Minn.) that he was not ready yet to support Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for President, said today:

"It is fortunate that we have a man with Senator Ball's intellectual honesty and courage who in a time of great crisis in our country's life will speak as honestly and fortrightly as he did."

REPLY ISSUED BY O'MAHONEY

Senator Says Dewey Should Know Hershey's Position

OCT 1 1944

New York, Sept. 30 (AP)—Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), replying to charges made recently by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, said tonight that Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, lacked authority to speak for the White House or the War Department on army demobilization plans or policies.

In recent campaign speeches, the Republican Presidential candidate has quoted Hershey as declaring: "We can keep people in the army about as cheaply as we could create an agency for them when they are out."

Issued At Party Headquarters

In a prepared statement issued at the Democratic National Headquarters here, O'Mahoney said:

"General Hershey's remark reflected nothing but his personal view, though Mr. Dewey sought to make it appear that he spoke for the Administration in the matter.

"As head of selective service, General Hershey is not authorized to speak either for the War Department or the White House on the Administration's plans and policies for demobilization.

Dilemma Posed For Dewey

"Either Mr. Dewey knew that and deliberately tried to misrepresent the matter to the American electorate, or he did not know and revealed an ignorance of governmental responsibility that is shocking in a Presidential candidate."

O'Mahoney, chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, said Dewey "further displayed his ignorance" in his reference to the War Department's official demobilization plan.

The Senator quoted Dewey as saying in Oklahoma City:

"But says Mr. Roosevelt, the War Department thereafter issued a plan for 'speedy discharges.' You can read that plan from now until doomsday and you cannot find one word about 'speedy discharges'."

Plan's Intent Declared Clear

O'Mahoney continued:

"It does not contain the phrase, 'speedy discharges,' but I ask you what is the plain meaning and intent of this passage:

"'The size of the military establishment that will be needed after the defeat of Germany has been calculated with the same exactness as the size of the army needed up to now. No soldier will be kept in the military service who is not needed to fill these requirements.'"

A little more than seven weeks have passed since we rose for the summer recess, but this short period completely changed the face of the war in Europe.

When we separated, the Anglo-American armies still were penned in a narrow bridgehead and a strip of coast from the base of the Cherbourg peninsula to the approaches to Caen, which they had wrested from the enemy several weeks before. The Brest peninsula was not taken. The German Army in the west still was hopeful of preventing us from breaking out into the fields of France. The Battle of Normandy, which had been raging bloodily from the day of landing, had not reached any decisive conclusion. TAKE THIS. GB.

What a transformation now meets our eyes! Not only Paris but practically the whole of France has been liberated as if by enchantment. Belgium has been rescued. A part of Holland already is free.

The foul enemy, who for four years inflicted his cruelties and oppression upon those countries, fled, leaving perhaps 400,000 in killed and wounded and leaving in our hands nearly 500,000 prisoners. Besides these, there may well be 200,000 of them in coastal fortresses in Holland, whose destruction or capture may now be deemed highly probable. The Allied armies have reached and in some places crossed the German frontiers and the Siegfried Line.

All Fruit of Normandy Battle

Conducted under the supreme command of General Eisenhower, all these operations have taken place and all are the fruit of the world-famous Battle of Normandy, the greatest and most decisive single battle of the entire war. Never has the exploitation of victory been carried to higher perfection. Chaos and destruction have been indescribable in narrative and a factor of the utmost potency in the actual struggle. It has far surpassed and reduces to petty dimensions all our own army had to suffer from the German air force in 1940.

Nevertheless, when we reflect upon the tremendous fire power of modern weapons and the opportunities which they give for defensive and delaying action, we must feel astounded at the extraordinary speed with which the Allied armies be ready to do that, but even more on the "que side," or, as the Americans put it, on the logistic side. It was with great pleasure that we all saw the British and Canadian armies, who so long fought against heavy resistance by the enemy along the hinge of Allied movements, show themselves also capable of lightning advances, which certainly have not been surpassed anywhere.

Airborne Division's Heroism

Finally, by the largest airborne operation ever yet conceived or executed, a further all-important forward bound in the north has been achieved. Here I must pay tribute to the superb feats of arms performed by our First Airborne Division.

Full and deeply moving accounts already have been given in this country and the world of this glorious and fruitful operation, which will have a lasting place in our military annals and will, in succeeding generations, inspire our youth with the highest ideals of duty and of daring.

The cost has been heavy. Casualties in a single division have been grievous. But for those who mourn, there is at least the consolation that the sacrifice was not needlessly demanded nor was it given without result.

The delay caused to the enemy's advance upon Nijmegen enabled the British and their American comrades in two other airborne divisions—enabled the British Second Army—to secure intact vitally important bridges and to form a strong bridgehead over the main stream of the Rhine at Nijmegen. "Not in vain" may be the pride of those who survived and the epitaph of those who fell.

To return to the main theme. Brest, Le Havre, Dieppe, Boulogne and Antwerp are already in our hands. All the Atlantic and Channel ports from the Spanish frontier to the Hook of Holland will presently be in our possession, yielding fine harbors and substantial masses of prisoners of war.

Stresses Unity of Action

All this has been accomplished by the joint exertions of the British and American Armies assisted by the vehement and widespread uprising and fighting efforts of the French Maquis.

While this great operation has been taking its course, American and French landings on the Riviera coast, actively assisted by British airborne troops, the British Air Force and the Royal Navy, led with inconceivable rapidity to the capture of Toulon and Marseille, freeing a great strip of the Riviera coast, and to a successful advance of General Patch's army up the Rhône Valley. This army, after taking 80,000 prisoners, joined hands with General Eisenhower and has passed under his command.

When I had the opportunity on Aug. 15 of watching—alas! from very far—the landing at Saint-Tropez, it would have seemed audacious to have hoped for such swift, important results. We have, under the spell of victories in the north, gained a superabundance in allies within half the time prescribed and expected in the plans which were made beforehand

Simultaneously, very hard and successful fighting on a major scale who was proceeding in the Italian front, General Alexander, who commands the armies in Italy with complete operational discretion, has under him the Fifth and Eighth Armies. The Fifth Army—half American and half British, with whom are serving a fine Brazilian division, some of whose troops I had the opportunity of seeing, a magnificent band of men—is commanded by General Clark, an officer of highest quality and bearing a proud record of achievement behind him and behind his troops.

Eighth Army's Make-Up

The Eighth Army under Gen. Oliver Leese comprises the Polish Corps who fought so gallantly under General Anders and a Greek brigade which in happier surroundings already has distinguished itself in the forefront of battle. There is also fighting on this front a strong force of Italians who are ardent to free their country from the German grip and taint. This force will very soon be more than doubled in strength. A lieutenant of the realm is often with these troops.

The largest mass of all troops on the Italian front comes from the United Kingdom. That is not far short of half the divisions from this island. Joined with them are New Zealand, Canadian, South African and Indian divisions.

The British Army in Italy includes also Palestine units. Here I would mention the announcement that the Government have decided to accede to the request of the Jewish agency for Palestine that the Jewish brigade group should be deem appropriate that a special Jewish unit of that race which has suffered indescribable torment from the Nazis should be represented as a distinct formation among the forces gathered for their final overthrow. I have no doubt that they will not only take part in the struggle but also in the occupation which will follow.

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Task in Italy Hard

A very hard task lies before the army in Italy. It already has pierced at several points the strong Gothic Line by which Kesselring has sought to defend the passage of the Apennines.

I had the opportunity of watching and following the advance of the Eighth Army across the notorious Metauraus River, which began on Aug. 26. The extraordinary defensive strength of the ground held by the enemy was obvious. Mountain ranges rise one behind another in seemingly endless succession like waves of the sea, and each had to be conquered or turned by superior forces and superior weapons.

The process is bound to be lengthy and costly. It is being completed and, in fact; has been practically completed. At the same time General Clark's Fifth Army, advancing from the Florence area, pierced deep into the mountain ranges, and having broken the enemy's center, now stands on the northern slopes of the Apennines at no great distance from Bologne, a place of definite strategic importance

Thus General Alexander has now definitely broken into the basin of the Po. But here—there is always something—we exchange the barriers of mountain ridges for perpetual interruption of the ground by streams and canals. Nevertheless, conditions henceforth will be more favorable for the destruction or rout of Kesselring's army and that is the objective to which all British and Allied forces must be unceasingly bent. Further than that it is not desirable to peer at the present moment.

Facts About Front in Europe

I am now going to give a few facts and figures about the operations in Europe. These have been very carefully chosen to give as much information as possible to the House and to the public while not telling the enemy anything he does not already know, or only telling him too late for it to be of any service to him.

The speed with which the mighty British and American armies in France were built up is almost incredible. In the first twenty-four hours a quarter of a million men were landed in the teeth of fortified and violent opposition. By the twen-

Text of the Review by Prime Minister Churchill on Military and Political Situations

OCT 1 1944

LONDON, Sept. 28 (U.P.)—Following is the text of Prime Minister Churchill's speech in the House of Commons today:

tieth day a million men were ashore. There are now between two and three million men in France. Progress in the power of moving troops and landing troops has vastly increased since the early days, when we had to plunge into war with no previous experience. But the actual number of soldiers was only part of the problem of transportation.

These armies are equipped with the most perfect modern weapons and every imaginable contrivance of modern war. Immense artillery supported all their operations and enormous masses of armor of the highest quality and character gave them extraordinary offensive power and mobility. Many hundreds of thousands of vehicles sustained their movement. Many millions of tons of stores already had been landed and the great bulk of everything over the open beaches or through synthetic harbors, which I described when last I spoke to the House.

All this constitutes a feat of organization and efficiency which should excite the wonder and deserves the admiration of all military students as well as the applause of the British and American nations and their allies.

Tribute to U. S. Armies

I must pay my tribute to the United States Armies not only in their valiant, ruthless, battle-worthy qualities but also in the skill of their commanders and excellent supply arrangements. When one remembers that the United States four or five years ago was a peace-loving power without any great body of troops or munitions maintained and with only a very small regular army to draw commanders from, the American achievement is truly amazing.

After the intense training they received for nearly three years, or more than three years in some cases, their divisions now are composed of regular professional soldiers whose military quality is out of all comparison to the hurriedly raised wartime levies. These soldiers, like our own from Great Britain—who have been longer under arms—are capable of being placed immediately on landing in the battle line and they proved themselves more than a match for the so-called veteran troops of Germany, who though fighting desperately are showing themselves decidedly the worse for wear.

When I think of the measureless output of ships and munitions and supplies of all kinds with which the United States equipped herself and sustained all the fighting allies in generous measure and of the mighty war she is conducting with the troops of our Australian and New Zealand Dominions over the spaces of the Pacific Ocean, this House may indeed salute our sister nation as being at the highest pinnacle of power and fame.

Britain's Own Contribution

I am very glad to say that we also have been able to make a worthy contribution. Some time ago a statement was made by a Senator to the effect that the American public would be shocked to learn they would have to provide 80 per cent of the forces to invade the Continent. I then said that at the outset of the invasion of France, British and American forces would be practically equal but thereafter the American build-up would give them steadily the lead. I am glad to say that after 120 days of fighting we still bear in cross-Channel troops the proportion of two to three in personnel and four to five-and-a-half in fighting divisions in France.

Casualties followed very closely the proportion of numbers. In fact, these troops fight so that the level of casualties almost exactly follows the numbers engaged. We have, I regret to say, lost 90,000 men killed, wounded and missing, and the United States, including General Patch's army, over 145,000. Such is the price paid in blood by the English-speaking democracies for the actual liberation of the soil of France.

When this view is extended to cover the entire European scene and the campaigns in both France and Italy it will be a source of satisfaction to the House to know that after more than five years of war we still maintain almost exactly the same numbers of divisions—taking both theatres together—in the field of action against the enemy as the United States, by all shipping resources which can be employed, has yet been able to send to Europe.

Considering the population of the British race, only 70,000,000—and we have sustained many losses in the early years of the war—it is certainly a remarkable effort and one most fully and cordially recognized by our American colleagues, chiefs of staff and others at the recent conference in Quebec.

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Achievements of Russia

In thus trying to do justice to British and American achievements, we must never forget the measureless service which Russia has rendered the common cause through long years of measureless suffering, by tearing out the life of the German military monster. The terms in which Marshal Stalin recently in conversation has referred to our campaigns in the West have been in such generous and admiring character that I feel in my turn bound to point to Russia holding and beating far larger hostile forces than those which face the Allies in the West, and has through long years at enormous losses borne the brunt of the struggle on land.

It is a matter for rejoicing that we in our turn struck resounding blows, and it is right that they should be recorded among other feats of arms so loyally performed throughout their grand alliance.

I must again refer to the subject of the campaign in Burma, on which I touched in my last statement to the House. I was somewhat concerned to observe from my reading the American press, in which I indulged during my stay on the other side, that widespread misconceptions exist in the public mind, so far as reflected by the newspapers to date, of Admiral Mountbatten's campaign.

Some very important organs of United States opinion seem to give the impression that the British campaign in Burma in 1944 has been a failure, or at least a stalemate, and that nothing has been done and that the campaign was redeemed by the brilliant capture of Myitkyina by General Stilwell at the head of an American regiment of very high-class commando troops and with the assistance of the Chinese. That is the picture. I must therefore set matters in their true light.

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U. S. Transport Feat

It is well known that the United States has been increasingly establishing air routes in China capable of carrying immense supplies and by astounding efforts and at vast cost they are now sending over the terrible Himalayas, or The Hump, as it is called in the armies, I will not say how many times as much as the Burma Road ever carried in its palmiest days or will ever carry in years to come.

This incredible feat of transport at 20,000 or 22,000 feet high in the air, over ground when engine failure means death to the pilot, has been performed by a grand effort which the United States made in their passionate desire to aid the resistance of China. Certainly no more prodigious example of strength, science and organization in this class of work has ever been seen or dreamed of.

Along the eastern frontiers of India stands the Fourteenth British Imperial Army, comprising the main war effort of India—including some most famous Indian divisions from the Middle East and a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom troops and divisions, together with some excellent native divisions from Africa, and West Africa principally.

This army, under Mountbatten, amounting to between 250,000 and 300,000 men, apart from rearward operations which in that theatre of extraordinary and physically precarious communications are very great, this army has by aggressive operations guarded the base of the American air line to China and protected India against the horrors of a Japanese invasion.

India's Population Secure

Once again India and her vast population is reposed serenely among the tumults and hurricanes of the world behind the imperial shield. The fact should sometimes be noted that under British rule in the last eighty years incomparably fewer people have perished by steel or firearms in India than in any similar area or community throughout the globe. Well, the population increased by 60,000,000 in the last ten years.

It is evident that the famine, which was caused by military conditions affecting transport, is by no means representative of the administration under which the broad peninsula and triangle of India met an increase of population exceeding in speed that of any increase throughout the whole world. I think it is a very remarkable fact that India has received this shelter and has been this vast harbor of peace protected by armies under the authority of Great Britain—protected also by the care and attention of this House—in which the brave fighting races of India have at all times borne a most honorable and memorable part.

I regret to say that fighting on the Burma front throughout the year has been most severe and continuous and there were times when the issue in particular localities appeared in doubt. However, ten Japanese divisions, which were launched against us with the object of invading India and cutting the airline, have been repulsed and largely scattered as the result of a bloody, costly campaign which still is being continued despite the monsoon season.

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Cost of Burma Campaign

How costly this campaign has been in disease may be judged from the fact that in the first six months only of this year the Fourteenth British Imperial Army sustained no fewer than 237,000 cases of sickness, which had to be evacuated to the rear over long and difficult communications and tended in a hospital.

More than 90 per cent of these cases returned within six months, but there has been a ceaseless drain upon the Army, and much larger numbers have been required to maintain it, in spite of this drain, at fighting strength—in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million.

It may well be imagined that when you have a loss and drain like that going on, much larger numbers are required to maintain fighting strength. In addition to this, we suffered over 40,000 battle casualties in the first six months, that is to say, to the end of June, and the number certainly has increased by now.

I think these facts ought to be known and given wide publicity because the campaign of Mountbatten on the Burma frontier constitutes—and this is a startling fact—the largest and most important ground fighting which has yet taken place against the armies of Japan and, far from being insignificant or a disappointing stalemate, constitutes the greatest collision which has yet taken place on land with Japan and has resulted in the slaughter of between 50,000 and 60,000 Japanese, and the capture of several hundred prisoners.

The Japanese Army has recoiled before our troops in deep depression and heavily mauled. We often found circles of their corpses in the jungle, where each one committed suicide in succession, the officer who supervised the proceedings blowing out his own brains the last of all. We didn't ask them to come there and it was entirely by their own choice that they found themselves in this difficult position.

Renewal of Fighting Expected

We must, however, expect a renewal of the Japanese fighting after the monsoon is over and every preparation is being made to meet it with the utmost vigor. The engagement of the Japanese on the largest possible scale certainly is a part of the essential wearing-down process which marks the present phase of the war against Japan. And in this fighting the Fourteenth Army certainly discharged itself with the greatest fidelity and success, despite the heavy toll of disease.

I trust this toll will be markedly reduced in future operations. We have discovered many preventives of tropical diseases and against the onslaught of insects of all kinds, from mosquitos and back again.

The excellent DDT powder, which has been fully experimented with and has been found to yield astonishing results, will henceforth be used on a great scale by the British forces in Burma and by the American and Australian forces, in India and in all theatres, together with other remedies constantly improving, and these will make their effect continuously manifest. The Japanese also suffer jungle diseases and malaria, which is an offset against the very heavy losses entailed upon our Indian, white and African troops.

These remedies will be a help to all the Allies, indeed have been a help. The eradication of lice by strict hygienic measures, which were taken in Naples, may be said to have avoided an outbreak of an epidemic in that city shortly after we occupied it. I can assure the House that the war against the Japanese—and other diseases of the jungle—will be pressed forward with the utmost energy.

China's Reverses Severe

I must note with keen regret, in spite of the lavish American help afforded China, that that great country has suffered severe military reverses, including the loss of valuable air fields upon which the American air force under Chennault had been counting. It is one of the most disappointing vexations.

When we survey the present state of the European and Asiatic wars the House will whole-heartedly acclaim the skill and enterprise of the generals and the fighting quality and courage of the troops, and may even feel disposed to view with special marks of approbation the management, combination and design revealed on the part of the Allied staff and even on the part played by the Government.

But we must not forget that we owe a great debt to blunders—extraordinary blunders—of the Germans. I have always hated comparing Napoleon with Hitler, as it seems an insult to the great Emperor and warrior to connect him in any way with the squalid caucus boss and butcher, but there is one respect in which I must draw a parallel. Both of these men were temperamentally unable to give up the tiniest scrap of any territory to which the high-water mark of their hectic fortunes carried them.

Thus, after Leipzig in 1813, Napoleon left all his garrisons on the Rhine and 40,000 men in Hamburg. He refused to withdraw many other vitally important elements of his armies and had to begin his 1814 campaign with raw levies and a few seasoned troops brought in a hurry from Spain. Similarly Hitler had successfully scattered German armies all over Europe and by obstinating at every point from Stalingrad to Tunis down to the present moment has stripped himself of the power to concentrate his main strength for the final struggle.

He has lost, or will lose, when the tally is complete, more than a million men in France and the Low Countries. Other large armies may well be cut off in the Baltic states, in Finland and in Norway. It was less than a year ago, when the relative weakness of Germany already was becoming apparent, that he was ordering further aggressive actions in the Aegean and the occupation of islands which the Italians surrendered or wished to surrender.

He has squandered and scattered a very large army in the Balkan Peninsula, whose escape will be very difficult. Twenty-seven divisions, many of them battered, are fighting General Alexander in northern Italy. Many of these will not be able to recross the Alps to defend the Fatherland. Such a vast frittering away and dispersal of forces never has been seen and is a prime cause of the impending ruin of Germany.

When I hear that after Hitler escaped his bomb on July 20 he described his survival as providential, I think from a purely military point of view we can agree with him; but certainly it would be most unfortunate if the Allies were to be deprived in the closing phases of the struggle of that form of warlike genius by which Corporal Shickelgruber has so notably contributed to our victory.

There is a great deal of mopping up to do in the Low Countries, and some French Atlantic ports and harbors have to be cleared and developed on the greatest scale possible before the winter gales. Problems of supply have to be resolved on the morrow of prodigious American and British advances.

Doubts War Will End Soon

I deprecate very much people being carried away into premature expectations of immediate cessation of fighting. It is very hard not to be when each day the papers are rightly filled with news of captures of important places and the advances of the army. But there is still a great deal to do in a military sense.

Hitherto, during four critical months in Europe, we managed to be an equal, or almost equal, partner with the United States, but not, of course, in the great flow of their well-trained divisions from across the Atlantic, which will, step by step, carry them decisively into a leading position, and unless organized German resistance collapses in the near future, enormous additional United States forces will be brought to bear in the final struggle. I shall certainly not hazard a guess—it could be no more than a guess—as to when the end will come.

Many persons of the highest technical attainments, knowledge and responsibility have good hopes that it will all be over by the end of 1944. On the other hand, no one—certainly not I—can guarantee that several months of 1945 may not be required. There is also the possibility that after organized resistance, with the German State and Army completely broken, fierce warfare may be maintained in the forests and mountains of Germany by numbers of desperate men conscious of their own guilt and impending doom.

May Have to Hunt Bandits

These, of course, would at a certain stage deserve the treatment which the Germans so ruthlessly meted out to the guerrilla movement in other countries. It may be necessary for the Allies to declare at a certain date that the actual war against the German State has come to an end and that the period of mopping up of bandits and war criminals has begun.

No one can foresee what form exactly the death agony of Nazidom will take. For us the important decision will be to choose the moment when substantial forces can be withdrawn from Europe to intensify the war against Japan. We do not certainly consider that the declared date of the ending of the war against Germany must necessarily be postponed until the last desperado has been tracked down to his last lair.

There is no doubt that surpassing victories gained in common make a very agreeable foundation for inter-Allied conferences like that which was just finished. It is very much more pleasing to share the victories and share the disasters, and we have shared them both.

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I can tell you that the former is in every way the more exhilarating process. I took the occasion to associate Canadian, Australian and New Zealand representatives with our work. I have also, with the Chiefs of Staff, attended a meeting of the Dominion of Canada Cabinet and received from Mackenzie King and Curtin the most cordial expressions of satisfaction at the manner in which our affairs are conducted and of agreement in the decisions taken.

I have also been in very full correspondence, I often am, with Field Marshal Smuts and also with Fraser of New Zealand. Certainly when the President and I with our respective staffs met at Quebec, we had behind us a record of a successful war which justifies a feeling of solemn satisfaction and a warm glow of our brotherhood in arms.

No Reverses to Regret

It is two years almost to the day since Rommel's final advance against Cairo was repulsed by Alexander and Montgomery a month before the decisive victory at Alamein. Since that time our affairs and the affairs of our mighty ally, Russia, have proceeded without a single reverse excepting the loss of Leros and Cos in the Aegean, and even this may turn out to be a loss to Hitler rather than ourselves. Such a long mounting tide of victory is not exampled in history.

The principal Governments of the Allies have every right to claim confidence in the United Nations in a new effort that will be required from all of us and in further designs which have been conceived and will be unfolded in action. Complete agreement on every point was reached at Quebec by the combined Chiefs of Staff.

The President and I both have pursued the policy of making no changes other than those forced by death, as in the lamented loss of Admiral Pound, in the Chiefs of Staff charged with the conduct of the war. In this war there has been none of those differences between professional political elements as were such a large feature of the last war. We have worked together in perfect harmony. Our confidence in the Chiefs of Staff, British confidence and confidence of the War Cabinet, has steadily grown.

Perfect Harmony at Quebec

In consequence that there have been no changes, the men who met at Quebec knew each other well, and they were united in the bonds of comprehension and friendship and had the whole picture and sequence of the war ingrained in their minds, in their very beings; for when you have lived through these things you do not have to turn up musty files to see what happened on particular occasions. Men's minds are shaped from day to day by all they have gone through and discussions on that level between these high officers were very, very swift and smooth. Obviously, our discussions were concerned with the successful winding up of the war in Europe by bringing about the unconditional surrender of Germany at the earliest moment and also with a new phase of the war against Japan, which will dominate all minds and command all resources from the moment the German war has ended.

On behalf of the British Government nearly two years ago, I assured the President that Britain would pursue the war against Japan with all her strength and resources to the end. And I explained to Congress that we have losses to repair and injuries to repay on the Japanese account at least equal to if not greater than those suffered by the United States.

We owe also to Australia and New Zealand to help them remove forever the Japanese menace to their homelands and as they have helped us on every front in the fight against the Germans, we certainly will not be behindhand in giving them effective aid. Our perseverance in this quarrel is not to be doubted.

Roosevelt Wanted No Treaty

I offered some time ago to embody this undertaking in a definite treaty, but President Roosevelt made the courteous reply that the British word was enough. That word we shall certainly make good. Accordingly, we offered the United States the fine, modern British Fleet and asked that it be employed in major operations against Japan. This offer was at once cordially accepted. A large portion of this fleet already is gathered in the Indian Ocean.

For the year past, our modern battleships have been undergoing a further measure of modernization and tropicalization to meet the rapid wartime changes in technical apparatus. We already nine months ago had begun the creation of an immense fleet train, comprising many vessels, large and medium, specially fitted as repair ships, recreational ships for personnel, munition and provision ships and many modern variants in order that our fleet may have a degree of mobility which for several months together will make it largely independent of main shore bases.

A substantial portion of these vessels which we shall use for this purpose we have been building in Canada, for it has been found better and more economical to adapt new merchant ships still in building to the exact purpose which they will have to fulfill, than to convert existing vessels, although that process already has been carried very far.

Joint Naval Forces Huge

Thus we hope to place in the Pacific a fleet capable in itself of fighting a general action with the Japanese Navy and which, added to the far greater United States naval power, should give a naval command in all these vast ocean spaces and seas of a most complete and decisive character.

One must also certainly contemplate that that phase in the war against Japan will be severe, intense, prolonged, with ever-increasing air bombardment to which Japanese mainland installations and munitions centers will be subjected. In this we shall bear our part to the utmost limit of what our bases will allow.

As for land or amphibious operations which the British Empire will conduct, these must rightly be veiled in mystery. Suffice it to say that the scale of our effort will be limited only by available shipping. In this, however, we may presently receive a magnificent addition. The end of the U-boat war, when it comes, will allow us to go out of convoy in the Western Hemisphere and thus at a bound add perhaps at least 25 per cent carrying capacity of our mercantile marine, and more in the case of tankers.

I must, however, add a word of caution against taking too optimistic a view of the speed at which these great transferences of forces can be made from one side of the world to the other. Not only will Allied shipping, vast though it is and far greater than at the beginning of the war—not only will it be a limiting factor but the development of bases, accumulations of stores of supplies and construction and projection of airfields, all impose restraints upon those vivid imaginative strategists who carry fleets and armies across the globe as easily as they would help themselves to a plate of soup.

Enterprise of First Magnitude

The huge distances, tropical conditions and other physical facts, added to the desperate resistance of the enemy, make the war against Japan an enterprise of the first magnitude and it will be necessary to use to the full the resources, machinery and science to enable our armies to do their work under the most favorable conditions and with the least sacrifice to Allied life.

When all these aspects are considered, the House may rest assured that the entire brain and technical power of Britain and the United States will be ceaselessly employed. And having regard to the results which have been already obtained in so many directions, one may feel in good confidence that they will not be employed in vain.

I have now reached the close of military aspects of what I have to say. Although it was by no means complete or exhaustive, I trust I gave a general outline of our position at the present time and from the point of view of one who had special opportunities of seeing things in their broad proportions.

The foreign situation has responded to military events. Never was the alliance against Germany of the three Great Powers more close or more effective. Divergences of views and interests there must necessarily be, but at no time have these been allowd to affect in any way the majestic march of events in accordance with the agreements and decisions at Teheran.

One by one, in rapid succession, the satellite states have writhed or torn themselves free from Nazi tyranny and, as usual in such cases, it has not been won from Germany to neutrality, but from alliance with Germany to war. This has taken place in Rumania and Bulgaria. Already there is fighting between Finland and Germany. The Germans, in accordance with their practice and character, are leaving a trail of burned, blackened villages behind them in the land of the unhappy Finnish dupes.

Hungary still is in the Nazi grip, but when, as it will happen, that grip is broken by the steel hammer blows of war, or it relaxes as a result of internal lesions or weakness of the tyrant, the Hungarian people will turn their weapons with all their strength against all those who have led them through so much suffering to their present ruin and defeat.

Armistice terms agreed upon with Finland and Rumania bear naturally the impress of Soviet will and here I must draw attention to the restraint which characterized the Soviet terms to these two countries.

Both marched blindly behind Hitler in an attempt at the destruction of Russia, and both added their injuries to the immense volume suffered which the Russian people have endured, have survived and have triumphantly surmounted. Bulgarian armistice terms have not yet been signed. Soviet intervention in this theatre was at once startling and effective. The sudden declaration of war by Russia was sufficient to induce Bulgaria to turn her caitiff arms against the German intruders.

Great Britain and the United States long have been at war with Bulgaria and they have now joined with the Soviets in framing suitable armistice conditions. The Bulgarian people have been plagued by leaders in the past thirty-five years into three wrongful, forlorn and disastrous wars and in this present war we cannot forget many acts of cruelty and wickedness for which they have been responsible, both to Greece and Yugoslavia. They have suffered nothing themselves in this war. No foot has been set on their soil, and apart from some bombardments they suffered nothing.

Bulgaria Must Pay the Price

Some of the worst war criminals are Bulgarians. The conduct of their troops in harrying and trying to hold down at Hitler's orders their two sorely oppressed neighbors is a shameful page for which full atonement must be exacted.

They want to be treated as a co-belligerent, but so far as Great Britain is concerned they must work their passage for a long time and in no uncertain fashion before we can accord them a special status, in view of the injuries our allies in Greece and Yugoslavia sustained at their hands. Meanwhile, let them march and destroy all the Germans they can find in enemy lands. We do not want them in the lands of the Allies.

This is the only part that will serve them and their interests and the more vigor with which they fall upon the Germans the more they will be likely to draw the attention of the victorious nations from their previous misdeeds.

It would be an affectation to pretend that the attitude of the British Government, and I believe of the United States Government, toward Poland is identical with that of the Soviet Union. Every allowance must be made for different conditions of history and of geography which govern the relationship of the Western democracies on the one hand and of the Soviet Government on the other, with the Polish nation.

Polish Independence Pledged

Marshal Stalin has repeatedly declared himself in favor of a strong and friendly Poland, sovereign and independent, and in this our great Eastern ally is in the fullest accord with His Majesty's Government and also, judging from public statements, with that of the United States.

We in this island, and through us the Empire, who drew the sword against mighty Germany, we who are the only great unconquered nation which declared war on Germany on account of her aggression against Poland, have sentiments and duties toward Poland which deeply stir the British race. Everything in our power has been and will be done to achieve both in letter and spirit the declared purposes toward Poland of the three great Allies.

Territorial changes in the frontiers of Poland there will have to be. Russia has the right to our support in this matter, because it is the Russian Armies that can alone deliver Poland from the German talons and because, as I said before, after all the Russian people have suffered at the hands of Germany, they are entitled to safe frontiers and to have friendly neighbors on their western flank.

All the more do I trust that the Soviet Government will make it possible for us to act unitedly with them in this solution of the Polish problem and that we shall not witness the unhappy spectacle of rival governments in Poland, one recognized by the Soviet Union and the other firmly adhered to by the Western powers.

Places Hope in Premier

I have good hope of Mr. Mikolajczyk, a worthy successor of General Sikorski and a man of real desire for friendly understanding with Russia and settlement with Russia. I hope that he and his colleagues may shortly resume those important conversations at Moscow which were interrupted some months ago.

It is my duty to impress upon the House the embarrassment to our affairs and possible injury to Polish fortunes which might be caused by intemperate language about Polish and Russian relations in the course of this debate. It is my firm hope and also my belief that a good arrangement can be achieved, and that a united Polish Government may be brought into being which will command the confidence of the three great powers concerned and will assure for Poland those conditions of strength, sovereignty and independence which we have all three proclaimed as our aim and resolve.

Nothing is easier than to create by violent words a prospect far less hopeful than that which now opens before us. The honorable members will take upon themselves a very grave responsibility if they embroil themselves precipitately in these controversies and thus mar the hopes we cherish of an honorable and satisfactory solution and settlement.

We recognize our special responsibility toward Poland, and I am confident that I can trust the House not to encourage any language which would make our task harder. We must never lose sight of our prime and overwhelming duty, namely, to bring about the speediest possible destruction of Nazi power. We owe that to the soldiers who are fighting and shedding their blood, giving their lives to the cause at this moment.

War's End Paramount Task

They are giving their lives in an effort to bring this fearful struggle in Europe to a close, and that must be our paramount task and every problem—and there are many, they are legion, they crop up against us in fierce array—that now faces the nations of the world will present itself in far easier and more adaptable form once the cannons cease to thunder in Europe and once the victorious Allies gather around the table of armistice or peace.

I have every hope that a wise and harmonious settlement will be made in confidence and amity between the great powers, and thus afford foundations on which to rest a lasting structure of European and world peace.

I say these words on the Polish situation, and I am sure that our friends on both sides will realize how long and anxious has been the study which the Cabinet has given to this matter and how constantly we have seen the representatives of the Poles, how frequent and intimate our correspondence is with Russia on this subject.

I cannot conceive it not possible to make a good solution whereby Russia gets the security which she is entitled to have and which I have resolved we shall do our utmost to secure for her on her western frontier, and at the same time the Polish nation have restored to them national sovereignty and independence for which, through centuries of oppression and struggle, they have never ceased to strive.

Relations With Italy

Turning to another different angle, the House will already have read the joint statement by the President and myself, which we drafted together, embodying very definite and distinct improvement and mitigation in our relations with the Italian Government.

During my visit to Italy I had the opportunity of seeing the leaders of all the parties, from the extreme right to the extreme Communist. All six parties registered in the Italian Government came into the British Embassy and I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of all these different minorities who are working together as well as they can under conditions necessarily difficult.

I had conversations with Prime Minister Signor Bonomi, and also talked with him and Marshal Badoglio together—they are friends. The Marshal faithfully observed the conditions imposed at the armistice a year ago. He has done his best to send all possible Italian forces, particularly naval forces, into the struggle with Germany and he has worked steadily for improving relations between Italy and Britain and between Italy and the Allies. His behavior on leaving office and in giving cordial support to his successors is most creditable. Finally, I had an interview with the Lieutenant of the Realm, whose sincerity and ardor in the Allied cause and whose growing stature in Italian eyes are equally apparent.

What impressed me most in my journeys in Italy was the extraordinary good-will to British and American troops everywhere displayed by the Italian people.

As I passed through small towns and villages behind the line day after day friendliness and even enthusiasm of the peasant and workman, shopkeeper and all classes was spontaneous and convincing. I confess that I cannot feel any sentiment of hostility toward the masses of the misled or coerced Italian people. Obviously, no final settlement can be made with them until the north of Italy has been liberated and the basis on which the present Government stands has

been broadened and strengthened.

Unity of Nation Urged

There are good hopes that this will be achieved—I might say soon, but it is safer to say in due course. It would be a miserable disaster if the Italian people, after all their maltreatment by their former allies and the Fascist elements around Mussolini, were to emerge from the European struggle only to fall into savage and violent internal feuds. It is for that reason that on leaving Rome I tried to set before the Italian nation some of the broad safeguards which are the breath of our nostrils in this country, of that which sustains our lives—freedom of the individual against all forms of tyranny, no matter what liveries they wear or slogans they mouth.

We were all shocked by the horrible lynching outrage in the streets of Rome a week or so ago. Every measure of precaution and authority will be taken to prevent outbreaks of mob vengeance, however great the provocation may be, and this responsibility rests not only with the Italian Government but ultimately with the Allied Military Power.

Punishment for criminals who have committed most cruel and barbarous acts under orders of Germans, punishment of men who have made themselves agents of betrayal of 300 or 400 hostages who were shot en masse in the catacombs of Rome—punishment for that there certainly must be; but it must be punishment of courts of justice and in strictest adherence to the forms and principles of justice.

This shameful incident was a baffling factor in the Italian scene. Nevertheless, it has not deterred us from issuing the joint statement to which I have already referred and which so far as Great Britain was concerned was of course approved by the War Cabinet before I gave my agreement to it.

Rescue of France

I turn from the Italian scene. Nothing has given the British nation and the King's dominions all over the world more true joy than the wonderful spectacle of the rescue of France by British and American arms—than the rescue of France from the horrible oppression of the Huns, under which she writhed or languished four hideous years.

It now is nearly forty years since I first became convinced that the fortunes of Great Britain and France are interwoven and their military forces must be combined in the most effective manner by alliance and agreement and plans.

I think I can claim to have pursued this object through all the changing scenes we have witnessed, not only before and during the last war but in the uneasy interval between the two wars, and not only in the years of success but during the periods of blackest disaster and also through periods when there was friction of other kinds between the two countries.

Bearing in mind some mistakes in our own policy between the wars, bearing in mind also the failure of the League of Nations, in consequence largely because of the falling out of America, and other weaknesses for which other powers are responsible in the failure to give general security to the world; bearing in mind the withdrawal of the United States from the Anglo-American guarantee against German aggression promised by President Wilson, on the strength of which France relinquished her claim to the Rhine frontiers; bearing in mind above everything else the loss of nearly 2,000,000 men which France with her small and declining population sustained in bearing the brunt, as she bore it in the last war, and the terrible effects of this unexampled bloodletting upon the whole life of France—remembering all this and much else, I have always felt the liveliest sympathy for the French in the years when we watched supinely the dreadful and awe-inspiring growth of German power.

Former Cooperation Efforts

It will be remembered that we told the French Government that we would not reproach them for making a separate peace in the fearful circumstances of June, 1940, provided they sent their fleet out of the reach and power of the Germans. The terms of the Cabinet offer to France in this tragical hour is also on record.

I have therefore never felt anything but compassion for the French people as a whole who found themselves deprived of their power of resistance and could not share the good fortune of those who from our shores and in the French Empire had the honor and opportunity of continuing the armed struggle.

What can a humble, ordinary man do? He may be on the watch for an opportunity, but he may be rendered almost powerless. The Maquis have shown one way in which, at the end and after much suffering and after overcoming all difficulties in getting weapons, free men may strike a blow for the honor and life of their country.

But that is given to few—to the young and active and to those who can obtain weapons. For my part, I have always felt in my heart that the French nation was sound and true, and that they would rise again in their greatness and power, and we should be very proud to have taken a part in aiding them to recover their place in the van of the nations and at the summit of the cultural life of the world.

Long have we looked forward to the day when British and American troops would enter again the fields of France and regardless of the loss and sacrifice drive the foe before them from the towns and cities famous in history and often sacred to us for their memories of the last war and of the dear ones whose memories abide with us who rest in French soil.

Often have we longed to receive and dreamed of receiving the gratitude and blessings of the French people as our delivering armies advance. This has been given us in unstinting measure. It has indeed been a glorious experience to witness, and a glorious experience for the Army to enjoy, this marvelous transformation of scene and for us to feel that we have acted up to our duty as a faithful ally to the utmost limit of our strength.

Aim of British Policy

I have repeatedly stated that this is the aim, policy and interest of the British Government and this country, Great Britain, to see erected once more, and of the whole Commonwealth and Empire to see erected once more at the earliest moment, a strong, independent and friendly France.

I have every hope that this will soon be achieved. The French people, working together, as they must do for their lives and future, and in unity of purpose and with sincerity and courage, have a great chance of building a new and undivided France which will take her rightful place among the leading nations of the world.

In my last statement to the House, I spoke of the importance of including representatives of France in all discussions affecting the Rhine frontiers and the general settlement of Germany.

Hitherto, by force of circumstances, the French Algiers Committee could not be a body representative of France as a whole. Now, however, progress has been made to enlarge that body with new elements, especially among those who form the Maquis and Resistance movement and among those who raised the glorious revolt in Paris which reminded us of the famous days of the revolution, when France and Paris struck blows to open the path broadly for all the nations of the world.

Naturally, we, and I believe, the United States and Soviet Union, are most anxious to see emerge an entity which can truly be said to speak in the name of the people of France, the whole people of France.

It would now seem possible to put into force the decree of the Algiers Committee, whereby at the interim stage the Legislative Assembly would be transformed into an elected body reinforced by the addition of new elements drawn from inside France.

Says People Would Approve

To this body, the French Committee of National Liberation would be responsible. Such a step, once taken, would be seen to have the approval of the French people, would greatly strengthen the position of France in the circle of the principal Allies.

It would render possible that recognition of the Provisional Government of France and the consequences thereof which we all desire to bring about at the earliest moment. I close no doors upon the situation, which is in constant flux and development. The matter is urgent, however, for those, of whom I am one, who desire to see France take her place at the earliest moment in the high circles of the Allies.

We are now engaged in discussing these matters, both with the French and with other Allied Governments, and I am hopefull that in the near future a happy settlement will be reached to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Belgium and Holland

I should like to take this opportunity to express our gratification and pride at the part played by the British troops in the liberation of Belgium. The House will have read of the tumultuous welcome with which our troops were everywhere greeted by the Belgian people. I regard this as a happy augury for the maintenance and strengthening of the ties of friendship between our two countries.

Many hundreds of thousands of our dead sleep on Belgian soil, and the independence of that country always has been a matter sacred to us as well as enjoyed by our policies. I would like to acknowledge in this house the many agreeable things which were said about this country in the Belgian Parliament when it reassembled last week.

I trust the day is not far distant when our forces will also have completed this task of liberating the territory of our stanch and sorely-tried ally, Holland—old allies of the Protestant Succession, allies of the war of the Spanish Succession and in all the struggles for the establishment of the freedom of Europe.

They also are very near to us in thought and sympathy, and their interests at home and also abroad command British support and are largely interwoven with our own fortunes. Since Aug. 21, I have had to deal with these countries one by one. I now have come to a broader aspect, as far as I can touch upon it today, which can only be in a very tentative and partial manner.

Dumbarton Oaks Conference

Since Aug. 21, conversations between representatives of this country, the United States and the Soviet Union have been taking place at Dumbarton Oaks in the United States on the future organization of the world for preventing war. It is expected that similar conversations will follow between the United Kingdom and the American delegations with representatives of China.

These conversations have been upon an unofficial level only and do not in any way bind the Governments represented. There, however, have been assembled a body of principles and an outline of the kind of structure which in one form or another it is the prime purpose of the Allies to erect after the unconditional surrender and total disarmament of Germany has been accomplished. His Majesty's Government could have had no more able official representative than Sir Alexander Cadogan, and there is no doubt that the most valuable task has been discharged.

The whole scene has been explored, and many difficulties have been not merely discovered but adjusted. There are, however, still some important outstanding questions, and we ought not to be hurried into decisions upon which united opinion by the various Governments responsible is not at present ripe. It would not be prudent to press in a hurry for momentous decisions governing the whole future of the world.

I can see by the whole attitude of the House today that it fully realized that it is one thing for us here to form and express our own opinion on these matters and another to have them accepted by other powers as great or greater than we are.

Warns of American Reports

There is another warning I would venture to give to the House and that is not to be startled or carried away by sensational reports and stories which emanate from the other side of the Atlantic. There is an election on and very vivid accounts of all kinds of matters are given by people who cannot possibly have any knowledge of what has taken place at secret conferences. The United States is a land of free speech.

Nowhere is speech freer—not even here where we sedulously cultivate it even in its most repulsive form. But when I see some accounts given of conversations I am supposed to have had with the President of the United States, I can only recall the Balfourian phrase of many years ago when he said that accounts which were given bore no more relation to the actual facts than the wildest tales of the Arabian Nights to ordinary incidents of domestic life in the East.

I may say at once, however, that it will not, in my opinion, be possible for these Great Powers to do more in the first instance than to act as trustees for other States, great or small, during the period of transition. Whatever may be settled in the near future must be regarded as only preliminary to the actual establishment in its final form of a future world organization.

Those in any country who try to force the pace unduly will run the risk of overlooking many aspects of the highest importance, and also by imprudence, can bring about a serious deadlock.

Some Problems Must Wait

I have never been one of those who believe all problems of the immediate future can be solved while we are actually engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the German Nazi power and when the course of military operations and development of the war against Japan must increasingly claim first place in the minds of those in Britain and the United States upon whom the chief responsibility rests.

To shorten the war by a year, if that can be done, would in itself be a boon greater than many important acts of legislation. To shorten this war, to bring it to an end, to bring soldiers home, to get roofs over their heads, to get things back to the free life of our country, re-establishing and enabling the wheels of commerce to revolve, to get nations out of their terrible frenzy of hate, to build up something like a human and humane world—it is that which makes it so indispensable for us to shorten, be it only by a day, the course of this terrible war.

Everything depends upon that agreement of the three European Powers and World Powers. I do not think a satisfactory agreement will be reached—unless there is agreement, nothing can be satisfactory—until there has been a further meeting of the three heads of the Governments, assisted as may be necessary by their foreign secretaries.

I must say I think it well to suspend judgment and not try to form or express opinions on what can only be partial and incomplete accounts. I earnestly hope it may be possible to bring about such a meeting before the end of the year.

Tripartite Conference Desired

There are great difficulties, but I earnestly hope they may be overcome. The fact that the President and I have been so closely brought together at the Quebec Conference and have been able to discuss so many matters bearing upon the course of the war and of measures to be taken after the German surrender and also for the broad future, that fact makes it all the more necessary that our third partner, Marshal Stalin, who has, of course, been kept informed, should join with us in a tripartite conference, as soon as the military situation renders this possible.

The future of the whole world and the general future of Europe, perhaps for several generations, depends upon the cordial, trustful and comprehending associations of the British Empire, the United States and Soviet Russia, and no pains must be spared and no patience grudged which is necessary to bring this supreme hope to fruition.

It is right to make surveys and preparations beforehand, and many have been made and are being made, but great decisions cannot be taken, even for the transition period, without far closer, calmer and most searching discussions than can be held amid the clash of arms. Moreover, we cannot be blind to the fact that there are many factors at present unknown which will make themselves manifest on the morrow of the destruction of the Nazi regime.

Perils of Hasty Decisions

I am sure this is no time for taking a hard and fast and momentous decision on incomplete data and at breakneck speed. Hasty work and premature decisions may lead to penalties out of all proportion to the issues immediately involved.

That is my counsel to the House, and I hope they will consider it. I hope the House will notice that in making my statement today, I have spoken with exceptional caution upon foreign affairs, and I hope without undue regard to popular applause.

I have sedulously avoided the appearance of any one country trying to lay down the law to its powerful allies or any of the other states involved. I hope, however, that I have given the House some impression of the heavy and critical work that is going forward and will lie before us even after the downfall of our principal enemy has been effected.

I trust that what I said will be weighed with care and good-will, not only in the House and in this country, but also in far wider circles.

30.24— 19235

AERIAL
LONDON, OCT. 1-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-BOMBER FORMATIONS WHICH TOOK A HALF HOUR TO PASS WATCHERS ON THE ENGLISH EAST COAST HEADED LAST NIGHT TOWARD THE CONTINENT AND THE WAY GERMAN RADIOS BEGAN QUITTING THE AIR INDICATED THAT THE RAF WAS CLOSING OUT SEPTEMBER WITH ANOTHER HEAVY HITTING OPERATION.
TA1116PEW

LONDON--INSERT IN NIGHT LEAD AERIAL AFTER FOURTH GRAPH (INSERTED)

X X X FREIGHT YARDS. (Jameson)

LATE TODAY, U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE MARAUDERS FROM BRITISH BASES ATTACKED NAZI COMMUNICATIONS IN THE ARNHEM VICINITY. DESPITE BAD WEATHER, THE PLANES DROPPED THEIR BOMBS VISUALLY. THE MARAUDERS MET NO ENEMY OPPOSITION AND ALL RETURNED SAFELY TONIGHT, IT WAS REPORTED.

OCT 1 1944

RAF MITCHELL AND BOSTON BOMBERS, IN A COMPANION OPERATION, HIT RAILWAY YARDS AT GOCH, JUST ACROSS THE BORDER IN GERMANY, WHICH HAD NOT YET RECOVERED FROM A HEAVY RAID THREE DAYS AGO.

RAF LANCASTERS X X X PICKING UP AS BEFORE.

OCT 1 1944

BY [illegible]

Add London Berlin (Ferry) Frankfurt sources.

THE CAMPAIGN TO DESTROY THE GERMAN ARMY'S MATERIEL AND THE MEANS TO GET IT TO THE FRONT SAW NEARLY 2,500 SORTIES FLOWN IN POOR WEATHER YESTERDAY BY THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE, THE SECOND TACTICAL AIRFORCE AND THE AIR DEFENSE FORCE OF BRITAIN, MOST OF THEM IN DIRECT SUPPORT OF GROUND TROOPS.

THE GERMANS AGAIN SENT ALOFT A CONSIDERABLE FORCE OF FIGHTERS, WITH MORE THAN 300 SIGHTED IN THE NIJMEGEN AREA OPERATING IN FORMATIONS OF FROM 15 TO 60. ALLIED FIGHTER PILOTS DROVE THEM OFF.

THE NINTH AIR FORCE, MAKING ITS DEEPEST BOMBING PENETRATION INTO GERMANY, HIT A SUPPLY DEPOT AT JULICH, 10 MILES FROM THE HOLLAND BORDER, AND A RAILWAY YARD AT BINGEN, 25 MILES WEST OF COLOGNE, FRIDAY EVENING. A FORCE OF ABOUT 200 MARAUDERS AND HAVOCS WENT OUT IN THE OPERATION, AND FIVE HAVOCS WERE LOST IN THE INTENSE FLAK. TWO OTHER BOMBERS WERE LOST DURING THE DAY.

THE OTHER ATTACKS WERE THE BOMBING OF SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSE POINTS AND A RAILWAY YARD AT SAARBRUCKEN BY BRITISH-BASED MARAUDERS, AND OF RAILWAY YARDS AT EUSKIRCHEN, BITBURG AND PRUM BY FRENCH-BASED MARAUDERS AND HAVOCS.

FIGHTERS AND FIGHTERBOMBERS HIT EVERY MOVING TARGET THEY COULD FIND IN THE RHINELAND AND TALLIED 52 LOCOMOTIVES KNOCKED OUT, 186 RAILWAY CARS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED, TWO RAILROAD BRIDGES BLASTED, A TUNNEL BLOCKED, 53 BARGES, TWO DOCKS AND A CANAL LOCK SEVERELY DAMAGED, AND 82 MOTOR VEHICLES AND 40 HORSE-DRAWN WAGONS KNOCKED OUT.

(NO PICKUP)

OCT 1 1944

GH9AEW

IN DIRECT SUPPORT OF LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S DIVISIONS NEAR NANCY, A THUNDERBOLT GROUP COMMANDED BY COL.ROBERT L.DELASHAW, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., JOINED A BATTLE BETWEEN GERMAN TANKS AND AMERICAN ARMORED COLUMNS AND KNOCKED OUT THREE ENEMY TANKS AND THREE HALF-TRACKS.

OVER LANDAU A FORCE OF 30 ME-109S MADE TWO PASSES AT A SQUADRON OF 12 THUNDERBOLTS WHICH PROMPTLY SHOT DOWN SIX OF THE MESSERSCHMVKB

OCT 1 1944

OVER LANDAU A FORCE OF 30 ME-109S MADE TWO PASSES AT A SQUADRON OF 12 THUNDERBOLTS WHICH PROMPTLY SHOT DOWN SIX OF THE MESSERSCHMITTS AND DAMAGED SEVERAL OTHERS. A GROUP LED BY COL.ANTHONY GROSSETTA, TUCSON, ARIZ., LOST TWO THUNDERBOLTS. FIVE OTHER FIGHTER BOMBERS WERE LOST IN OTHER OPERATIONS.

FLYING 819 SORTIES, PLANES OF THE SECOND TACTICAL AIRFORCE SHOT DOWN AT LEAST 33 GERMAN FIGHTERS AND DAMAGED 16 OTHERS. IT LOST ONE SPITFIRE.

"WE DESIRE TO EXPRESS OUR SINCERE, GRATEFUL THANKS," THEY MESSAGED LT. GEN. HENRY D.G.CRERAR, COMMANDER, "TO YOU AND ALL YOUR COMMAND. THE PEOPLE OF THIS AREA FOLLOWED ANXIOUSLY THE GREAT EFFORTS OF CANADIANS IN THE HAZARDOUS JOB OF CLEARING THE FRENCH CHANNEL PORTS. PASS ON OUR THANKS TO ALL RANKS. GOOD LUCK AND A SAFE RETURN."

OCT 1 1944

IN THE EVENING THE PEOPLE WENT TO THE CENTURIES-OLD FOLKESTONE PARISH CHURCH FOR A THANKSGIVING SERVICE. THE CHURCH, STANDING ON THE CLIFF AND MANY TIMES A TARGET FOR GERMAN GUNNERS, IS SHELL-DAMAGED LIKE THE TOWN.

CHURCH BELLS RANG OUT IN CELEBRATION OF THE NEW FREEDOM FROM FEAR. CROWDS TROOPED DOWN TO THE WHITE CHALK CLIFFS AND PEERED TOWARD CAP GRIS NEZ (GRAY NOSE).

"EVERY RESISTANCE IN THE CAP GRIS NEZ AREA HAS CEASED AND THE LONG-RANGE BATTERIES THERE HAVE BEEN SILENCED," SAID TODAY'S SUPREME HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE.

MAYOR J.R.CAIRNS OF DOVER SAID THERE WILL BE AN OFFICIAL CELEBRATION LED BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY WHEN CALAIS AND DUNKERQUE FALL--BUT THE PEOPLE COULDN'T WAIT FOR THAT. THIS WAS THE END OF FOUR YEARS OF DEATH, DESTRUCTION AND TERROR.

THIS WAS THE DAY ALL HAD WAITED FOR.

OCT 1 1944

GH442PEW

LONDON, SEPT 30-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.R.E.URQUHART, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH FIRST AIRBORNE DIVISION WHICH WAS FORCED TO EVACUATE THE ARNHEM BRIDGEHEAD AFTER AN EIGHT-DAY STAND, ARRIVED HOME LAST NIGHT AND WAS GREETED BY WORDS OF PRAISE FROM FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY.

"THERE CAN BE FEW EPISODES MORE GLORIOUS THAN THE EPIC OF ARNHEM," MONTGOMERY SAID.

URQUHART, WHO WAS FLOWN BACK FROM HOLLAND, DECLINED TO COMMENT ON A BRITISH WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT HE HAD BEEN CAPTURED BUT LATER ESCAPED.

(EDITORS: YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A STORY IN THE NIGHT REPORT OF ROGER D.GREEN AND ROBERT C.WILSON GIVING DETAILS OF THE ARNHEM BATTLE AS RELATED BY SURVIVORS)

MK555AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 30-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO CLAIMED TONIGHT THAT THE RAILWAY BRIDGE SPANNING THE RHINE AT NIJMEGEN--PARALLELING THE VITAL 1 1/2-MILE HIGHWAY BRIDGE SUPPLYING BRITISH FORCES IN NORTHERN HOLLAND--HAD BEEN DESTROYED, APPARENTLY BY SABOTAGE.

"SINCE THE BRIDGE HAS BEEN UNDER CONSTANT (ALLIED) SUPERVISION," THE BROADCAST SAID, "IT MUST BE PRESUMED THAT THE DESTRUCTION IS THE WORK OF SABOTAGE. IT IS NOT YET CERTAIN WHETHER PRO-GERMAN DUTCHMEN ARE RESPONSIBLE."

GERMAN PILOTS, THE BROADCAST ADDED, DISCOVERED THE DESTRUCTION YESTERDAY.

OCT 1 1944

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION FROM SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS THAT THE RAILWAY BRIDGE HAD BEEN DESTROYED.

GH5PEW

LONDON, SUNDAY, OCT. 1-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO CALLED ON AUSTRIANS TODAY TO "START A CIVIL WAR NOW" AND TO STRIKE BOLDLY AND QUICKLY TO HELP AID ALLIED STRATEGY.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY REUTERS, SAID: "ALL GERMAN ADMINISTRATION OFFICERS IN AUSTRIA MUST GET A BULLET THROUGH THEIR HEARTS. YOU CAN HELP FINISH THIS WAR BEFORE THE END OF THIS YEAR."

THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID THAT MORE THAN 10,000 AUSTRIANS HAD BEEN THROWN INTO CONCENTRATION CAMPS BY GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER. DR.KARL SEITZ, FORMER SOCIALIST MAYOR OF VIENNA, WAS AMONG THOSE ARRESTED.

JS251AEW

LONDON, SUNDAY, OCT. 1-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS HAVE FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO THE STREETS OF WARSAW AND ARE BATTLING GERMAN TROOPS THERE.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY REUTERS, SAID THE GERMAN FORCES IN WARSAW WERE ELIMINATING THE RUSSIANS AND ADDED THAT "GERMAN DIVE BOMBERS, SNIPERS AND MORTAR FIRE MADE A BEDLAM OF THE SCENE INSIDE THE CITY."

TA1232AEW

SECOND NIGHT LEAD POLISH (240)

OCT 1 1944

BY ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, SEPT. 30-(AP)-SHARPLY WORDED ATTACKS ON GEN. TADEUSZ (BOR) KOMOROWSKI, NEWLY NAMED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE POLISH ARMED FORCES, BY LEADERS OF THE POLISH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION IN MOSCOW TONIGHT APPEARED TO HAVE AGAIN WIDENED THE BREACH BETWEEN THE MOSCOW GROUP AND THE LONDON GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE.

PRESIDENT WLADYSLAW RACZKIEWICZ PERSONALLY HAD RELIEVED GEN. KAZIMIREZ SOSNKOWSKI IN FAVOR OF GEN; BOR, LEADER OF THE WARSAW UPRISING, AS REPORTS WERE HEARD IN LONDON THAT MOSCOW MAY DEMAND REMOVAL OF RACZKIEWICZ HIMSELF.

GEN. BOR WAS DENOUNCED AS A "CRIMINAL" BY OSUBKA MORAWSKI,

PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, AT A PRESS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW. THE MOSCOW COMMITTEE'S COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, COL. GEN. MIHAIL ROLA ZYMIERSKI, CHARGED BOR HAD NEVER BEEN IN WARSAW DURING THE FIGHTING AND HAD STAYED AT A SECRET SPOT ABOUT 18 MILES FROM THE CAPITAL.

MORAWSKI SAID BOR WAS THE "AUTHOR OF THE PREMATURE UPRISING" IN WARSAW AND DECLARED "IF HE FALLS INTO OUR HANDS HE WILL BE ARRESTED AND GIVEN OVER TO TRIAL. EVERYTHING IS AS IT WAS BEFORE WITH THE LONDON GOVERNMENT."

GEN. ROLA ZYMIERSKI WAS NAMED AS THE MOSCOW COMMITTEE'S CHOICE FOR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BY MORAWSKI, WHO ALSO SAID THE COMMITTEE WANTED RESTORATION OF THE "DEMOCRATIC 1921 CONSTITUTION" OVER THE "DICTATORIAL 1935 CONSTITUTION" HE SAID WAS FAVORED BY THE LONDON GOVERNMENT.

A ONE-EYED POLISH SOLDIER WHO FOUGHT AT TOBRUK, GEN. STANISLAW KOPANSKI, WAS NAMED AS BOR'S DEPUTY. HE WILL SERVE UNTIL WARSAW IS LIBERATED AND THE NEW COMMANDER IN CHIEF CAN TAKE OVER. BOTH OFFICERS ARE REGARDED AS NON-POLITICAL.

OCT 1 1944

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CHANGES BROUGHT A SURPRISE--- PRESIDENT RACZKIEWICZ RESUMED HIS PEACETIME RESPONSIBILITIES OVER THE ARMY AND KEPT FOR HIMSELF THE AUTHORITY TO COMMISSION OFFICERS.

THE PRESIDENT IN A LETTER TO GEN. SOSNKOWSKI PRAISED HIS HANDLING OF "AN EXCEPTIONALLY DIFFICULT AND ONEROUS TASK," AND COMMENDED THE ARMY'S CONDUCT AT WILNO, LWOW, LUBLIN, MONTE CASSINO, ANCONA, FALAISE AND ON THE BELGIAN-DUTCH BORDER.

OUSTER OF GEN. SOSNKOWSKI APPARENTLY EASED THE SOVIET-POLISH CRISIS, BUT COMPLICATIONS MAY ARISE FROM THE WIDESPREAD LOYALTY TO HIM OF ARMY OFFICERS, WHO IN PREWAR DAYS CONSTITUTED A POWERFUL FACTOR IN THE NATION'S POLITICS.

OCT 1 1944

(PREMIER STALIN RECEIVED MEMBERS OF THE RIVAL LUBLIN REGIME, THE POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL AND THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, IN THE KREMLIN AT MOSCOW, AFTER WHICH THEY WENT TO THE POLISH EMBASSY. THERE WAS NO ANNOUNCEMENT AS TO WHY THEY WERE IN RUSSIA.)

STILL UNSOLVED BY SOSNKOWSKI'S REMOVAL IS THE PROBLEM ARISING FROM THE FACT THAT POLAND CONTINUES TO HAVE TWO MILITARY CHIEFS-- GEN. BOR, AND NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE'S COMMANDER, GEN. ROLA ZYMIERSKI. THIS DIFFICULTY MAY BE SURMOUNTED WHEN THE LONDON GOVERNMENT RETURNS TO WARSAW.

THE POLISH-RUSSIAN QUESTION IS REGARDED BY FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN AS THE MOST TOUCHY OF INTER-ALLIED RELATIONS, AND BOTH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE URGED UPON PRIME MINISTER MIKOLAJCZYK THE NEED FOR A SOLUTION BEFORE ANY PEACE TABLE CONFERENCES.

NIGHT LE FINNISH

OCT 1 1944

LONDON, SEPT 30-(AP)-FINNISH TROOPS HAVE SMASHED GERMAN REARGUARDS SOUTH OF PUDASJAERVI ON THE II RIVER IN CENTRAL FINLAND AND LOCKED IN BATTLE WITH THEIR FORMER ALLIES AT KIMINGE, FORCING THE NAZIS TO RETIRE LEAVING THEIR DEAD AND WOUNDED BEHIND, HELSINKI DISPATCHES SAID TODAY.

THE FINNISH COLUMN DRIVING NORTHWARD ALONG THE BOTHNIAN GULF HAS CROSSED THE OLHAVA RIVER, BYPASSING THE VILLAGE OF VLI--II (CQ), THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET STATED.

"WE CONTINUE TO ADVANCE IN NORTHERN FINLAND," SAID THE FINNISH HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE. "SOUTH OF PUDASJAERVI GERMAN SECURITY TROOPS LAUNCHED A COUNTERATTACK. AFTER AN EXCHANGE OF FIRE, THE GERMANS WITHDREW."

A HELSINKI DISPATCH TO THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER SAID HEAVY FIGHTING BETWEEN FINNISH AND GERMAN TROOPS HAD DEVELOPED IN LAPLAND. A TIGHTER CENSORSHIP WAS IMPOSED ON MILITARY ACTIVITY THERE.

OCT 1 1944

MILITARY OPERATIONS LARGELY ARE SKIRMISHES FOR CONTROL OF ROADS, IT WAS SAID. THE GERMANS HAVE USED AERIAL BOMBS AS MINES TO BLOW UP BRIDGES, HAVE CUT DOWN TELEPHONE POLES, SMASHED INSULATORS AND EXCHANGES, AND CRATERED ROADWAYS.

DESPITE THIS, THE SWEDISH RADIO STATED THAT GERMANS HAD BEEN DRIVEN IN A FEW DAYS FROM AN AREA TOTALING 4,580 SQUARE MILES.

DY735PEW

NIGHT LEAD PETAIN

LONDON, SEPT 30-(AP)-A GERMAN BROADCAST TONIGHT SAID THAT MARSHAL HENRI PHILLIPE PETAIN HAD BEEN REMOVED TO GERMANY FROM THREATENED BELFORT AND THAT AMBASSADOR FERNAND DE BRINON HAD ASSUMED THE PRESIDENCY OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF FRANCE'S NATIONAL INTERESTS.

OCT 1 1944

PETAIN, FRENCH CHIEF OF STATE, WAS TAKEN TO GERMANY "TO PROTECT FRANCE'S TRUE INTERESTS AGAINST THE DE GAULLIST USURPERS AND THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXPLOITERS," SAID THE BROADCAST BY DNB, OFFICIAL NAZI NEWS AGENCY.

DE BRINON,A NOTORIOUS COLLABORATIONIST, WILL HEAD A COMMITTEE WHICH WILL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

MARCEL DEAT, VICHY MINISTER OF LABOR, AS DELEGATE FOR NATIONAL SOLIDARITY AND FRENCH WORKERS IN THE REICH; JOSEPH DARNAND, VICHY POLICE CHIEF WHO ROUNDED UP THOUSANDS OF FRENCHMEN TO E SHIPPED INTO GERMANY FOR FORC

POLICE CHIEF WHO ROUNDED UP THOUSANDS OF FRENCHMEN TO BE SHIPPED INTO GERMANY FOR FORCED LABOR, AS DELEGATE FOR THE NATIONAL FORCES OF MILITIA, THE ANTI-BOLSHEVIST VOLUNTEER LEGION AND THE FRENCH WAFFEN SS; LT.GEN.EUGENE BRIDOUX, VICHY WAR SECRETARY WHO FAVORED FRENCH ASSISTANCE TO GERMANY AGAINST BRITAIN, AS "DELEGATE FOR PRISONERS OF WAR," AND JEAN LUCHAIRE, VICHY PRESS CHIEF, AS DELEGATE FOR INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA.

OCT 1 1944

DE BRINON WAS SAID BY DNB TO HAVE ISSUED A PROCLAMATION TO "ALL FRENCHMEN STRESSING EMPHATICALLY THAT MARSHAL PETAIN REMAINS THE ONLY LEGAL HOLDER OF FRENCH AUTHORITY."

FORMER VICHY PREMIER PIERRE LAVAL WAS NOT MENTIONED IN THE BROADCAST. SWISS NEWSPAPERS YESTERDAY REPORTED HE HAD FORMED A "FRENCH GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY."

DY707PEW

LONDON, SEPT.30-(AP)-AMERICAN NAVAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT SUPPLIES FOR THE ALLIED ARMIES WHICH SWEPT THROUGH FRANCE WERE CHANNELED INTO THREE RELATIVELY SMALL FRENCH PORTS -- MOLAIX, ROSCOFF AND ST.MICHEL-EN-GREVE.

-RPS NIGHTER 240A

OCT 1 1944

All SHAEF Wx Projects (Leaflet and Leaflet

"IT SHOULD BE EMPHASIZED," SAID THE EXPRESS, "THAT ITS FAILURE, DESPITE EPIC HEROISM, IN NO WAY IMPERILLED THE COURSE OF THE BASIC ALLIED PLAN OF CAMPAIGN. THERE WAS NO THOUGHT, HOWEVER MUCH THE GREAT AIRBORNE OPERATION AND THE SUBSEQUENT BRITISH DASH FOR THE WEAK END OF THE SIGFRIED LINE CAUGHT PUBLIC FANCY, THAT THIS PUSH IN ITSELF WOULD BREAK THE WEHRMACHT AND BEAT A WAY TO BERLIN.

OCT 1 1944

"NO SUCH MAIN PUNCH WOULD BE LIKELY TO BE STRUCK AT THE FAR END OF A SUPPLY LINE, EXPOSED TO ATTACK ON EITHER SIDE ACROSS HOLLAND. AT BEST, THE BRITISH END-RUN HAD AS ITS PURPOSE A CROSS-RHINE STAB INTO THE NORTH GERMAN PLAIN WHICH WOULD HAVE FORCED THE GERMAN ARMY, ALREADY SCRAPING THE BOTTOM OF ITS RESERVE BARREL, TO EXTEND ITS LINE ANOTHER 150 MILES TO THE NORTH.

"THAT EXTENSION WOULD HAVE BEEN REFLECTED QUICKLY IN A FORCED THINNING OF AN ALREADY TIGHT-DRAWN MAIN GERMAN STAND IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND ON THE RHINE. THERE STILL IS EVERY INDICATION THAT THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO PUT MORE THAN THE EQUIVALENT OF 25 OR 30 TOP-STRENGTH DIVISIONS INTO THAT LINE -- OR SOMETHING UNDER A HALF-MILLION MEN.

30.24 — 19239

"THE WEHRMACHT ALREADY HAS LOST THAT MANY ON THE WESTERN FRONT IN CAPTURED ALONE, WITH ALMOST THAT MANY KILLED OR WOUNDED. AND THE RED ARMY'S TERRIFIC PRESSURE UPON THE EVEN LONGER EASTERN FRONT HAS ALLOWED NO TRANSFER OF A RELIEVING FORCE." OCT 1 1944

GH1225PEW

CALAIS (130)

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, '305 30-(AP)-GERMAN RESISTANCE IN BOMB AND SHELL SHATTERED CALAIS CAN LAST ONLY A FEW MORE HOURS, A SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT, AFTER ANNOUNCING THAT CANADIAN INFANTRYMEN HAD PENETRATED THE FRENCH COASTAL CITY'S OUTSKIRTS.

THE PENETRATION WAS MADE IN COORDINATION WITH HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE AND A BOMBING ATTACK BY RAF MEDIUM BOMBERS.

SEVERAL HUNDRED GERMANS HAVE BEEN TAKEN AS PRISONERS DURING THE PAST FEW HOURS AND THE GERMAN GARRISON IN CALAIS WAS UNDER HEAVY GUNFIRE FOLLOWING ITS COMMANDER'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT HE WILL FIGHT TO THE END.

BETWEEN 2,000 AND 3,000 GERMANS HAD BEEN MADE PRISONER BEFORE A 24-HOUR TRUCE WAS GRANTED SO THAT FRENCH CIVILIANS COULD BE EVACUATED FROM THE BELEAGURED CITY.

OCT 1 1944

DY818PEW

WITH THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY IN FRANCE, SEPT. 30--(AP)--SHOT DOWN ON HIS 50TH MISSION, LT. PAUL NICHOLAS , A THUNDERBOLT PILOT FROM 50 PINE STREET, MORRISTOWN, N. J., PARACHUTED INTO NO MANS' LAND YESTERDAY AND WAS BACK BEHIND HIS OWN LINES 10 MINUTES LATER.

"WE WERE STRAFING A RADIO GROUND STATION AND GOT SOME CROSSFIRE," NICHOLAS SAID. "AS I PULLED UP FROM THE TARGET I LOCATED THE ENEMY GUNS AND GOT PERMISSION TO GO AFTER THEM. AS I DID A PIECE OF FLAK KNOCKED MY ENGINE OUT.

[redacted]

"I PULLED UP 200 FEET AND HIT THE SILK AND THE PARACHUTE OPENED A MOMENT BEFORE I HIT THE GROUND. AS I WAS PULLING MYSELF TOGETHER A COUPLE OF DOUGHBOYS POPPED OVER THE RIM OF A HELL AND YELLED, '[redacted] THIS WAY. THEY DIDN'T HAVE TO SAY IT TWICE."

OCT 1 1944

MK-01055/THO/8A

PARIS, SEPT. 30-(AP)-THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE FRENCH PRESS, AN ORGANIZATION OF NEWSPAPERS, COMPLAINED IN A PUBLIC STATEMENT TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD DRAWN UP ORDINANCES TO GOVERN THE PRESS WITHOUT CONSULTING IT AND THEN HAD FAILED TO PUBLISH THE TEXTS OF THE ORDINANCES IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

THE ORDINANCES, AS SUMMARIZED INFORMALLY BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, RATIFIED LIBERATION PRESS PRINCIPLES, NOTABLY FREEDOM OF NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS AGENCIES FROM POLITICAL CENSORSHIP AND UNDUE GOVERNMENTAL AND COMMERCIAL INFLUENCE.

TA1211AEW

PARIS, SEPT. 30-(AP)-GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE REVIEWED THE TROOPS OF THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR TODAY AT LILLE--HIS BIRTHPLACE--IN NORTH FRANCE BEFORE A LARGE CROWD. THE CITY WAS DRAPED WITH FLAGS AND FLOWERS WERE SCATTERED ALONG THE STREETS AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WAS WELCOMED HOME FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE FRANCE'S LIBERATION.

TA1139PEW

AMERICAN COMMAND POST IN GERMANY--FIRST ADD NAZI DOCUMENT (BY BOYLE) X X X ARREST THEM.

OCT 1 1944

DECLARING THAT IT HAD BECOME "MORE AND MORE DIFFICULT TO SUPPLY OUR AIRFORCE, ARMOR AND ARTILLERY" THIS SECRET DOCUMENT SAID THAT "THE STRATEGIC LIMIT OF RETREAT AND ELASTIC MANEUVERS OF DIS-ENGAGEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED" AND ADDED:

"THE HIGH COMMAND OF THE WEHRMACHT IS THEREFORE MORE AND MORE OFTEN COMPELLED TO GIVE THE ORDER "POSITIONS MUST BE HELD TO THE

LAST MAN AND TO THE LAST CARTRIDGE."

THE DOCUMENT COMPLAINED THAT CASES HAVE BEEN INCREASING WHERE SUCH ORDERS WERE NOT CARRIED OUT TO THE LETTER. "IN ITALY," IT SAID, "TROOPS HAVE FREQUENTLY GIVEN UP TERRITORY NOT ONLY AFTER INADEQUATE DEFENSE BUT EVEN WITHOUT FIGHTING. THE PRESENT CRISIS ON THE WESTERN FRONT IS ATTRIBUTABLE IN GREAT MEASURE TO ALL TOO FREQUENT SURRENDER WITHOUT A FIGHT, CONTRARY TO ORDERS.

"IN FRANCE IT IS THEREFORE THE MORE IMPORTANT DUTY OF THE OFFICER CORPS TO INSURE THAT EVERY ORDER BY THE COMMAND IS OBEYED TO THE LETTER. IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF WHETHER THE OFFICER UNDERSTANDS THE OBJECT OF THE ORDER OR NOT. THE OFFICER MUST INSURE THE OBEDIENCE OF THE TROOPS EITHER BY IRON SEVERITY OR BY A FRIENDLY WORD OF EXPLANATION."

OCT 1 1944

THEN FOLLOWED ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE AND COLDBLOODED PASSAGES EVER WRITTEN IN A MILITARY ORDER OF SUCH WIDESPREAD CIRCULATION:

"EVERY OFFICER HAS THE DUTY OF SAVING HIMSELF IN EMERGENCY. THE VIEW OF MANY JUNIOR OFFICERS THAT THEY MUST NEVER LEAVE THEIR MEN ALONE IN THEIR HOUR OF DANGER IS IN NEED OF CORRECTION.

"EVERY MEMBER OF THE WEHRMACHT MUST REALIZE IT IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE TO SAVE THE OFFICERS' CORPS FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE FATHERLAND.

"THE GERMAN OFFICER IS TOO VALUABLE TO BE SACRIFICED, ESPECIALLY IN A HOPELESS SITUATION. THAT HE SHOULD SAVE HIMSELF BY WITHDRAWING IS IN THE INTEREST OF HIS COUNTRY.

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"IT WAS THE GERMAN OFFICERS' CORPS THAT ALMOST ACHIEVED WORLD DOMINANCE FOR GERMANY IN THE FIRST ASSAULT OF 1914-1918. IT WAS THIS SAME OFFICER CORPS THAT REBUILT GERMANY FOR THIS SECOND ATTEMPT AT WORLD LEADERSHIP. THAT THIS SECOND ATTEMPT MIGHT ALSO FAIL WAS FORESEEN. THE PRESENT TREND OF THE WAR COMPELS US TO EXERCISE THE UTMOST ECONOMY OF OFFICER MATERIAL.

"OUR COMPLETE AND FINAL VICTORY SEEMED UNTIL RECENTLY SO ASSURED THAT WE CAN PREPARE AGAIN WITH HIGH SPIRITS AND IN GOOD HEART FOR A FURTHER STRUGGLE. IN ORDER TO PREPARE FROM THE TECHNICAL POINT OF VIEW FOR THIS THIRD, UNAVOIDABLE TRIAL OF STRENGTH FOR THE LEADERSHIP OF THE WORLD WE HAVE NEED OF OUR OFFICERS. MANPOWER WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO FIND IN QUANTITIES AT ALL TIMES.

"FOR THIS REASON CARE MUST CONSTANTLY BE TAKEN TO MAINTAIN THE OFFICERS' CORPS AT ITS PRESENT STRENGTH. NEVERTHELESS CERTAIN COMPANY COMMANDERS MUST AT THE SAME TIME BE DETAILED TO STAY WITH THEIR TROOPS AND IN CASE OF NECESSITY TO SACRIFICE THEMSELVES AS WELL.

OCT 1 1944

"EXAMPLES OF THIS SORT ARE NECESSARY FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE TROOPS' MORALE. DIVISIONAL COMMANDERS WILL NOMINATE JUNIOR OFFICERS TO DIE THE HERO'S DEATH.

DY918PEW

WITH THE FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, SEPT 30-(AP)-LT.GEN.COURTNEY H. HODGES TOOK THE SECURITY WRAPS OFF ANOTHER OF HIS DIVISIONS TODAY AND DISCLOSED THAT THE FIFTH ARMORED DIVISION--THE VICTORY DIVISION--WAS ONE OF HIS ACE OUTFITS WHICH STORMED ACROSS FRANCE AFTER THE AMERICAN BREAKTHROUGH NEAR SAINT LO.

THIS DIVISION, ENTERING COMBAT FOR THE FIRST TIME, WAS IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE SPECTACULAR AMERICAN OPERATIONS AND HELPED MAKE A LOT OF TANK HISTORY.

IN THE FIRST 20 DAYS, THE FIFTH DROVE 400 MILES TO THE SEINE RIVER AND WAS ONE OF THE DIVISIONS WHICH SWEPT SOUTH FROM COUTANCES AND THEN NORTH FROM LE MANS TO SET THE FALAIS-ARGENTAN TRAP THAT GAVE THE NAZI SEVENTH ARMY A TERRIFIC MAULING.

OCT 1 1944

military men will be charting that armored campaign for years. the fifth started its operations from its assembly area

in normandy's hedge-bordered fields on august 1. its tanks plunged through the saint lo gap and roared south to drive deep into enemy held territory. the division proudly boasts that this operation was the first successful employment of a full american armored ~~x~~ division in an exploitation mission behind enemy lines.

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to accomplish the mission, the division thrust 150 miles south, continued on ~~x~~ 100 miles to le mans and then turned and drove 50 miles north to argentan. tanks of the fifth were first into both le mans and argentan and were the first armor astride the main highway to paris.

OCT 1 1944

between argentan and gace, the fifth had one of its toughest battles. they fought germans for three days as the pincers of the trap ~~xxx~~ were closing in on the nazi seventh army struggling to escape.

then the division wheeled and push on to the seine. this division alone claims ~~claims~~ 2,800 germans killed and 4,300 prisoners of war -- and its own casualties were extremely light.

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once across the seine, the victory division kept on wheeling east and fought its way into luxembourg. when its tanks rolled into the city of luxembourg, the prince of luxembourg rode with the ~~division's~~ division's commander, maj. gen. luncford oliver of nebraska. the luxembourgers gave the tankmen and the armored infantry which accompanied them a rousing welcome and quickly recognized the prince. they stromed his jeep and carried him on their shoulders through the streets.

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speaking from a balcony overlooking the mainsquare of the city, general oliver told the people he was proud to have a part in the liberation of the city and was deply moved by the happiness the citizens demonstrated.

oliver, who once served with the mississippi river flood control project with headquarters at vicksburg, miss., had a combat command which landed in the oran area of north africa and later fought in tunisia.

OCT 1 1944

arm/1-2 2015/mm-525new

BULLETIN
BY EDWARD D.BALL
WITH THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY IN FRANCE, SEPT. 30-(AP)-U.S. THIRD ARMY GROUND FORCES KNOCKED OUT 24 GERMAN TANKS NORTH OF LUNEVILLE YESTERDAY AND THE 19TH TACTICAL AIRFORCE, IN A SECOND BIG DAY OF OPERATIONS, WRECKED SEVEN MORE FOR A TOTAL OF 31.

JS747AEW

X

X THE CAPITAL. OCT 1 1944

"KOMOROWSKI ALIAS BOR IS A CRIMINAL AGAINST THE POLISH PEOPLE," SAID MORAWSKI, HIS PALE FACE FLUSHED WITH ANGER. "HE IS THE AUTHOR OF THE PREMATURE UPRISING. IF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON APPOINTS HIM COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IT MUST BE CRAZY. FEELING IN WARSAW IS MORE BITTER AGAINST BOR THAN (GEN.KAZIMIREZ) SOSNKOWSKI. IF HE FALLS INTO OUR HANDS HE WILL BE ARRESTED AND GIVEN OVER TO TRIAL. EVERYTHING IS AS IT WAS BEFORE WITH THE LONDON GOVERNMENT.
"THE WARSAW EVENTS HAVE SHOWN SOME THAT THAT GOVERNMENT MAY BE FOUND FUILTY OF CRIMINAL INSTIGATION OF THE WARSAW STRUGGLE WHEREIN 250,000 DIED. THOSE IN LONDON STILL CLING TO THE DICTATORIAL 1934 CONSTITUTION. WE WANT GEN.ROLE ZYMIERSKI AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND RESTORATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC 1921 CONSTITUTION."
ZYMIERSKI WHO DISCLOSED HE WAS PRESENT IN THE RUSSIAN FRONT LINES IN PRAGA OPPOSITE WARSAW IN MID-SEPTEMBER WITH MARSHAL KONSTANTIN K.ROKOSSOVSKY, DECLARED MUCH OF THE SUPPLIES FLOWN FROM ENGLAND BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES AND THE RAF FOR THE INSURRECTIONISTS WENT ASTRAY AND "A LOT GOT INTO THE HANDS OF THE GERMANS."
ON THE OTHER HAND HE SAID THE RED AIR FORCE, USING SLOW FLYING BIPLANES WITH A FIGHTER ESCORT TOTALLING 282 AIRCRAFT EFFECTIVELY AIDED THE WARSAW FIGHTERS ON THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 13 WITH 30 TONS OF FOOD, 180,000 CARTRIDGES, 1,200 GRENADES AND SEVERAL HUNDRED TOMMY GUNS.

MORAWSKI, RELATING WHAT HE SAID WAS INFORMATION GAINED FROM BOTH POLISH AND SOVIET MILITARY SOURCES, DECLARED "BIG FORCES WERE NEEDED INSIDE AND OUTSIDE WARSAW TO LIBERATE IT."
"THESE FORCES WERE NOT AVAILABLE BECAUSE THEY WERE ENGAGED ELSEWHERE ON THE EASTERN FRONT," HE SAID.
HE SAID THE FIRST POLISH ARMY SENT SEVERAL BATTALIONS ACROSS THE VISTULA INTO THE CZERNIAKOW DISTRICT OF WARSAW "WITH NO TACTICAL AIM EXCEPT TO SIMPLY HELP THE INSURGENTS. THESE BATTALIONS SUFFERED EXTREMELY HEAVY LOSSES AND HAD TO RETURN TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER."
MORAWSKI SAID "ALL POLISH TROOPS BURNED WITH A DESIRE TO HELP WARSAW. BUT THE VISTULA IS 700 METERS WIDE THERE. THE CITY MUST FIRST BE COMPLETELY ENCIRCLED."
HE DENIED THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION EVER ISSUED THE CALL FOR THE WARSAW UPRISING, EVEN WHEN THE RED ARMY CAPTURED THE PRAGA SUBURBS. HE SAID THE UNION OF POLISH PATRIOTS IN RUSSIA BROADCAST ENCOURAGEMENT FOR GUERILLA ACTION IN POLAND BUT NOT FOR AN INNER ATTEMPT TO LIBERATE THE CITY.

TA113AEW

OCT 1 1944

MOSCOW, SUNDAY, OCT. 1-(AP)-EDWARD B.OSUBKA-MORAWSKI, PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION WILL SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO LIBERATED POLAND TO PREPARE FOR THE RELIEF OF "THE HEROIC PEOPLE THAT MOURNS 5,000,000 DEAD IN FIVE YEARS OF WAR."
HE SAID THE POLISH RED CROSS AT LUBLIN, CORRESPONDING WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, WOULD ATTEMPT TO ARRANGE RELIEF SUPPLIES. HE QUOTED REPORTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS THAT MANY DISEASES WERE EPIDEMIC IN THE PRAGA DISTRICT AND THAT THE SITUATION WAS WORSE IN WARSAW WHERE AN ESTIMATED 250,000 DEATHS HAVE OCCURRED SINCE THE AUG. 1 UPRISING AGAINST THE GERMANS.

JS104AEW

MOSCOW, SEPT. 30-(AP)-MAJOR AIRLINE ROUTES INSIDE THE SOVIET UNION NOW TOTAL OVER 86,800 MILES, THE MOSCOW NEWS REPORTED TODAY. AIR TRAFFIC, AVERAGING 1,800 PLANES IN FLIGHT DAILY, IS UNDER MILITARY CONTROL AND INCLUDES TRANSPORTS, MAIL CARRIERS AND COMBAT AIRCRAFT BEING FERRIED FROM FACTORY TO FORWARD FIELDS.

OCT 1 1944

SA-DELUCES 01600PW-456PEW

MOSCOW, SEPT. 30-(AP)-THE ESTONIAN REPRESENTATIVE TO THE SOVIET UNION'S COUNCIL OF PEOPLES COMMISSARS DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW HERE TODAY THAT "SOVIET POWER HAS RETURNED TO ESTONIA TO STAY."
THE REPRESENTATIVE, HARALD HABERUN, SAID SOVIET STATE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATORS HAD RESUMED THEIR DUTIES THROUGHOUT THE LIBERATED REPUBLIC.

WE1036PEW

OCT 1 1944

STOCKHOLM, SUNDAY, OCT. 1-(AP)-FIGHTING BETWEEN FINNS AND GERMANS IN TORNEAA JUST ACROSS THE SWEDISH-FINNISH BORDER WAS REPORTED EARLY TODAY IN THE NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER.
HEAVY FIRING WAS HEARD IN APARANDA, AN ADJACENT SWEDISH TOWN, WITH INDICATIONS A BATTLE WAS UNDER WAY FOR TORNEAA'S RAILWAY STATIONS AND SCHOOL. A COMPANY OF FINNS APPARENTLY HAD SIFTED THROUGH THE GERMAN LINES INTO THE BORDER TOWN YESTERDAY.

ANKARA, SEPT. 29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE APPOINTMENT OF SEIM SARPER, THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT'S DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION, AS TURKEY'S NEW AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA TO SUCCEED HUSSEYIN RAGIP, RECENTLY RECALLED, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
SARPER'S APPOINTMENT WAS INTERPRETED IN ANKARA AS EVIDENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S DESIRE TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION.

TA1105PEW

30. 24— 19243

JERUSALEM, SEPT 29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE T.J.WILKIN WAS FATALLY WOUNDED BY TWO GUNMEN WHO WAYLAID HIM AND OPENED FIRE WITH PISTOLS IN JERUSALEM THIS MORNING.

BOTH ASSAILANTS ESCAPED IN A WAITING CAR. A CURFEW HAS BEEN IMPOSED IN JERUSALEM UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

OCT 1 1944

BZ658AEW

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, SUNDAY, OCT. 1-(AP)-CHUNGKING WAS PUZZLED GREATLY BY PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT TO COMMONS THURSDAY THAT DESPITE LAVISH AMERICAN HELP THE CHINESE HAVE "SUFFERED SEVERE MILITARY REVERSES," THE OFFICIAL CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY QUOTED "OBSERVERS" AS SAYING TODAY.

THESE "OBSERVERS" DID NOT UNDERSTAND WHAT CHURCHILL MEANT BY LAVISH, FOR AMERICAN HELP TO CHINA HAS BEEN NEGLIGIBLE COMPARED TO THAT AFFORDED BRITAIN AND RUSSIAN, THE AGENCY REPORTED.

"WHILE WE ARE GRATEFUL FOR AMERICAN AID WE CAN HARDLY AGREE THAT WHAT THE UNITED STATES HAS GIVEN US CAN BE CALLED LAVISH AND WE BELIEVE THAT THE PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT ENDORSE THE USE OF THIS WORD," THE AGENCY QUOTED THE "OBSERVERS" AS SAYING.

THERE IS NO NEED TO DENY THAT THE CHINESE SUFFERED REVERSES IN HUNAN AND KWANGSI, THE OBSERVERS QUOTED AS DECLARING, BUT THESE REVERSES, THEY SAID, WILL NOT HAVE THE LEAST EFFECT ON CHINA'S DETERMINATION TO RESIST AGGRESSION FOR SHE HAS MADE A GREAT SACRIFICE AND, AS A MATTER OF FACT, IS STRENGTHENING HER ARMY TO CONTINUE RESISTANCE.

WE1033PEW

NIGHT LEAD PACIFIC WAR (300)

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, SEPT 30-(AP)-THE U.S.MILITARY POSITION IN THE STRATEGIC PALAU ISLANDS, VITAL AIR, SEA AND SUPPLY BASE FOR AN INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES, WAS EXPANDED AND IMPROVED THIS WEEK AS AMERICAN FORCES TOOK THREE ADDITIONAL ISLETS IN THE GROUP AND ADDED ANOTHER IMPORTANT AIRFIELD T THEIR HOLDINGS.

OCT 1 1944

MARINES OF THE FIRST DIVISION AND SOLDIERS OF THE 81ST (WILDCAT) DIVISION, NOW CONTROL NINE ISLANDS ON THE SOUTHERN WING OF THE PALAUS

ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ REPORTED FRIDAY NIGHT THAT THE MARINES LANDED ON THE THREE ISLETS WEDNESDAY, WEST LONGITUDE TIME. ONE OF THE THREE, NGESEBUS, WAS UNDER CONTROL THE SAME DAY. BY THURSDAY THE LEATHERNECKS HAD KONGAURU AND A NEARBY UNNAMED ISLAND SAFE IN THEIR HANDS.

ON NGESEBUS IS A 4,800-FOOT AIRSTRIP FOR FIGHTER PLANES.

THE AMERICANS ALSO HOLD THE MAIN SOUTHERN PALAUS AIRDROME ON PELELIU. WEDNESDAY'S MOVE BY THE YANKS PUSHED JAPANESE ARTILLERY OUT OF RANGE OF THE PELELIU DROME WHICH HAS BEEN USED BY AMERICAN BOMBERS SINCE SHORTLY AFTER THEIR LANDING ON THAT ISLAND.

ISOLATED POCKETS OF JAPANESE CONTINUE TO FIGHT TO THE DEATH ON PELELIU. OF THE ORIGINAL GARRISON THERE -- ESTIMATED AT 10,000 BY AMERICAN OFFICERS -- 8,717 HAVE BEEN KILLED. ON ANGAUR, TAKEN BY SOLDIERS OF THE WILDCAT DIVISION, 1,055 HAVE BEEN WIPED OUT. SOME 150 JAPANESE SOLDIERS WERE MADE PRISONERS.

OCT 1 1944

A186KX

THE FURY WITH WHICH THE JAPANESE DEFENDED THE ISLANDS CAN BE FOUND IN THE RATIO OF PRISONERS TAKEN TO THE NUMBER KILLED. FOR EVERY JAPANESE SOLDIER CAPTURED ABOUT 64 DIED.

RADIO TOKYO, RECORDED BY FCC, SAID 20 AMERICAN PLANES BLASTED KOROR, IN THE PALAUS NORTH OF PELELIU THURSDAY, JAPANESE TIME. IT ALSO REPORTED MANY RESIDENTS OF MANILA WERE EVACUATING THE PHILIPPINE CAPITAL FOLLOWING THE HEAVY BLOWS DELIVERED THERE LAST WEEK BY WAVES OF AMERICAN CARRIER-BASED PLANES.

ON THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE PHILIPPINES AMERICAN FLIERS CONTINUED TO BLAST JAPANESE SHIPPING. GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S SATURDAY COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF THE SINKING OF 17 SURFACE SHIPS, IN STRIKES OFF MINDANAO, THE CELEBES, BORNEO AND THE HALMAHERAS.

NN * XB

(360) (ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCT. 1)

OCT 1 1944

BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT DONALD HALLMAN, SR., OF 51-01 39TH AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT.

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE) PELELIU, PALAU ISLANDS (DELAYED).--THIS BEACHHEAD WAS NO PLACE TO SLEEP THE NIGHT AFTER THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION LANDED.

THERE WAS AN ARTILLERY UNIT NOT MORE THAN 100 YARDS FROM THE WATER'S EDGE. THERE WAS THE CONSTA[illegible] EXPLODING OF JAPANESE MORTAR SHELLS, KILLING SOME MARINES, MANGLING OTHERS.

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BATTLEWAGONS AND CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS HAD POUNDED THE BEACH AND INLAND ENEMY POSITIONS. THEY HAD DONE A GOOD JOB.

UNDER THE COVERING BOMBARDMENT, THE MARINES CAME ASHORE. A RIDGE TO THE LEFT OF THE LANDING BEACHES WAS CONSIDERED VITAL FOR ARTILLERY PURPOSES, BUT EACH EFFORT TO REACH THE SUMMIT FAILED. AT DARK, THE DRIVE WAS SUSPENDED UNTIL MORNING.

MARINE ARTILLERYMEN WORKED STEADILY AT THEIR GUNS, TO GIVE THESE INFANTRYMEN SORELY NEEDED RESPITE.

THERE WERE SOME QUIET MOMENTS. ONE WAS BROKEN, SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT, BY A SCREAM FROM ONE OF THE FOXHOLES. ANOTHER VOICE YELLED A WARNING.

OCT 1 1944

"JAP.' JAP.' HE GOT ME BUDDY.'"

A CROUCHING FIGURE DODGED AMONG THE FOXHOLES. A DOZEN MEN FIRED. THE JAP ESCAPED. IN THE FOXHOLE, HE LEFT A DEAD MARINE AND A BADLY WOUNDED ONE.

FIFTY YARDS AWAY A SHELL SUDDENLY BURST. MORE FOLLOWED. THEN THE CRY OF "CORPSMAN.' CORPSMEN.' MEN ARE WOUNDED OVER THERE."

THAT JAP BATTERY OPENED UP AGAIN, PROBING FOR TROOPS AND SUPPLY DUMPS. A MEDICAL UNIT WAS HIT.

THEN CAME THE MORTARS. FROM THE FRONT ALONG THE RIDGE, RIFLE AND MACHINE GUN FIRE BROKE OUT. THE JAPS STARTED A COUNTERATTACK, BUT THE MARINES UP FRONT MANAGED TO HOLD.

A200WX

AN HOUR LATER, THERE WAS A SHOT NEARBY.

"THE LIEUTENANT HAS BEEN KILLED IN HIS FOXHOLE," WAS THE CRY.

LATER, THERE WERE MORE SHOTS. YOU COULD HEAR THE SOUND OF BLOWS.

THREE JAPS CREPT TO WITHIN 10 FEET OF THE ARTILLERY COMMAND POST. A MARINE SPIED THEM. HE FIRED AND KILLED ONE, THEN ANOTHER AS THE OTHER TWO CHARGED. THE THIRD KEPT COMING. ANOTHER MARINE GRABBED THAT JAP'S RIFLE, BROKE IT OVER HIS FOE'S HEAD, STRANGLED HIM, THEN THREW THE BODY OVER

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THAT JAP'S RIFLE, BROKE IT OVER HIS FOE'S HEAD, STRANGLED HIM, THEN THREW THE BODY OVER THE RIDGE.

MORTAR SHELLS, ARTILLERY SHELLS KEPT COMING. THE SHELLS PASSED SO CLOSE THAT YOU COULD ALMOST REACH UP AND TOUCH THEM. THEY BURST 25 YARDS BEHIND OUR GROUP. THE TOLL WAS HEAVY.

"THOSE EXPLOSIONS ARE BAD ENOUGH," SAID ONE MAN, "BUT THEY DON'T HAVE TO GIVE YOU A SHAVE, TOO, DO THEY?"

OCT 1 1944

DAWN FINALLY CAME AND THE LINES BURST INTO VIOLENT ACTION WITH ANOTHER VICIOUS COUNTERATTACK.

GUAM,SEPT.30-(AP)-AMERICAN SCHOOL BELLS WILL RING AGAIN FOR CHILDREN OF THE ISLAND OF GUAM, CAPTURED DEC. 9, 1941, BY JAPANESE FROM A HANDFUL OF AMERICAN MARINES WHO BATTLED HEROICALLY AGAINST TERRIFIC ODDS.

LIEUT. (JG) EDWARD G.LEWIS, CIVIL AFFAIRS EDUCATION OFFICER, SAID THE CLASSES WILL OPEN FEBRUARY 10 IN THE COMMUNITIES OF INARAJAN, MERIZO, UMATAC AND BARRIGADA.

THESE SCHOOLS ESCAPED DAMAGE DURING THE AMERICAN BOMBARDMENT THAT PRECEDED THE RECAPTURE OF THE ISLAND ON JULY 7, 1944, BY U.S.FORCES. SEVENTEEN DAYS OF BOMBINGS AND NINE DAYS OF SHELLING SOFTENED THE JAPANESE DEFENSE BEFORE THE AMERICAN LANDINGS.

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS HAVE NOT DECIDED WHETHER THE PRE-WAR CUSTOM OF CHARGING CHILDREN 15 CENTS FOR EACH ABSENCE WILL BE RESTORED. THE CALIFORNIA SYSTEM OF EDUCATION WILL BE ADOPTED.

ALL CLASSES WILL BE TAUGHT IN ENGLISH, LIEUTENANT LEWIS SAID. THE JAPANESE FORBADE THE TEACHING AND THE SPEAKING OF ENGLISH.

NINETEEN FORMER TEACHERS HAVE BEEN REHIRED, AND AN ENROLLMENT OF 600 IN ANTICIPATED. CLASSES WILL BE FROM THE FIRST TO SIXTH GRADES.

AGANA HIGH SCHOOL AND SEVERAL JUNIOR IGH SCHOOLS AND OTHER GRADE SCHOOLS WILL REOPEN WHEN BOOKS AND BUILDINGS ARE AVAILABLE. NINETEEN FORMER TEACHERS HAVE BEEN REHIRED.

LIEUTENANT LEWIS IS ON LEAVE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

DV9PCW

30.24 — 19245

BY SERGEANT JOSEPH P. BONAHUE, OF NAUGATUCK, CONN., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF THE NAUGATUCK NEWS. (DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

PELELIU, PALAU ISLAND-(DELAYED)-THEY CAUGHT HELL APPROACHING THE BEACH AND WERE PINNED DOWN ASHORE BY JAP MORTAR FIRE, BUT THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION COMMISSARY UNIT WAS SET UP TO SUPPLY THE FRONT LINE FIGHTERS WITH FOOD AND WATER LESS THAN 48 HOURS AFTER H-HOUR.

HEADED BY LT. AVARD OSTROM, SAN DIEGO, CALIF., VETERAN OF 28 YEARS SERVICE WITH THE MARINES, THE COMMISSARY UNIT STARTED IN FOUR HOURS AFTER THE ASSAULT TROOPS.

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JAPANESE MORTAR SHELLS WERE FALLING DANGEROUSLY CLOSE AS LIEUTENANT OSTROM OUTLINED THE JOB AHEAD--ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT SUPPLY BASE IN SIX DAYS. THREE HUNDRED YARDS AWAY, ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE FIELD, MARINES AND JAPANESE WERE FIGHTING IT OUT.

SEVEN ENEMY TANKS ATTACKED A LOADING DETAIL HEADED BY SGT. RAYMOND C. ACKERMANN, (301 DOVER ST) ST.LOUIS, MO., A COMPANY CLERK. THE SERGEANT SAID "IT LOOKED LIKE CURTAINS FOR US UNTIL ONE OF OUR SHERMANS CAME ALONG AND, WITH THE HELP OF THREE PLANES, KNOCKED ALL SEVEN OUT OF ACTION.

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"THERE WERE 25 OF US AND WE DUCKED INTO WATER UP TO OUR NECKS. THAT'S WHERE WE STAYED UNTIL THE JAP TANKS WERE BLITZED."

LIEUTENANT OSTROM TOLD OF THE FIRST NIGHT ON THE BEACH.

"FIVE OF US WERE IN A FOXHOLE, WONDERING WHEN A MORTAR SHELL WOULD BLOW US OUT," HE SAID. "A JAP PATROL OF ABOUT 75 MEN PASSED WITHIN 150 FEET OF US. WE DIDN'T EVEN BREATHE."

IN THE HOLE WERE MT/SGT. SHERMAN H. CARMICHAEL, (501 EAST FIFTH AVE) KNOXVILLE, TENN.; S/SGT. ROBERT E. NICHOLS, (WIFE, MRS. HELEN V. PRESTON NICHOLS, 401 OLIVE ST) PALATKA, FLA.; CORP. FLOYD E. KEEN, (MOTHER, MRS. MYRTLE KEEN, 5242 MAGAZINE ST NEW ORLEANS, LA). AND S/SGT. R.E. STRANGE, (MOTHER, MRS. LUCILLE STRANGE, 1526 LONGFELLOW ST) ROYAL OAK, MICH.

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IN ANOTHER HOLE, IN THE SAME TIGHT PREDICAMENT, WAS PFC. ARCHIE MORTON, 423 1/2 SEYMOUR ST. SYRACUSE, N.Y.

By Norman Bell

Aleutian Headquarters, 11th Air Force, Sept. 30-(AP)-The durability of 1st Lt. Thurman H. McCoy, of Chamblee, Ga., was attested today in a report submitted to Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson, 11th Air Force commander. Lieutenant Mc Coy was buried in snow several hours; the he was dunked in the frigid Bering Sea twice.

Late the afternoon of last February 29, Lieutenant McCoy and Corporal Irvin Orcut, 565 River St., Mattapan, Mass., set out from an outpost on Attu Island, to recover equipment from a wrecked barge.

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They were caught by an avalanche while passing along the base of a 500-foot cliff. Corporal Orcut was buried only to the hips. Lt. McCoy was buried completely.

The corporal and other rescuers dug for two hours before they found the officer, unconscious and near death.

Capt. Jyman Marcus of Eulawville, S.C., the medical officer, went to the area in an air force crash boat. He went ashore in a dory, and decided Lieut. McCoy might be moved around the island for hospitalization.

On the way out to the crash boat, the dory was swamped. The medical officer, his assisants, and the patient were soaked.

The next day, another attempt to reach the crash boat met with a similar fate.

But the third day, Lieut. McCoy reached the hospital without further mishap.

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The report recommended commendations for Captain Marcus.

Corporal Orcut and others assisting in the rescue had previously received commendations.

GG1145ACW

By Vern Haugland

A U.S. Naval Air Station, Hawaiian Islands, Sept. 30-(AP)- Jato for Tojo, the American fliers call it--an important new aerial weapon recently announced by the navy--is about to go into use against Japan.

Jato (pronounced Jay-tow) is the jet-assisted takeoff as accomplished with a jet power unit which can be attached to the wings of ordinary aircraft. With its assistance a plane can take off in half the time and half the space formerly required.

A PBM-Mariner squadron under Lt. Comdr. J.A. Masterson, of Alameda, Calif., has completed tesing and proving the new device. A demonstration here--the first public showing in the big, lumbering flying boats--convinced witnesses that Jato is to play an increasingly vital role in the war months ahead.

"Jato came along a bit too late for use in the European theatre," said Masterson, "but it has proved itself here and will go into action in the western Pacific as soon as possible."

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Jato first demonstrated its utility on carrier-based planes--the F4F Hellcat, F6F Wildcat and F4U Corsair, all fighters, the SBD Dauntless Dive-bomber, and the TBF Avenger torpedo bomber. By reducing the length of takeoff, Jato enables carriers to handle more planes with heavier loads. It allows a speedier aerial rendezvous and makes for a safer takeoff.

On the heavier, slower PBMs, Jato is equally effective. Masterson said Jato would be of particular value in rescue work and in providing security for the fleet in landing operations.

"With jet propulsion providing a quick takeoff, we can operate under heavy sea conditions and reduce damage to propellors and engines, and can take off from waterways of limited length. Ports lacking extensive seadromes, such as Los Angeles and San Diego, will find Jato very useful."

Lt. J.P. Layton of Penns Grove, N.J., rocket expert from the Navy Experiment Station at Annapolis, Md., said the jet units, which look much like bombs, are easily mounted and replace.

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The units weigh 200 pounds each. The PBM carries two under each wing, near the fuselage. Fighters use one under each wing.

Each unit provides 1,000 pounds of thrust and represents a force of 825 horsepower. The units usually are fired in relays, two at a time, with all four in operation simultaneously for a few seconds, the thrust tapering off at the start and finish.

Fourteen war correspondents witnessed the first demonstration of a water takeoff by PBMs here. A PBM without jet assistance took 45 seconds to leave the water. The next plane, using Jato, was off in 20 seconds.

Layton said the rockets could be jettisoned if anything went wrong. Experiments have ironed out a number of "bugs", such as a disposition to set the plane's tail on fire.

He added that Jato also has been used successfully on the four-motored PB2Y.

"But they're very simple and easy to operate. As soon as they get into production in quantity, you'll see them in use throughout the forward area--Jato, the pilot's pal."

A328PCWNM

OTTAWA, SEPT.30-(AP)-PO. GILBERT WILLAR, WXXSX SON OF JAMES WILLAR OF 2020 AUDUBON ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA., WHO PREVIOUSLY WAS REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, WAS LISTED AS SAFE IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY BY THE R.C.A.F.

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-RPS CP 2A

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY SEPT 30)

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, SEPT 30-(AP)-PVT.WILLIAM ELLSWORTH BROYLES, SON OF MRS.BESSIE JANE BROYLES OF WEST NEWTON, PA., WAS LISTED AS KILLED IN ACTION IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY BY THE CANADIAN ARMY. HE WAS ATTACHED TO A RECONNAISSANCE UNIT.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M., EWT, TODAY)

OTTAWA, SEPT 30-(AP)-FLT.SGT.WILLIAM ARTHUR LANGRILL, WHOSE SISTER, MRS.CHARLES CALMAN, LIVES AT 249 WEST 85TH STREET, LOS ANGELES, IS REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION IN A CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TODAY BY THE R.C.A.F.

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PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, FO.DANIEL ALBERT MCCOY, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 1115 14TH AVENUE, SEATTLE, NOW IS REPORTED SAFE.

BZ350AEW

OTTAWA, SEPT 30-(AP)-FO.WILLIAM ROSS, SON OF WILLIAM ROSS OF 101 ELM AVENUE, MOUNT VERNON, N.Y., WAS REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE AFTER AIR OPERATIONS IN A CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TODAY BY THE R.C.A.F.

BZ349AEW

MEXICO CITY,SEPT.30-(AP)-THE SECOND ANNUAL MEXICAN PAYMENT TO FIVE UNITED STATES OIL COMPANIES WAS DUE TODAY IN WASHINGTON UNDER THE AGREEMENT RATIFIED IN SECRET SESSION LAST NIGHT BY THE SENATE. LAST YEAR MEXICO MADE A PAYMENT SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENT.

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THE TOTAL DUE WAS CALCULATED AT $23,995,991 WITH INTEREST AT 3 PER CENT FROM THE DATE MEXICO CONFISCATED FOREIGN OIL PROPERTIES, MARCH 18, 1938. SEPARATE SETTLEMENTS WERE MADE PREVIOUSLY WITH THE SINCLAIR OIL COMPANY FOR $8,500,000 AND WITH CITIES SERVICE FOR $1,100,000.

THE FIVE UNITED STATES COMPANIES WERE ABSOLVED OF ALL INDEBTEDNESS FOR TAXES TO MEXICO AND ALL OTHER OBLIGATIONS, INCLUDING ACCOUNTS WITH INDIVIDUALS, WERE CANCELLED.

THERE REMAINS TO BE SETTLED THE CLAIM OF BRITISH OIL COMPANIES WHOSE PROPERTIES WERE VALUED BY THEM AT ABOUT THREE TIMES THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRMS.

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JW1112ACWC NM

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 30-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR TODAY ORDERED PREPARATION OF THE NATIONAL ELECTION LISTS FOR PUBLICATION OCT. 31, 1945--A MOVE THAT WAS SEEN BY OBSERVERS AS THE FIRST DEFINITE STEP OF PRESIDENT EDELMIRO FARRELL'S MILITARY REGIME TO IMPLEMENT A REITERATED PROMISE TO HOLD ELECTIONS WHEN IT CONSIDERED ITS TASK COMPLETED.

THE INSTRUCTIONS SAID THE PROVISIONAL LIST SHOULD BE READY BY APRIL 30, 1945, AFTER WHICH PERIOD FOUR MONTHS ARE ALLOWED FOR RECTIFICATION OF ERRORS. HOWEVER, THE GOVERNMENT MOVE APPEARED TO MAKE IT PLAIN THAT THE FARRELL REGIME DID NOT BELIEVE ITS TASK WOULD BE COMPLETED FOR MORE THAN A YEAR.

WHILE THERE IS NO DIRECT EVIDENCE THAT THE MEASURE IS A RESULT OF THE BRANDING BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SECRETARY HULL OF THE FARRELL GOVERNMENT AS SUBJECT TO NAZI AND FASCIST INFLUENCES, THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE IT IS PART OF A PROGRAM TO INSPIRE CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT'S PROMISE TO RESTORE CONSTITUTIONAL NORMALITY.

WE1039PEW

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICO, SEPT. 30-(AP)-NICARAGUAN REVOLUTIONAIRES LED BY GEN. NOGUERA GOMEZ CLASHED YESTERDAY WITH A COSTA RICAN BORDER PATROL AND WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE OCCUPIED THE COSTA RICAN TOWN OF MUELLE DE SAN CARLOS.

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THE COSTA RICAN GARRISON OF TWO MEN AND A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR FLED WITHOUT OFFERING RESISTANCE, THE REPORT SAID.

COL. RAUL ZELEDON, HEADING A CONTINGENT OF COSTA RICAN SOLDIERS, WAS MARCHING TOWARD THE BORDER TOWN TO ENGAGE THE INVADERS.

OTHER REPORTS INDICATE SIMILAR UPRISING OF EXILED NICARAGUANS HAD OCCURRED IN A FEW COSTA RICAN BORDER TOWNS AS PART OF A GENERAL PLAN OF NICARAGUAN OPPOSITIONISTS TO ATTEMPT TO ENTER NICARAGUA AND OVERTHROW PRESIDENT SOMOZA. BANDS OF NICARAGUANS FIRED SHOTS AT RANDOM AS THEY PASSED THROUGH COSTA RICAN TOWNS.

SEVERAL NICARAGUAN OPPOSITIONS, INCLUDING GENERALS OCTAVIO ARGUELLO AND JOAN FRANCISCO TAPAI, HAVE BEEN ARRESTED BY COSTA RICAN AUTHORITIES AT THE BORDER TOWNS OF UPALA AND CANAS.

COSTA RICAN OFFICERS WOUNDED IN YESTERDAY'S CLASH ARRIVED AT SAN JOSE LAST NIGHT AND WERE IMMEDIATELY INTERNED IN A HOSPITAL.

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SERIOUS CLASHES ARE EXPECTED WHEN THE REBELS REACH THE NICARAGUAN BORDER WHERE SOMOZA HAS MOBILIZED THE NATIONAL GUARD.

(EDS: MAKE DATELINE SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, INSTEAD COSTA RICO)

GH250PEW

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, SEPT. 30--THE LONDON RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS TODAY, QUOTED HANS FRITSCHE, GERMAN POLITICAL COMMENTATOR, AS HAVING DECLARED ON THE GERMAN RADIO:

"WE HAVE MARSHALLED THE LAST OUNCE OF STRENGTH WITHIN US AND THROWN IT INTO THE BALANCE."

GH555PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 30-(AP)-SWISS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HUNGARIAN NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE FRONT ISSUED A MANIFESTO TODAY URGING THE HUNGARIANS TO OVERTHROW THEIR RULERS, SUE FOR PEACE, AND JOIN THE ALLIES ON THE "ONLY ROAD FOR THE SALVATION OF THE HUNGARIAN NATION."

AS REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION FROM THE BASLER ARBEITERZEITUNG THE MANIFESTO WAS SIGNED BY EXILED HUNGARIANS REPRESENTING THE LIBERAL, SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC, TRADE UNION, CHRISTIAN SOCIAL PEOPLES AND COMMUNIST PARTIES.

(EDS: THIS MAY BE BRACKETED IN LONDON NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN LONDON IF DESIRED)

DY1017PEW

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BROADCAST

NEW YORK, SEPT 30--GERMANY'S FOOD AND AGRICULTURE MINISTER HERBERT BAKE "HAS ISSUED A STRONG WARNING ON THE SERIOUSNESS OF GERMANY'S FOOD POSITION NOW THAT SO MANY OUTSIDE FOOD SOURCES HAVE BEEN CUT OFF," THE LONDON RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS.

DY1020PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 30-(AP)-A BULGARIAN COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY SOFIA AND REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID TONIGHT THAT THE 15TH BULGAR DIVISION AT STRUMICA IN LOWER YUGOSLAVIA HAD BROKEN OUT OF A GERMAN ENCIRCLEMENT AND REACHED THE GREEK MACEDONIAN FRONTIER 20 MILES TO THE SOUTH "WITH THE BROTHERLY ASSISTANCE OF THE MACEDONIAN FORCES OF LIBERATION."

TA1103PEW

EUROPEA WAR FLASHBACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT 1 1944

OCT. 1, 1918--GERMANS RUSHED UP REINFORCEMENTS IN AN EFFORT TO HALT THE AMERICAN ADVANCE BETWEEN THE ARGONNE FOREST AND THE MEUSE RIVER. THE ENEMY ALSO SET CAMBRAI AFIRE IN THE FACE OF THE STEADY BRITISH ADVANCE. GEN. VON FALKENHAUSEN, GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNOR, ANNOUNCED THE GERMAN ARMY WAS PREPARING TO EVACUATE BELGIUM.

OCT. 1, 1940--MOTHERS AND CHILDREN WERE BEING EVACUATED FROM LONDON TO THE COUNTRY AT THE RATE OF 2,000 A DAY. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT, BECAUSE OF GERMAN SUBMARINES AND WINTER STORMS, NO MORE CHILDREN COULD BE SENT OVERSEAS UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT 1 1944

SEPT.30, 1940--BRITISH PLANES BOMBED MADGEBURG AND AMSTERDAM. GERMAN BOMBERS STRUCK LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

MK621AEW

SAN FRANCISCO,SEPT.30-(AP)-ALTHOUGH THE DUTCH DIDN'T STAY ON THEIR FIRST RETURN TO BATAVIA SINCE THAT CAPITAL OF JAVA FELL TO THE JAPANESE IN 1942, THEY LEFT THEIR CALLING CARDS -- BULLETS THROUGH THE DOOR OF THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE.

ANETA, DUTCH NEWS AGENCY, DISCLOSED TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM A NETHERLANDS INDIES ARMY AIRFORCE BASE IN AUSTRALIA THAT DUTCH FLIERS MADE THAT ROUNDTRIP FLIGHT OF MORE THAN 3,000 MILES A FEW DAYS AGO TO BATAVIA.

SOME OF THE AIRMEN FLEW 30 MILES FROM BATAVIA TO BUITENZORG AND MACHINEGUNNED THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE, OVER WHICH A JAPANESE FLAG WAS FLYING. THE FLIERS SAW THEIR BULLETS ENTER THE FRONT PORTICO.

THE DISPATCH SAID THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY BELIEVED BATAVIA OUT OF RANGE OF ALLIED AIRCRAFT AND WERE SO THOROUGHLY SURPRISED THAT NO AIR RAID ALARM WAS SOUNDED.

DV905PCWNM

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